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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES.

—(33.)—

TRADE, &c.—*continued.*

Session

31 *January* 1893—5 *March* 1894.

VOL. LXXXII.

1893-94.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1893-94.

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THIRTY-THIRD VOLUME.

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ACCOUNTS

OF

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANIES

FOR THE YEAR 1892:

In compliance with the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 125), the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 225), the South Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 229), and the Commercial Gas Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 200).

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Board of Trade, May 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons. *to be Printed,*
2 *June* 1893.

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THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the Half Year ending 30th June 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF STOCK AND SHARE CAPITAL, on the 30th June 1892.

	Acts of Parliament relating to the Raising of Capital.	Description of Capital.	Standard Dividend.	
1	The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1868	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	
2		A Preference Convertible Stock, 1st Issue	5 per cent.	
3		A ditto, 2nd Issue	5 per cent.	
4		A ditto, 3rd Issue	5 per cent.	
5	The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1872	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	
6		A Preference Stock, 4th Issue	5 per cent.	
7		A ditto 5th Issue	5 per cent.	
8	The Victoria Docks Gas Act, 1857	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	
9	The City of London Gas Company's Act, 1859	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	
10		B Stock	*4 per cent.	
11	The Companies Act, 1862, as applied to the Western Gas Light Company, Limited	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	
12	The Imperial Gas Act, 1854	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	
13	The Great Central Gas Consumers Act, 1851	C Preference Stock	10 per cent.	
14	The Equitable Gas Light Company's Act, 1842	D - ditto	10 per cent.	
15	The Independent Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1864	E - ditto	10 per cent.	
16		F - ditto	5 per cent.	
17		G - ditto	7½ per cent.	
18	The Imperial Gas Act, 1866	H Stock	*7 per cent.	
19	The Imperial Gas Act, 1869	H ditto	*7 per cent.	
20	The London Gaslight Act, 1852	J Preference Stock	10 per cent.	
21		K - ditto	6 per cent.	
22	The London Gaslight Act, 1857	K - ditto	6 per cent.	
23	The London Gaslight Act, 1866	J Preference Stock	10 per cent.	
24		K - ditto	6 per cent.	
25	The Gas Light and Coke Company Act, 1876	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	
26		Ordinary Stock or Shares	10 per cent.	

* Maximum Dividends, subject to fall only.

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL, on the 30th June 1892.

	Acts of Parliament authorising the Loan Capital.	Description of Loan.	AMOUNT BORROWED. 4 per Cent. £. s. d.	4½ per Cent. £. s. d.	4¼ per Cent. £. s. d.	
1	The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1868	Debenture Stock	80,000 – –	50,000 – –	32,500 – –	
2			– – –	– – –	– – –	
3	The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1872	Debenture Stock	250,000 – –	– – –	– – –	
4	The Victoria Docks Gas Act, 1857	ditto	24,000 – –	– – –	– – –	
5	The City of London Gas Company's Act, 1859	ditto	38,950 – –	– – –	21,050 – –	
6	The Companies Act, 1862, as applied to the Western Gas Light Company, Limited	ditto	– – –	– – –	200,000 – –	
7	The Imperial Gas Act, 1854	Bonds†	– – –	– – –	– – –	
8		Debenture Stock	37,000 – –	– – –	– – –	
9	The Great Central Gas Consumers Act, 1851	ditto	54,200 – –	– – –	11,800 – –	
10	The Imperial Gas Act, 1866	ditto	81,250 – –	– – –	– – –	
11	The Imperial Gas Act, 1869	ditto	183,750 – –	– – –	– – –	
12	The London Gaslight Act, 1852	ditto	12,000 – –	– – –	– – –	
13	The London Gaslight Act, 1866	Debenture Stock	– – –	– – –	29,500 – –	
14	The Gas Light and Coke Company Act, 1876	ditto	300,000 – –	– – –	– – –	
15			– – –	– – –	– – –	
16		£.	1,061,150 – –	50,000 – –	294,850 – –	

† Bonds for Capitalised Profits.

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the Half Year ending 30th June 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF STOCK AND SHARE CAPITAL, on the 30th June 1892.

	Total Paid up.	Remaining to be Called up and Unissued.	Total Amount of existing Capital Powers.	Amount Cancelled.	Total Amount originally Authorised by Acts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	1,548,410 – –				
2	70 – –	– – –	1,550,000 – –	– – –	1,550,000 – –
3	70 – –				
4	1,450 – –				
5	987,410 – –				
6	7,970 – –	– – –	1,000,000 – –	– – –	1,000,000 – –
7	4,620 – –				
8	100,000 – –	– – –	100,000 – –	– – –	100,000 – –
9	300,000 – –	– – –	400,000 – –	– – –	400,000 – –
10	100,000 – –				
11	600,000 – –	– – –	600,000 – –	– – –	600,000 – –
12	1,560,000 – –	– – –	1,560,000 – –	– – –	1,560,000 – –
13	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –
14	300,000 – –	– – –	300,000 – –	– – –	300,000 – –
15	165,000 – –				
16	30,000 – –	– – –	255,000 – –	– – –	255,000 – –
17	60,000 – –				
18	325,000 – –	– – –	325,000 – –	– – –	325,000 – –
19	975,000 – –	– – –	975,000 – –	– – –	975,000 – –
20	394,000 – –	– – –	544,000 – –	6,000 – –	550,000 – –
21	150,000 – –	– – –			
22	26,000 – –	– – –	26,000 – –	8,931 5 –	34,931 5 –
23	69,000 – –	– – –	369,000 – –	438 – –	369,438 – –
24	300,000 – –	– – –			
25	375,000 – –	– – –	1,000,000 – –	– – –	1,000,000 – –
26	– – –	625,000 – –			
£.	8,579,000 – –	625,000 – –	9,204,000 – –	15,369 5 –	9,219,369 5 –

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL, on the 30th June 1892.

	AMOUNT BORROWED.			Amount Remaining to be Borrowed.	Total Amount of Existing Borrowing Powers.	Amount Cancelled.	Total Amount originally Authorised.
	6 per Cent.	10 per Cent.	Total.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	299,979 15 10	– – –	462,479 15 10	– – –	462,500 – –	– – –	462,500 – –
2	– – –	– – –	– – –	20 4 2			
3	– – –	– – –	250,000 – –	– – –	250,000 – –	– – –	250,000 – –
4	1,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –
5	– – –	– – –	60,000 – –	– – –	60,000 – –	– – –	60,000 – –
6	– – –	– – –	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –
7	– – –	130,000 – –	173,000 – –	– – –	173,000 – –	– – –	173,000 – –
8	6,000 – –	– – –					
9	– – –	– – –	66,000 – –	– – –	66,000 – –	– – –	66,000 – –
10	– – –	– – –	81,250 – –	– – –	81,250 – –	– – –	81,250 – –
11	60,000 – –	– – –	243,750 – –	– – –	243,750 – –	– – –	243,750 – –
12	66,000 – –	– – –	78,000 – –	– – –	78,000 – –	13,667 10 –	91,667 10 –
13	– – –	– – –	29,500 – –	– – –	29,500 – –	1,062 – –	30,562 – –
14	475,020 4 2	– – –	775,020 4 2	– – –	1,000,000 – –	– – –	1,000,000 – –
15	– – –	– – –	– – –	224,979 15 10			
16	908,000 – –	130,000 – –	2,444,000 – –	225,000 – –	2,669,000 – –	14,729 10 –	2,683,729 10 –

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 30th June 1892—*continued.*

Dr. No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892.

	Amount Expended this Half Year.	TOTAL Expenditure to 30th June 1892.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Expenditure to 31st December 1891		10,988,048 17 1
To Expenditure during the Half-year to 30th June 1892, viz.:—		
Lands acquired, including law charges	975 4 –	
Buildings and machinery in extension of works	116,634 7 4	
New and additional mains and service pipes	20,342 12 6	
New and additional meters	828 10 2	
New and additional stoves	1,613 18 6	
	140,394 12 6	
Cr. £. s. d.		
By Sale of Surplus Land 2,133 6 7		
„ Depreciation of meters 4,160 – –		
„ Ditto - stoves 4,680 – –		
	10,973 6 7	129,421 5 11
		11,117,470 3 –
To Balance of Capital Account		677,929 17 –
	£.	11,795,400 – –

Dr. No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892.

June Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.	To Manufacture of Gas:		
902,074	Coals, including oil, dues, carriage, unloading, and trimming (*see* Account No. 10)	746,341 15 7	
10,200	Salaries of engineers and other officers at works	10,827 3 6	
193,394	Wages (carbonising)	169,582 6 5	
45,362	Purification, including 17,084 *l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for labour	36,178 3 6	
152,642	Repair and maintenance of works and plant, materials, and labour, less received for old materials, 2,114 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*	149,804 5 2	
			1,112,733 14 2
	To Distribution of Gas:		
23,870	Salaries and wages of officers (including rental clerks)	24,614 11 2	
28,753	Repair and maintenance of mains and service pipes	23,990 6 1	
17,792	Repair and renewals of meters	22,425 3 2	
21,734	Stove fixing, repairs and renewals	17,490 9 2	
			88,520 9 7
	To Public Lamps:		
16,368	Lighting and repairing	16,342 6 4	
165	Experimental Street Lighting	91 17 3	
			16,434 3 7
	To Rents, Rates, and Taxes:		
2,927	Rents payable	3,228 16 6	
78,141	Rates and taxes	71,654 4 4	
			74,883 – 10
	To Management:		
2,750	Directors' allowance	2,750 – –	
200	Company's auditors	200 – –	
8,133	Salaries of secretary, accountant, and clerks	8,756 12 1	
14,663	Collectors' commission	14,610 – 9	
4,248	Stationery and printing	4,314 10 8	
1,914	General charges	1,989 12 4	
			32,620 15 10
1,984	To Parliamentary Charges		2,187 17 6
1,633	„ Law charges (including surveyors' charges *re* quinquennial valuation)		6,720 18 1
7,077	„ Bad debts		8,595 16 6
10,048	„ Annuities		9,980 14 6
	To Public Officers:		
1,121	Gas referees and official auditor	829 13 9	
730	Public testing stations	734 11 6	
			1,564 5 3
1,547,923			1,354,241 12 10
380,726	Balance carried to Net Revenue Account (No. 5)		539,413 2 4
1,928,649		£.	1,893,654 15 2

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 30th June 1892—*continued.*

No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892. *Cr.*

	Amount Received to 31st December 1891.	Amount Received this Half Year.	TOTAL Receipts to 30th June 1892.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By A Ordinary Stock	5,470,820 – –	– – –	5,470,820 – –
„ A 5 per cent. Preference Convertible Stock – – – 1st Issue	70 – –	– – –	70 – –
„ A 5 per cent. – ditto – – ditto – – – – 2nd Issue	70 – –	– – –	70 – –
„ A 5 per cent. – ditto – – ditto – – – – 3rd Issue	1,450 – –	– – –	1,450 – –
„ A 5 per cent. Preference Stock – – – – – – 4th Issue	7,970 – –	– – –	7,970 – –
„ A 5 per cent. – ditto – – – – – – 5th Issue	4,620 – –	– – –	4,620 – –
„ B 4 per cent. Maximum Stock – – – – – – – –	100,000 – –	– – –	100,000 – –
„ C 10 per cent. Preference Stock – – – – – – – –	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –
„ D 10 per cent. – – ditto – – – – – – – –	300,000 – –	– – –	300,000 – –
„ E 10 per cent. – – ditto – – – – – – – –	165,000 – –	– – –	165,000 – –
„ F 5 per cent. – – ditto – – – – – – – –	30,000 – –	– – –	30,000 – –
„ G 7½ per cent. – – ditto – – – – – – – –	60,000 – –	– – –	60,000 – –
„ H 7 per cent. Maximum Stock – – – – – – – –	1,300,000 – –	– – –	1,300,000 – –
„ J 10 per cent. Preference Stock – – – – – – – –	463,000 – –	– – –	463,000 – –
„ K 6 per cent. – ditto – – – – – – – –	476,000 – –	– – –	476,000 – –
„ 4 per cent. Debenture Stock – – – – – – – –	1,061,150 – –	– – –	1,061,150 – –
„ 4½ per cent. – ditto – – – – – – – –	50,000 – –	– – –	50,000 – –
„ 4½ per cent. – ditto – – – – – – – –	294,850 – –	– – –	294,850 – –
„ 6 per cent. – ditto – – – – – – – –	908,000 – –	– – –	908,000 – –
„ Bonds for Capitalised Profits – – – – – – – –	130,000 – –	– – –	130,000 – –
	11,023,000 – –	– – –	11,023,000 – –
„ Premium Capital – – – – – – – – – –	772,400 – –	– – –	772,400 – –
£.	11,795,400 – –	– – –	
£.			11,795,400 – –

No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892. *Cr.*

June Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.	By Sale of Gas:		
1,242,321	Common gas, per meter, at 3 *s.* 1 *d.* and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet – – –	1,352,570 7 6	
50,427	Cannel gas, per meter, at 3 *s.* 10 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet – – – – –	49,708 12 7	
	Public Lighting and Under Contracts:		
68,505	Common gas – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	69,539 3 1	
2,582	Cannel gas – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	2,583 – 7	
1,363,835	(*See* Statement, No. 12.)		1,474,401 3 9
27,817	By Rental of meters – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	– – – –	28,850 – –
7,409	Ditto – stoves – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	– – – –	8,224 2 3
	By Residual Products:		
313,338	Coke, less 42,111 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* for labour, &c. – – – – – – – –	217,349 12 10	
7,591	Breeze, less 3,297 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* for labour, &c. – – – – – – –	4,982 1 10	
121,484	Tar and tar products – – – – – – – – – – – –	82,092 8 4	
82,667	Ammoniacal liquor and sulphate of ammonia – – – – – – – –	73,188 8 9	
			377,612 11 9
3,981	By Rents receivable –		4,036 14 5
227	„ Transfer fees –		230 3 –
300	„ Canteen Account –		300 – –
1,928,649		£.	1,893,654 15 2

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 30th June 1892—*continued*.

Dr. No. 5.—NET REVENUE ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892. *Cr.*

June Half Year 1891.		£. s. d.	June Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.			£.			
62,660	To Interest on debenture stocks and bonds, accrued to 30th June 1892	62,659 12 6	209,895	By Balance from last Account	206,876 5 6	
	To Dividend on the Preference Stocks:	£. s. d.	145,696	„ Amount withdrawn from Reserve Fund	121,372 18 6	328,249 4 -
359	A 5 per cent.	354 10 -				
10,000	C 10 per cent.	10,000 - -	355,591	Less—Dividend on the Ordinary Capital for the half year to 31st December 1891		328,249 4 -
15,000	D 10 per cent.	15,000 - -				
8,250	E 10 per cent.	8,250 - -	355,591			—
750	F 5 per cent.	750 - -				
2,250	G 7½ per cent.	2,250 - -				
23,150	J 10 per cent.	23,150 - -				
12,780	K 6 per cent.	14,280 - -				
		74,034 10 -	380,726	„ Revenue Account (No. 4)		539,413 2 4
	To Dividend on the Maximum Stocks:					
2,000	B 4 per cent.	2,000 - -				
45,500	H 7 per cent.	45,500 - -				
		121,534 10 -				
2,281	To Interest on Temporary Loans and Sundry Funds	5,186 10 8				
195,746	„ Balance applicable to Dividend on the Ordinary Stock	350,032 9 2				
380,726		£. 539,413 2 4	380,726		£.	539,413 2 4

No. 6.—PROPOSED APPROPRIATION of BALANCE applicable to DIVIDEND, 30th JUNE 1892.

June Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.			
—	Net Balance brought from last Account (*see* No. 5)	—	
195,746	Amount of Net Revenue for the half year (*see* No. 5)	350,032 9 2	
159,845	Amount to be withdrawn from Reserve Fund	—	
355,591			350,032 9 2
(13 per cent.)	A Dividend on the Ordinary Stock:		
355,591	12 per cent. per annum on 5,470,820 *l.*		328,249 4 -
—	Balance carried to next Half Year's Account	£.	21,783 5 2

Dr. No. 7.—RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Amount carried to credit of Net Revenue Account	121,372 18 6	By Balance on 31st December 1891	236,616 19 11
„ Balance on 30th June 1892	117,601 7 7	„ Interest on amount invested	2,357 6 2
	£. 238,974 6 1		£. 238,974 6 1

Dr. No. 8.—INSURANCE FUND ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Loss arising from the Strike of the Durham Miners	10,437 - -	By Balance on 31st December 1891	88,322 3 8
To Balance on 30th June 1892	79,066 - -	„ Interest on amount invested	1,180 16 4
	£. 89,503 - -		£. 89,503 - -

No. 9.—DEPRECIATION FUND ACCOUNT (for WORKS on LEASEHOLD LANDS) for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 30th June 1892	40,347 - -	By Balance on 31st December 1891	39,750 7 7
		„ Interest for the half year	596 12 5
	£. 40,347 - -		£. 40,347 - -

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 30th June 1892—*continued.*

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF COALS USED, &c., for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892.

Description of Coal.	In Store 31st December 1891.	Received during Half Year.	Carbonised during Half Year.	Used during Half Year.	In Store 30th June 1892.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Common	297,946	731,328	936,140	2,445	90,689
Cannel	20,722	28,799	* 28,260	—	21,261
TOTAL	318,668	760,127	964,400	2,445	111,950

* In addition to this quantity, oil, the equivalent of 37,049 tons of cannel, has been used during the half year.

No. 11.—STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL PRODUCTS for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892.

Description.	In Store 31st December 1891.	Made during Half Year.	Used during Half Year.	Sold during Half Year.	In Store 30th June 1892.
Coke — Tons	51,539	586,166	160,405	437,787	39,513
Breeze — ,,	5,664	63,505	20,347	45,810	3,012
Tar — Gallons	842,792	10,210,744	10,543,531	21,266	488,739
Ammoniacal Liquor — Butts	21,504	268,308	263,871	9,143	16,798

No. 12.—STATEMENT OF GAS MADE, SOLD, &c., for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE 1892.

Description of Gas.	Quantity Made.	Quantity Sold.			Quantity used on Works, &c.	Total Quantity accounted for.	Quantity not accounted for.	Number of Public Lamps.
		Public Lights and under Contracts. (Estimated.)	Private Lights (per Meter).	Total Quantity Sold.				
	Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	
Common	9,969,761	488,689	8,832,866	9,321,555	135,741	9,457,296	512,465	49,532
Cannel	294,499	15,837	259,349	275,186	2,402	277,588	16,911	2,186
TOTAL	10,264,260	504,526	9,092,215	9,596,741	138,143	9,734,884	529,376	51,718
June Half Year, 1891	10,734,147	500,037	9,390,093	9,890,130	134,286	10,024,416	709,731	51,407

Dr. No. 13.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 30th JUNE 1892. *Cr.*

June Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	June Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.				£.			
986,781	To Capital :— Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 3)	— —	677,929 17 —	186,086	By Cash at bankers	— —	182,911 10 9
195,746	To Net Revenue :— Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 5)	— —	350,032 9 2	350,000	By Amount on Deposit at Interest	— —	300,000 — —
391,914	To Reserve Fund :— Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 7)	117,601 7 7		518,208	By Amount Invested:— £. s. d. 2¾ per Cent. Consolidated Stock 201,702 3 7 Stock	— —	203,56 5 1
67,131	To Insurance Fund :— Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 8)	79,066 — —			By Stores on hand, viz. :—		
			196,667 7 7	168,322	Coals	107,387 16 2	
	To Depreciation Fund :—			23,679	Coke	18,784 14 11	
39,163	Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 9)	— — —	40,847 — —	79,452	Tar and ammoniacal liquor and products	59,963 11 1	
62,660	To Interest on Debenture Stocks and Bonds, due on 30th June 1892		62,659 12 6	211,499	Sundry stores	224,922 17 10	
							411,059 — —
120,039	,, Preference and maximum dividends due on 30th June 1892		121,534 10 —		By Accounts due to the Company, viz. :— Gas and Meter Rental :		
10,671	,, Unclaimed dividends due on 30th June 1892		10,066 18 6	544,074	Quarter ending 30th June 1892	557,216 13 3	
				23,165	Arrears outstanding	27,207 16 8	
259,316	,, Sundry tradesmen and others for amount due for coals, stores, and sundries		271,886 7 11	33,703	Coke and other residual products	31,138 5 4	584,424 9 11
1,667	,, Benevolent fund		1,667 6 8	17,500	Sundry accounts	20,241 18 3	
							51,380 3 7
2,155,088		£.	1,733,341 9 4	2,155,088		£.	1,733,341 9 4

(signed) *Wm. Thos. Makins*, Governor.

20 July 1892. Examined, and found correct. (signed) *H. W. Chisholm*, *Francis Farnan*, } Auditors.

I certify that the above accounts are correct. Forfeitures incurred during the half year amounting to 4 *l.* must be borne and paid exclusively by and out of the divisible profits of the Company, and by way of reduction of dividend.

21 July 1892. (signed) *Allen Stoneham*, Official Auditor.

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the Half Year ending 31st December 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF STOCK AND SHARE CAPITAL, on the 31st December 1892.

Acts of Parliament relating to the raising of Capital.	Description of Capital.	Standard Dividend.	
The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1868	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	1
	A Preference Convertible Stock, 1st Issue	5 per cent.	2
	A - ditto, 2nd Issue	5 per cent.	3
	A - ditto, 3rd Issue	5 per cent.	4
The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1872	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	5
	A Preference Stock, 4th Issue	5 per cent.	6
	A - ditto - 5th Issue	5 per cent.	7
The Victoria Docks Gas Act, 1857	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	8
The City of London Gas Company's Act, 1859	A - ditto	10 per cent.	9
	B Stock	*4 per cent.	10
The Companies Act, 1862, as applied to the Western Gas Light Company, Limited	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	11
The Imperial Gas Act, 1854	A - ditto	10 per cent.	12
The Great Central Gas Consumers Act, 1851	C Preference Stock	10 per cent.	13
The Equitable Gas Light Company's Act, 1842	D - ditto	10 per cent.	14
The Independent Gas Light and Coke Company Act, 1864	E - ditto	10 per cent.	15
	F - ditto	5 per cent.	16
	G - ditto	7½ per cent.	17
The Imperial Gas Act, 1866	H Stock	*7 per cent.	18
The Imperial Gas Act, 1869	H ditto	*7 per cent.	19
The London Gaslight Act, 1852	J Preference Stock	10 per cent.	20
	K - ditto	6 per cent.	21
The London Gaslight Act, 1857	K - ditto	6 per cent.	22
The London Gaslight Act, 1866	J Preference Stock	10 per cent.	23
	K - ditto	6 per cent.	24
The Gas Light and Coke Company Act, 1876	A Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	25
	Ordinary Stock or Shares	10 per cent.	26

* Maximum Dividends, subject to fall only.

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL, on the 31st December 1892.

Acts of Parliament authorising the Loan Capital.	Description of Loan.	AMOUNT BORROWED. 4 per Cent. £. s. d.	4¼ per Cent. £. s. d.	4½ per Cent. £. s. d.	
The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1868	Debenture Stock	80,000 - -	50,000 - -	32,500 - -	1
		- - -	- - -	- - -	2
The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1872	Debenture Stock	250,000 - -	- - -	- - -	3
The Victoria Docks Gas Act, 1857	- ditto	24,000 - -	- - -	- - -	4
The City of London Gas Company's Act, 1859	- ditto	38,950 - -	- - -	21,050 - -	5
The Companies Act, 1862, as applied to the Western Gas Light Company, Limited	- ditto	- - -	- - -	200,000 - -	6
The Imperial Gas Act, 1854	Bonds †	- - -	- - -	- - -	7
	Debenture Stock	37,000 - -	- - -	- - -	8
The Great Central Gas Consumers Act, 1851	- ditto	54,200 - -	- - -	11,800 - -	9
The Imperial Gas Act, 1866	- ditto	81,250 - -	- - -	- - -	10
The Imperial Gas Act, 1869	- ditto	183,750 - -	- - -	- - -	11
The London Gas Light Act, 1852	- ditto	12,000 - -	- - -	- - -	12
The London Gas Light Act, 1866	- ditto	- - -	- - -	29,500 - -	13
The Gas Light and Coke Company Act, 1876	- ditto	300,000 - -	- - -	- - -	14
		- - -	- - -	- - -	15
	£.	1,061,150 - -	50,000 - -	294,850 - -	16

† Bonds for Capitalised Profits.

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the Half Year ending 31st December 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF STOCK AND SHARE CAPITAL, on the 31st December 1892.

	Total Paid up.	Remaining to be Called up and Unissued.	Total Amount of existing Capital Powers.	Amount Cancelled.	Total Amount originally Authorised by Acts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	1,549,150 – –				
2	70 – –	– – – –	1,550,000 – –	– – – –	1,550,000 – –
3	70 – –				
	710 – –				
5	987,410 – –				
6	7,970 – –	– – – –	1,000,000 – –	– – – –	1,000,000 – –
7	4,620 – –				
8	100,000 – –	– – – –	100,000 – –	– – – –	100,000 – –
9	300,000 – –	– – – –	400,000 – –	– – – –	400,000 – –
10	100,000 – –				
11	600,000 – –	– – – –	600,000 – –	– – – –	600,000 – –
12	1,560,000 – –	– – – –	1,560,000 – –	– – – –	1,560,000 – –
13	200,000 – –	– – – –	200,000 – –	– – – –	200,000 – –
14	300,000 – –	– – – –	300,000 – –	– – – –	300,000 – –
15	165,000 – –				
16	30,000 – –	– – – –	255,000 – –	– – – –	255,000 – –
17	60,000 – –				
18	325,000 – –	– – – –	325,000 – –	– – – –	325,000 – –
19	975,000 – –	– – – –	975,000 – –	– – – –	975,000 – –
20	394,000 – –	– – – –	544,000 – –	6,000 – –	550,000 – –
21	150,000 – –				
22	26,000 – –	– – – –	26,000 – –	8,931 5 –	34,931 5 –
23	69,000 – –	– – – –	369,000 – –	438 – –	369,438 – –
24	300,000 – –				
25	500,000 – –	– – – –	1,000,000 – –	– – – –	1,000,000 – –
26	– – – –	500,000 – –			
£.	8,704,000 – –	500,000 – –	9,204,000 – –	15,369 5 –	9,219,369 5 –

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL, on the 31st December 1892.

	Amount Borrowed.			Amount remaining to be Borrowed.	Total Amount of existing Borrowing Powers.	Amount Cancelled.	Total Amount originally Authorised.
	6 per Cent.	10 per Cent.	Total.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	299,979 15 10	– – –	462,479 15 10	– – –	462,500 – –	– – –	462,500 – –
2	– – –	– – –	– – –	20 4 2			
3	– – –	– – –	250,000 – –	– – –	250,000 – –	– – –	250,000 – –
4	1,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –
5	– – –	– – –	60,000 – –	– – –	60,000 – –	– – –	60,000 – –
6	– – –	– – –	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –
7	– – –	130,000 – –	173,000 – –	– – –	173,000 – –	– – –	173,000 – –
8	6,000 – –	– – –					
9	– – –	– – –	66,000 – –	– – –	66,000 – –	– – –	66,000 – –
10	– – –	– – –	81,250 – –	– – –	81,250 – –	– – –	81,250 – –
11	60,000 – –	– – –	243,750 – –	– – –	243,750 – –	– – –	243,750 – –
12	66,000 – –	– – –	78,000 – –	– – –	78,000 – –	13,667 10 –	91,667 10 –
13	– – –	– – –	29,500 – –	– – –	29,500 – –	1,062 – –	30,562 –
14	475,020 4 2	– – –	775,020 4 2	– – –	1,000,000 – –	– – –	1,000,000 – –
15	– – –	– – –	– – –	224,979 15 10			
16	908,000 – –	130,000 – –	2,444,000 – –	225,000 – –	2,669,000 – –	14,729 10 –	2,683,729 10 –

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 31st December 1892—*continued.*

Dr. No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892.

		Amount Expended this Half Year.	TOTAL Expenditure to 31st December 1892.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Expenditure to 30th June 1892			11,117,470 3 –
To Expenditure during the Half Year to 31st December 1892, viz.:			
Lands acquired, including law charges		29,228 19 6	
Buildings and machinery in extension of works		97,334 9 10	
New and additional mains and service pipes		7,519 9 2	
New and additional meters		6,242 10 11	
New and additional stoves		5,231 8 6	
		145,556 17 11	
Cr.—	£. s. d.		
By Depreciation of meters	4,238 – –		
„ Depreciation of stoves	5,311 – –		
		9,549 – –	
			136,007 17 11
			11,253,478 – 11
To Balance of Capital Account			805,271 19 1
		£.	12,058,750 – –

Dr. No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892.

December Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.	To Manufacture of Gas:		
722,758	Coals, including oil, dues, carriage, unloading, and trimming (*see* Account, No. 10)	677,396 4 4	
9,879	Salaries of engineers and other officers at works	10,856 – 11	
172,077	Wages (carbonising)	161,100 19 –	
38,482	Purification, including 17,411 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.* for labour	38,422 – 3	
160,592	Repair and maintenance of works and plant, materials, and labour, less received for old materials, 2,340 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.*	174,073 4 –	
			1,061,848 8 6
	To Distribution of Gas:		
23,671	Salaries and wages of officers (including rental clerks)	24,836 14 2	
28,685	Repair and maintenance of mains and service pipes	28,336 13 11	
20,335	Repair and renewals of meters	22,607 19 7	
20,824	Stove-fixing, repairs and renewals	18,799 5 9	
			94,580 13 5
	To Public Lamps:		
16,436	Lighting and repairing	16,622 2 10	
141	Experimental street lighting	48 12 3	
			16,670 15 1
	To Rents, Rates, and Taxes:		
3,177	Rents payable	3,285 4 2	
79,372	Rates and taxes	84,304 19 3	
			87,590 3 5
	To Management:		
2,750	Directors' allowance	2,750 – –	
200	Company's auditors	200 – –	
8,544	Salaries of secretary, accountant, and clerks	8,791 8 4	
14,678	Collectors' commission	14,962 9 11	
3,513	Stationery and printing	4,107 16 10	
1,835	General charges	1,862 7 4	
			32,674 2 5
311	To Parliamentary charges		458 10 8
2,952	„ Law charges		6,495 10 2
7,848	„ Bad debts		7,939 3 4
10,218	„ Annuities		9,493 14 3
	To Public Officers:		
851	Gas referees and official auditor	1,179 6 7	
1,032	Public testing stations	860 10 –	
			2,039 16 7
1,351,161			1,319,790 17 10
393,301	Balance carried to Net Revenue Account (No. 5)		497,649 6 11
1,744,462		£.	1,817,440 4 9

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 31st December 1892—*continued.*

No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892. *Cr.*

	Amount Received to 30th June 1892.	Amount Received this Half Year.	TOTAL Receipts to 31st December 1892.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By A Ordinary Stock	5,470,320 – –	125,000 – –	5,596,560 – –
„ A 5 per cent. Preference Convertible Stock – 1st Issue	70 – –	– – –	70 – –
„ A 5 per cent. – ditto – – ditto – 2nd Issue	70 – –	– – –	70 – –
„ A 5 per cent. – ditto – – ditto – 3rd Issue	(a) 1,450 – –	– – –	710 – –
„ A 5 per cent. Preference Stock – 4th Issue	7,970 – –	– – –	7,970 – –
„ A 5 per cent. – – ditto – 5th Issue	4,620 – –	– – –	4,620 – –
„ B 4 per cent. Maximum Stock	100,000 – –	– – –	100,000 – –
„ C 10 per cent. Preference Stock	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –
„ D 10 per cent. – – ditto	300,000 – –	– – –	300,000 – –
„ E 10 per cent. – – ditto	165,000 – –	– – –	165,000 – –
„ F 5 per cent. – – – ditto	30,000 – –	– – –	30,000 – –
„ G 7½ per cent. – – ditto	60,000 – –	– – –	60,000 – –
„ H 7 per cent. Maximum Stock	1,300,000 – –	– – –	1,300,000 – –
„ J 10 per cent. Preference Stock	463,000 – –	– – –	463,000 – –
„ K 6 per cent. – – ditto	476,000 – –	– – –	476,000 – –
„ 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	1,061,150 – –	– – –	1,061,150 – –
„ 4½ per cent. – – ditto	50,000 – –	– – –	50,000 – –
„ 4½ per cent. – – ditto	294,850 – –	– – –	294,850 – –
„ 6 per cent. – – ditto	908,000 – –	– – –	908,000 – –
„ Bonds for Capitalised Profits	130,000 – –	– – –	130,000 – –
	11,023,000 – –	125,000 – –	11,148,000 – –
By Premium Capital	772,400 – –	138,350 – –	910,750 – –
£.	11,795,400 – –	263,350 – –	
		£.	12,058,750 – –

(a) £.740 of this Issue has been converted into Ordinary Stock during the half-year.

No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892. *Cr.*

December Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.	By Sale of Gas:		
1,186,214	Common gas, per meter, at 3 *s.* 1 *d.* and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet	1,367,167 12 9	
39,439	Cannel gas, per meter, at 3 *s.* 10 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet (for the September Quarter only)	13,336 3 3	
	Public Lighting and under Contracts:		
70,696	Common gas	72,377 19 3	
2,677	Cannel gas (for the September Quarter only)	1,067 14 9	
1,299,026	(*See* Statement, No. 12.)		1,453,949 10 –
28,372	By Rental of meters	– – – –	28,799 4 5
7,830	„ Rental of Stoves	– – – –	8,365 15 9
	By Residual Products:		
231,698	Coke, less 39,748 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* for labour, &c.	205,628 – 10	
5,271	Breeze, less 2,948 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* for labour, &c.	4,173 15 5	
103,712	Tar and tar products	59,016 19 6	
63,795	Ammoniacal liquor and sulphate of ammonia	52,900 10 –	
			321,719 5 9
4,248	By Rents receivable	– – – –	4,110 18 4
210	„ Transfer fees	– – – –	195 10 6
300	„ Canteen Account	– – – –	300 – –
1,744,462		£.	1,817,440 4 9

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 31st December 1892—*continued.*

Dr. No. 5.—NET REVENUE ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892. *Cr.*

December Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	December Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.	To Interest on debenture stocks and bonds, accrued to 31st December 1892		62,659 12 6	£. 195,746	By Balance from last Account	350,032 9 2	
	To Dividend on the Preference Stocks:	£. s. d.		159,845	„ Amount withdrawn from Reserve Fund	—	350,032 9 2
354	A 5 per cent.	336 – –		355,591			
10,000	C 10 per cent.	10,000 – –					
15,000	D 10 per cent.	15,000 – –		355,591	Less,—Dividend on the Ordinary Capital for the half year to 30th June 1892		328,249 4 –
8,250	E 10 per cent.	8,250 – –		—			
750	F 5 per cent.	750 – –					21,783 5 2
2,250	G 7½ per cent.	2,250 – –					
23,150	J 10 per cent.	23,150 – –					
14,280	K 6 per cent.	14,280 – –					
		74,016 – –		393,301	By Revenue Account (No. 4)		497,649 6 11
	To Dividend on the Maximum Stocks:						
2,000	B 4 per cent.	2,000 – –					
45,500	H 7 per cent.	45,500 – –					
			121,516 – –				
2,231	To Interest on Temporary Loans and Sundry Funds		1,872 5 3				
206,876	„ Balance applicable to dividend on the Ordinary Stock		333,384 14 4				
393,301		£.	519,432 12 1	393,301		£.	519,432 12 1

No. 6.—PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF BALANCE applicable to DIVIDEND, 31st DECEMBER 1892.

December Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.			
—	Net Balance brought from last Account (*see* No. 5)	21,783 5 2	
206,876	Amount of Net Revenue for the half year (*see* No. 5)	311,601 9 2	
121,373	Amount to be withdrawn from Reserve Fund	—	
328,249			333,384 14
(12 per cent.)	A Dividend on the Ordinary Stock:		
328,249	12 per cent. per annum on 5,596,560 *l.*		332,935 – 6
—	Balance carried to next Half Year's Account	£.	449 13 10

Dr. No. 7.—RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 31st December 1892	119,218 7 7	By Balance on 30th June 1892	117,601 7 7
		„ Interest on amount invested	1,617 – –
£.	119,218 7 7	£.	119,218 7 7

Dr. No. 8.—INSURANCE FUND ACCOUNT for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 31st December 1892	80,153 1 4	By Balance on 30th June 1892	79,066 – –
		„ Interest on amount invested	1,087 1 4
£.	80,153 1 4	£.	80,153 1 4

No. 9.—DEPRECIATION FUND ACCOUNT (for WORKS on LEASEHOLD LANDS) for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 31st December 1892	40,952 – –	By Balance on 30th June 1892	40,347 – –
		„ Interest for the Half Year	605 – –
£.	40,952 – –	£.	40,952 – –

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—Half Year ending 31st December 1892—*continued.*

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF COALS USED, &c., for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892.

Description of Coal.	In Store, 30th June 1892.	Received during Half Year.	Carbonised during Half Year.	Used during Half Year.	In Store, 31st December 1892.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Common	90,689	1,140,681	915,767	2,336	313,267
Cannel	21,261	3,376	*7,007	3	17,627
TOTAL	111,950	1,144,057	922,774	2,339	330,894

* In addition to this quantity, Oil, the equivalent of 56,065 tons of Cannel, has been used during the Half Year.

No. 11.—STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL PRODUCTS for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892.

Description.	In Store, 30th June 1892.	Made during Half Year.	Used during Half Year.	Sold during Half Year.	In Store, 31st December 1892.
Coke Tons	39,513	569,791	161,117	425,925	22,262
Breeze ,,	3,012	59,131	16,679	40,558	4,906
Tar Gallons	488,739	9,768,531	9,368,928	43,730	839,612
Ammoniacal liquor Butts	16,798	258,058	242,172	8,454	24,230

No. 12.—STATEMENT OF GAS MADE, SOLD, &c., for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1892.

Description of Gas.	Quantity Made.	Quantity Sold.			Quantity used on Works, &c.	Total Quantity Accounted for.	Quantity not Accounted for.	Number of Public Lamps.
		Public Lights and under Contracts. (Estimated.)	Private Lights (per Meter).	Total Quantity Sold.				
	Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	
Common	10,021,280	511,952	8,931,172	9,443,124	137,640	9,580,764	440,516	50,966
Cannel (for the September Quarter only).	82,444	6,377	70,830	77,207	706	77,913	4,531	—
TOTAL	10,103,724	518,329	9,002,002	9,520,331	138,346	9,658,677	445,047	50,966
December Half Year, 1891	9,917,625	520,549	8,822,037	9,342,586	132,013	9,474,599	443,026	51,679

Dr. No. 13.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1892. *Cr.*

December Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	December Half Year, 1891.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.				£.			
807,351	To Capital: Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 3)	- -	805,271 19 1	95,597	By Cash at bankers	- - -	64,682 1 11
206,876	To Net Revenue: Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 5)	- -	333,384 14 4	324,939	By Amount invested: £. s. d. 2¾ per Cent. Consolidated Stock 201,702 3 7 Stock	- - -	203,566 5 1
236,617	To Reserve Fund: Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 7)	119,218 7 7					
88,322	To Insurance Fund: Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 8)	80,153 1 4	199,371 8 11		By Stores on hand, viz.:		
39,750	To Depreciation Fund: Balance at credit thereof (Account No. 9)	- - -	40,952 - -	235,081	Coals	233,276 18 3	
				21,831	Coke	11,274 1 8	
				94,640	Tar and ammoniacal liquor and products	75,081 17 2	
62,660	To Interest on debenture stocks and bonds, due on 31st December 1892		62,659 12 6	244,503	Sundry stores	215,748 6 9	535,381 3 10
121,535	,, Preference and maximum dividends due on 31st December 1892		121,516 - -		By Accounts due to the Company, viz.:		
10,671	,, Unclaimed dividends due on 31st December 1892	- -	8,011 16 -		Gas and Meter Rental:		
311,774	,, Sundry tradesmen and others, for amount due for coals, stores, and sundries		282,892 7 8	898,769	Quarter ending 31st December 1892	1,012,978 9 6	
				14,351	Arrears outstanding	17,352 19 11	1,030,331 9 5
1,667	,, Benevolent Fund		1,667 6 8				
100,000	,, Temporary Loan		50,000 - -	37,011	Coke and other residual products	47,257 19 -	
				20,301	Sundry accounts	24,508 5 11	71,766 4 11
1,987,223		£.	1,905,727 5 2	1,987,223		£.	1,905,727 5 2

(signed) *Wm. Thos. Makins*, Governor.

20 January 1893. Examined and found correct. (signed) *H. W. Chisholm*, *Francis Farnan*, } Auditors.

I certify that the above Accounts are correct. A forfeiture incurred during the half year amounting to 1*l.* must be borne and paid exclusively by and out of the divisible profits of the Company, and by way of reduction of dividend.

23 January 1893. (signed) *Allen Stoneham*, Official Auditor.

THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

STATEMENTS of Account for the Half Year ended 30th June 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF CAPITAL (STOCK) on 30th June 1892.

Acts of Parliament authorising the Raising of Capital.	Standard Dividend. The Standard Price being 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	Paid up.	Amount not Paid up.	Total Amount Authorised.
		£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
South Metropolitan Acts, 1842 and 1869 (A)	10 per cent.	500,000 – –	– – –	500,000 – –
Surrey Consumers' Acts, 1854 and 1863 (B)	ditto	250,000 – –	– – –	250,000 – –
Phœnix Acts, 1824 and 1864 (B)	ditto	1,082,000 – –	– – –	1,082,000 – –
South Metropolitan Act, 1876 (B)	ditto	18,000 – –	– – –	18,000 – –
Ditto – ditto – 1876 and 1881 (C)	ditto	120,500 – –	711,500 – –	832,000 – –
Woolwich Companies' Acts, 1855, 1862, and 1877 (C)	ditto	109,500 – –	21,000 – –	130,500 – –
	£.	2,080,000 – –	732,500 – –	2,812,500 – –

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL on 30th June 1892.

Acts of Parliament authorising Loan Capital.	Description of Loan.	Rate per Cent. of Interest.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Remaining to be Borrowed.	Total Amount Authorised.
			£. *s. d.*		
South Metropolitan Acts, consolidated in 1882	Debenture Stock	Not exceeding 5 per cent.	725,000 – –	By the South Metropolitan Gas Act, 1882, the Company is empowered to issue Debenture Stock to an aggregate nominal amount not exceeding one-third part of the total capital received from the issue or sale of Ordinary Shares or Stock. This is estimated to amount to a sum exceeding 1,000,000 *l.*	
		£.	725,000 – –	As authorised.	As authorised.

No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
To Expenditure to 31st December 1891	– –	2,942,636 – 2
To Expenditure during Half Year to 30th June 1892, viz.:		
New buildings and machinery in extension of works	54,180 6 –	
New and additional mains and services	8,295 – 11	
New and additional meters	974 6 2	
New and additional stoves	8,137 4 1	
		71,586 17 2
Total Expenditure		3,014,222 17 4
Balance		153,631 2 8
	£.	3,167,854 – –

Description of Capital.	Certified to 31st Dec. 1891.	Received since that Date.	Total to 30th June 1892.
	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
A Stock	500,000 – –	– – –	500,000 – –
B Stock	1,350,000 – –	– – –	1,350,000 – –
C Stock	200,000 – –	30,000 – –	230,000 – –
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.	725,000 – –	– – –	725,000 – –
	2,775,000 – –	30,000 – –	2,805,000 – –
Premium Capital	320,854 – –	42,000 – –	362,854 – –
£.	3,095,854 – –	72,000 – –	
			£. 3,167,854 – –

THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 30th June 1892—*continued.*

No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Manufacture of Gas:			By Sale of Gas:		
Coals into store, including cost of petroleum spirit for enriching (*see* Account, No. 9)	231,908 3 8		Common gas { Lady-day, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000	247,855 14 7	
Purification, including 5,236*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* for labour	9,865 15 9		Common gas { Midsummer, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000	130,637 9 7	
Salaries of engineer, superintendent, and officers at works	5,322 18 4			378,493 4 2	
Wages (carbonising)	50,764 10 4		Public lighting and under contracts (*see* Statement, No. 11)	29,705 15 9	
Repairs and maintenance of works and plant, including 25,445*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* for labour, less 1,425*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* received for old materials	43,755 19 10				408,198 19 11
		341,617 7 11	By Meters in use, 80,581:		
To Profit Sharing for the 12 months to 30th June 1892		6,647 14 5	Company's meters at rent (65,994)	7,766 15 10	
To Distribution of Gas:			Stoves at rent (18,720)	4,264 6 11	
Repair, maintenance, and renewal of mains and service pipes, including labour 6,572*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*	11,154 15 5				12,031 2 9
Salaries and wages of officers (including rental clerks)	8,854 17 8		By Residual Products:		
Repairing and renewals of meters	5,032 10 –		Coke, less 13,570*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for labour, &c.	89,642 7 2	
Repairing and renewals of stoves	2,005 19 6				
		27,048 2 7	Breeze, less 1,834*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* for labour, &c.	1,697 2 9	
To Public Lamps:					
Lighting and repairing		6,184 18 4	Tar, less 306*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* for labour, &c.	27,201 13 3	
To Rents, Rates, and Taxes:					
Rents payable	795 9 2		Ammoniacal liquor, less 209*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for labour, &c.	14,571 14 4	
Rates and taxes	15,562 9 9				
		16,357 18 11	Sulphate of ammonia, less 2,577*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for acid, labour, &c.	7,544 11 3	
To Management:					
Directors' allowance	1,750 – –				140,657 8 9
Salaries of secretary, accountant, and clerks	2,005 16 6		By Rents receivable		1,469 10 4
Collectors	4,889 1 2				
Stationery and printing	1,063 19 4		,, Transfer fees		64 5 –
General charges	3,630 19 2				
Company's auditors	112 10 –				
		13,452 6 2			
To Law charges		204 15 –			
,, Bad debts		1,737 16 11			
,, Pensions and Officers' and Workmen's Superannuation and Sick Funds		3,803 12 2			
,, Gas referees and official auditor		265 3 4			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		417,319 16 3			
Balance carried to Net Revenue Account (No. 5)		145,101 10 6			
	£.	562,421 6 9	TOTAL RECEIPTS £.		562,421 6 9

No. 5.—PROFIT AND LOSS (NET REVENUE ACCOUNT).

Dr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*Cr.*
To Interest on temporary loan and deposits	1,290 6 7		By Balance from last Account	115,728 18 6
,, ,, on Debenture Stock	17,671 17 6		,, Reserve Fund	17,021 1 6
				132,750 – –
,, Balance applicable to dividend on the Ordinary Stock	126,362 6 10		*Less*,—Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1891	132,750 – –
			,, Amount from Revenue Account, No. 4	145,101 10 6
			,, Interest on bankers' balances	223 – 5
	£. 145,324 10 11		£.	145,324 10 11

No. 6.—RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*Cr.*
To Profit and Loss (Net Revenue Account)	17,021 1 6		By Balance on 31st December 1891	54,808 12 6
,, Balance on 30th June 1892	44,219 13 7		,, Interest on amount invested	632 18 8
			,, Profit on sale of investments	5,799 3 11
			To be invested £. s. d. 851 17 11	
	£. 61,240 15 1		£.	61,240 15 1

No. 7.—RENEWAL FUND (LEASEHOLD).

Dr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*Cr.*
To Balance on 30th June 1892	9,830 14 3		By Balance on 31st December 1891	9,661 15 10
			,, Interest on amount invested	168 18 5
			To be invested £. s. d. 268 13 2	
	£. 9,830 14 3		£.	9,830 14 3

THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 30th June 1892—*continued.*

No. 8.—INSURANCE FUND.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 30th June 1892	13,029 8 3	By Balance on 31st December 1891	12,851 15 9
		„ Interest on amount invested	177 12 6
		To be invested £. s. d. 314 2 –	
£.	13,029 8 3	£.	13,029 8 3

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF COALS.

Description of Coal.	In Store, 31st December 1891.	Received during the Half Year.	Carbonised during the Half Year.	Used during the Half Year.	In Store, 30th June 1892.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Newcastle coal	63,992	301,207	338,343	262	26,594
Cannel coal	2,158	957	1,303		1,812
(154,545 gallons of petroleum spirit used as a substitute for cannel.)	66,150	302,164	339,646	262	28,406

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL PRODUCTS.

	In Store, 31st December 1891.	Made during the Half Year.	Used in the Half Year.	Sold in the Half Year.	In Store, 30th June 1892.
Coke * Cwts.	561,814	4,030,465	864,002	3,636,823	91,454
Breeze Yards	13,352	63,748	12,153	59,977	4,970
Tar Gallons	561,155	3,314,950	23,060	3,128,925	724,120
Ammoniacal liquor Butts	14,674	115,332	33,856	84,038	12,112

* One cwt. of coke about equals one sack of four bushels, under "Weights and Measures Act, 1878."

No. 11.—STATEMENT OF GAS MADE, SOLD, &c.

Description of Gas.	Quantity Made.	Quantity Sold.			Quantity used on Works, &c.	Total Quantity Accounted for.	Quantity not Accounted for.	Number of Public Lamps.
		Public Lights (Estimated).	Private Lights (per Meter).	Total Quantity Sold.				
	Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	
Common	3,429,303	210,048	3,051,412	3,261,460	42,872	3,304,332	124,971	18,343

No. 12.—BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Capital:—		By Cash at bankers	– –	101,152 – 11
„ Balance, per Account (No. 3)	153,631 2 8	„ Amount invested:		
„ Reserve Fund, per Account (No. 6)	44,219 13 7	Reserve Fund	43,367 15 8	
„ Renewal Fund, per Account (No. 7)	9,830 14 3	Renewal Fund	9,562 1 1	
„ Insurance Fund, per Account (No. 8)	13,029 8 3	Insurance Fund	12,715 6 3	65,645 3 –
„ Net Revenue Account, for balance, per Account (No. 5)	126,362 6 10	By Cash in hand for sundry payments	– –	500 – –
„ Debenture interest for amount due to 30th June 1892	17,671 17 6	„ Stores in hand:		
„ Sundry tradesmen for amount due for coals, stores, and sundries	40,354 6 8	Coals and enriching materials	21,499 5 4	
„ Deposits by consumers	26,477 3 3	Coke and breeze	2,791 13 2	
„ Dividend Account (outstanding)	988 18 4	Tar, sulphate, and ammoniacal liquor	8,980 6 8	
„ Debenture Account - ditto	– 14 6	Sundry stores	74,992 10 3	108,263 15 5
„ Workmen's bonus and savings deposited with company	26,961 5 11	By Investment of workmen's bonus, &c.	– –	3,844 –
		„ Accounts due to the Company:		
		Gas meter and stove rental, quarter ending 30th June 1892	151,442 11 5	
		Arrears outstanding	2,845 2 10	154,287 14 3
		By Coke and other residual products		23,061 17 –
		„ Sundries		2,772 11 11
£.	459,527 11 9	£.		459,527 11 9

29 July 1892. Examined and found correct. (signed) *Arthur Footner, W. Westcott,* F.C.A., *C. Mortimer,* } Auditors.

30 July 1892. I certify that the above Accounts are correct, (signed) *Allen Stoneham,* Official Auditor.

THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

STATEMENTS of Account for the Half Year ended 31st December 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF CAPITAL (STOCK) on 31st December 1892.

Acts of Parliament authorising the Raising of Capital.	Standard Dividend. The Standard Price being 3*s.* 6*d.*	Paid up.	Amount not Paid up.	Total Amount Authorised.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
South Metropolitan Acts, 1842 and 1869 (A.)	10 per cent.	500,000 – –	– – –	500,000
Surrey Consumers' Acts, 1854 and 1863 (B.)	ditto	250,000 – –	– – –	250,000
Phœnix Acts, 1824 and 1864 (B.)	ditto	1,082,000 – –	– – –	1,082,000
South Metropolitan Act, 1876 (B.)	ditto	18,000 – –	– – –	18,000
Ditto – ditto – 1876 and 1881 (C.)	ditto	120,500 – –	711,500 – –	832,000
Woolwich Companies' Acts, 1855, 1862, and 1877 (C.)	ditto	109,500 – –	21,000 – –	130,500
	£.	2,080,000 – –	732,500 – –	2,812,500

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL on 31st December 1892.

Acts of Parliament authorising Loan Capital.	Description of Loan.	Rate per Cent. of Interest.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Remaining to be Borrowed.	Total Amount Authorised.
			£. s. d.		
South Metropolitan Acts, consolidated in 1882	Debenture Stock	Not exceeding 5 per cent.	750,000 – –	By the South Metropolitan Gas Act, 1882, the Company is empowered to issue Debenture Stock to an aggregate nominal amount not exceeding one-third part of the total capital received from the issue or sale of Ordinary Shares or Stock. This is estimated to amount to a sum exceeding 1,000,000*l.*	
		£.	750,000 – –	As authorised	As authorised.

No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Description of Capital.	Certified to 30th June 1892.	Received since that Date.	Total to 31st Dec. 1892.
To Expenditure to 30th June 1892	– –	3,014,222 17 4		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Expenditure during Half Year to 31st December 1892, viz.:			A Stock	500,000 – –	– –	500,000 – –
New buildings and machinery in extension of works	48,170 – 9					
New and additional mains and services	3,941 14 1		B Stock	1,350,000 – –	– –	1,350,000 – –
New and additional meters	6,484 8 5					
New and additional stoves	6,469 13 10		C Stock	230,000 – –	– –	230,000 – –
	65,065 17 1		Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.	725,000 – –	25,000 – –	750,000 – –
Cr. By sale of land, &c.	7,700 – –					
		57,365 17 1		2,805,000 – –	25,000 – –	2,830,000 – –
Total Expenditure		3,071,588 14 5				
Balance		131,628 5 7	Premium capital	362,854 – –	10,363 – –	373,217 – –
	£.	3,203,217 – –	£.	3,167,854 – –	35,363 – –	3,203,217 – –

THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 31st December 1892—*continued.*

No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Manufacture of Gas:			**By Sale of Gas:**		
Coals into store, including cost of petroleum spirit for enriching (*see* Account, No. 9)	212,276 13 1		Michaelmas, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000	130,400 14 9	
Purification, including 5,858 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for labour	13,007 10 1		Christmas, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000	259,393 14 11	
Salaries of engineer, superintendent, and officers at works	5,208 9 1			389,794 9 8	
Wages (carbonising)	53,528 8 4		Public lighting and under contracts (*see* Statement, No. 11)	29,828 7 8	
Repairs and maintenance of works and plant, including 28,060 *l.* 4 *s.* 10 *d.* for labour; less 849 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.* received for old materials	48,695 2 5	332,716 3 –			419,622 17 4
To Distribution of Gas:			**By Meters in use, 83,292—**		
Repair, maintenance, and renewal of mains and service pipes, including 7,276 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* for labour	10,182 12 1		Company's meters at rent (68,638)	7,935 5 3	
Salaries and wages of officers (including rental clerks)	9,024 6 2		Stoves at rent (19,569)	4,616 11 6	
Repairing and renewals of meters	3,883 17 11				12,551 16 9
Repairing and renewals of stoves	3,790 15 2	26,881 11 4			
To Public Lamps:					
Lighting and repairing		6,318 15 6			
To Rents, Rates, and Taxes:			**By Residual Products:**		
Rents payable	809 9 11		Coke, less 11,891 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* for labour, &c.	96,504 2 10	
Rates and taxes	18,488 10 10	19,298 – 9	Breeze, less 1,858 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* for labour, &c.	1,467 4 6	
To Management:			Tar, less 823 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for labour, &c.	16,964 7 4	
Directors' allowance	1,750 – –		Ammoniacal liquor, less 225 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.* for labour, &c.	15,922 11 6	
Salaries of secretary, accountant, and clerks	1,769 15 8		Sulphate of ammonia, less 2,472 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.* for labour, acid, &c.	7,530 19 10	
Collectors	4,658 6 4				138,389 6 –
Stationery and printing	910 2 3		**By Rents receivable**		1,967 12 5
General charges	3,770 11 –		„ Transfer fees		48 17 6
Company's auditors	112 10 –	12,971 5 3			
To Law charges		222 4 11			
„ Bad debts		1,634 2 9			
„ Pensions and Officer's and Workmen's Superannuation and Sick Funds		3,301 2 3			
„ Gas referees and official auditor		212 15 6			
„ Leasehold Renewal Fund		500 – –			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		404,056 1 3			
Balance carried to Net Revenue Account (No. 5)		168,524 8 9			
	£.	572,580 10 –	TOTAL RECEIPTS	£.	572,580 10 –

No. 5.—PROFIT AND LOSS (NET REVENUE ACCOUNT).

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Dividend for half-year ended 30th June 1892	134,700 – –	**By Balance from last Account**	126,362 6 10
„ Fraction of dividend on A. Stock to Reserve Fund	500 – –	„ Amount from Revenue Account (No. 4)	168,524 8 9
„ Interest on temporary loan and deposits	1,332 2 6	„ Interest on bankers' balances	193 14 8
„ „ on Debenture Stock	18,125 – –		
„ Balance applicable to dividend on the Ordinary Stock	140,423 7 9		
£.	295,080 10 3	£.	295,080 10 3

No. 6.—RESERVE FUND.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on 31st December 1892	45,352 12 3	**By Balance on 30th June 1892**		44,219 13 7
		„ Interest on amount invested		632 18 8
		„ Profit and loss, Net Revenue		500 – –
		To be invested	1,984 16 7	
£.	45,352 12 3	£.		45,352 12 3

No. 7.—RENEWAL FUND (LEASEHOLD).

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on 31st December 1892	10,704 2 5	**By Balance on 30th June 1892**		9,830 14 3
		„ Interest on amount invested		181 2 –
		„ Amount brought from Revenue Account		500 – –
		„ Profit on sale of investments		192 6 2
		To be invested	1,102 15 2	
£.	10,704 2 5	£.		10,704 2 5

THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 31st December 1892—*continued.*

No. 8.—INSURANCE FUND.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 31st December 1892	13,207 - 9	By Balance on 30th June 1892	13,029 8 3
		„ Interest on amount invested	177 12 6
		To be invested £. s. d. 491 14 6	
£.	13,207 - 9	£.	13,207 - 9

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF COALS.

Description of Coal.	In Store, 30th June 1892.	Received during the Half Year.	Carbonised during the Half Year.	Used during the Half Year.	In Store, 31st December 1892.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Newcastle coal	26,594	393,394	355,727	255	64,006
Cannel coal	1,812	1,785	1,662	-	1,935
(105,847 gallons of petroleum spirit used as a substitute for cannel.)	28,406	395,179	357,389	255	65,941

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL PRODUCTS.

	In Store, 30th June 1892.	Made during the Half Year.	Used in the Half Year.	Sold in the Half Year.	In Store, 31st December 1892.
Coke - *Cwts.	91,454	4,429,387	1,060,057	3,262,046	198,738
Breeze - Yards	4,970	63,311	15,282	47,393	5,606
Tar - Gallons	724,120	3,472,440	34,851	3,783,984	377,725
Ammoniacal liquor - Butts	12,112	117,484	31,911	84,278	13,407

* One cwt. of coke about equals one sack of four bushels, under "Weights and Measures Act, 1878."

No. 11.—STATEMENT OF GAS MADE, SOLD, &c.

Description of Gas.	Quantity made.	Quantity Sold.			Quantity used on Works, &c.	Total Quantity Accounted for.	Quantity not Accounted for.	Number of Public Lamps.
		Public Lights (Estimated).	Private Lights (per Meter).	Total Quantity Sold.				
	Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	
Common	3,632,922	211,336	3,142,640	3,353,976	49,757	3,403,733	229,189	18,868

No. 12.—BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Capital :		By Cash at bankers	- -	26,014 7 4
„ Balance, per Account (No. 3)	131,628 5 7	By Amount invested :		
„ Reserve Fund, per Account (No. 6)	45,352 12 3	Reserve Fund	43,367 15 8	
„ Renewal Fund, per Account (No. 7)	10,704 2 5	Renewal Fund	9,601 7 3	
„ Insurance Fund, per Account (No. 8)	13,207 - 9	Insurance Fund	12,715 6 3	
„ Net Revenue Account, for balance, per Account (No. 5)	140,423 7 9			65,684 9 2
„ Debenture interest for amount due to 31st December 1892	17,671 17 6	By Cash in hand, for sundry payments	- -	500 - -
„ Sundry tradesmen, for amount due for coals, stores, and sundries	54,216 14 6	By Stores in hand :		
„ Deposits by consumers	27,840 9 6	Coals and enriching materials	40,947 18 1	
„ Dividend Account (outstanding)	623 11 9	Coke and breeze	6,271 9 1	
„ Debenture Account (outstanding)	10 11 11	Tar, sulphate, and ammoniacal liquor	5,491 4 9	
„ Temporary loan	85,000 - -	Sundry stores	81,418 6 3	
„ C. Stock Subscriptions	1,235 6 -			134,128 18 2
„ Workmen's bonus and savings deposited with Company	23,717 17 11	By Investment of workmen's bonus, &c.	- -	4,955 19 6
		By Accounts due to the Company :		
		Gas meter and stove rental, quarter ending 31st December 1892	281,442 14 6	
		Arrears outstanding	1,336 - 8	
				282,778 15 2
		By Coke and other residual products		33,608 16 7
		„ Sundries		3,960 11 11
£.	551,631 17 10	£.		551,631 17 10

30 January 1893. Examined and found correct. (signed) *Arthur Footner, W. Westcott, F.C.A., C. Mortimer,* } Auditors.

27 January 1893. I certify that the above Accounts are correct. (signed) *Allen Stoneham,* Official Auditor.

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the Half Year ended 30th June 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF CAPITAL (STOCK) on 30th June 1892.

Acts of Parliament relating to the Raising of Capital.	Dividend Authorised, with Gas at an Initial Price of 3*s.* 9*d.*	Paid up.	Remaining to be Paid up, and Unissued.	Total Amount Authorised.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Commercial Gas Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 155	10 per cent.	450,000 – –	– – – –	450,000
Ratcliff Gas Act, 18 Vict. c. 12	ditto	100,000 – –	– – – –	100,000
Commercial Gas Act, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 200	7 per cent.	165,000 – –	115,000 – –	280,000
	£.	715,000 – –	115,000 – –	830,000

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL on 30th June 1892.

Acts of Parliament authorising the Loan Capital.	Description of Loan.	Rate per Cent. of Interest.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Remaining to be Borrowed.	Total Amount Authorised.
			£.	£.	£.
Ratcliff Gas Act, 18 Vict. c. 12	Mortgage or Bond	£.5 per cent.	– – –	20,000	20,000
Commercial Gas Act, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 200	Debenture Stock	£.4. 10*s.* per cent.	160,762	*119,238	280,000
		£.	160,762	139,238	300,000

* At interest not exceeding 5 *l.* per cent.

	£. s. d.
Total Share Capital paid up (*see* No. 1)	715,000 – –
Total Loan Capital borrowed (*see* No. 2)	160,762 – –
	£. 875,762 – –

No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Expenditure as on 31st December 1891		845,243 – 8	By Consolidated Stock as on 31st December 1891		550,000 – –
Add,—For new works at stations	3,902 1 4		By New Stock as on 31st December 1891		165,000 – –
New meters	363 – –		By Debenture Stock as on 31st December 1891	130,000 – –	
New stoves	798 7 11		Paid up during Half-year	30,762 – –	
		5,063 9 3			160,762 – –
		850,306 9 11			
To Balance		25,455 10 1			
	£.	875,762 – –		£.	875,762 – –

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 30th June 1892—*continued.*

Dr. **No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.** *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Manufacture of Gas:			By Sale of Gas:		
Coals, including dues, carriage, unloading, and trimming (*see* Account, No. 8)	82,459 11 3		Common gas, per meter, at 2*s.* 4*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet	114,807 – 2	
Salaries of engineers, superintendents, and other officers at works	2,162 – –		Public lighting and under contracts, common gas (*see* Statement, No. 10)	9,357 1 9	
Wages (carbonising)	20,133 3 4				124,164 1 11
Purification, including 1,922 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* for labour	4,933 16 6				
Repairs and maintenance of plant and works; materials and labour (less 81 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* received for old materials)	14,288 12 10		By meter rental	1,972 8 10	
		123,977 3 11	„ Stove rental	760 8 –	
To Distribution of Gas:					2,732 16 10
Salaries and wages of officers (including rental clerks)	2,140 5 7				
Repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains, service pipes, and fittings, including labour	1,591 9 –				
Repairs and renewals of meters	1,392 19 9		By Residual Products:		
Repairs and renewals of stoves	637 9 8		Coke, less 3,699 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* for labour	23,613 13 6	
		5,762 4 –	Tar	6,760 – 10	
To Public Lamps:			Ammoniacal liquor and sulphate	9,099 13 5	
Lighting and repairing	– –	2,213 6 6		39,473 7 9	
To Rent, rates, and taxes	– –	5,719 9 7	*Less*—Loss on Breeze, after deducting 799 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* for Wages	53 – 10	
					39,420 6 11
To Management:			By Miscellaneous Receipts:		
Directors' allowance	1,250 – –		Rents	118 19 6	
Company's auditors	75 – –		Transfer fees	29 5 –	
Salaries of secretary, accountant, and clerks	1,108 18 6				148 4 6
Collectors' salaries and commission	1,493 16 1				
Stationery and printing	442 17 10				
General charges	522 12 5				
		4,893 4 10			
To Bad debts		758 16 1			
„ Law charges		135 18 11			
„ Superannuations		650 8 –			
„ Official officers		69 3 –			
		144,179 14 10			
To Balance carried to Profit and Loss Net Revenue Account (No. 5)		22,285 15 4			
	£.	166,465 10 2		£.	166,465 10 2

Dr. **No. 5.—PROFIT AND LOSS (NET REVENUE ACCOUNT).** *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		By Balance, 31st December 1891	62,314 – 9
To Interest on Debenture Stock	2,925 – –	Less—Amount of dividend paid for half-year ending 31st December 1891	43,819 16 –
„ Balance available for dividend carried to Balance Sheet	38,350 10 10		£. 18,494 4 9
		By Balance from Revenue Account (No. 4)	22,285 15 4
		„ Dividends and interest balance	495 10 9
	£. 41,275 10 10		£. 41,275 10 10

Dr. **No. 6.—RESERVE FUND.** *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 30th June 1892	44,379 5 1	By Balance on 31st December 1891	44,379 5 1

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 30th June 1892—*continued.*

No. 7.—INSURANCE FUND.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Extra cost of Coals during the Durham Strike	4,175 – –	By Balance on 31st December 1891	33,627 7 7
„ Balance on 30th June 1892	29,452 7 7		
£.	33,627 7 7	£.	33,627 7 7

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF COALS.

Description of Coal.	In Store, 31st December 1891.	Received during the Half Year.	Carbonised during the Half Year.	In Store, 30th June 1892.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Common	27,418	96,457	109,767	14,108
Cannel	2,302	2,495	*2,920	1,877
	29,720	98,952	112,687	15,985

* In addition, Petroleum equivalent to 557 tons was used.

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL PRODUCTS.

		In Store, 31st December 1891.	Made during the Half Year.	Used during the Half Year.	Sold during the Half Year.	In Store, 30th June 1892.
Coke	*Chaldrons of 36 bushels	31,511	148,307	49,934	105,051	24,833
Breeze	ditto - ditto	4,106	17,662	2,667	15,335	3,766
Tar	Gallons	371,400	1,070,706	– – –	1,279,506	162,600
Ammoniacal liquor	Butts of 108 gallons	13,935	38,606	44,101	– – –	8,440
Sulphate of ammonia	Tons	691	1,460½	– – –	1,931½	220

* Under "Weights and Measures Act, 1878."

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF GAS MADE, SOLD, &c.

Description of Gas.	Quantity made. Meter Register.	Quantity Sold.			Quantity used on Works, &c.	Total Quantity Accounted for.	Quantity not Accounted for.	Number of Public Lights.
		Public Lights and under Contracts. (Estimated.)	Private Lights, per Meter.	Total Quantity Sold.				
	Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	
Common	1,087,689	58,919	960,099	1,019,018	11,964	1,030,982	56,707	5,353

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Capital :		By Cash at bankers	– – –	5,596 5 11
To Balance, per Account, No. 3	25,455 10 1	„ Cash in hand for current expenditure	– – –	1,900 – –
To Net Revenue :		„ Amount invested in Consols	– – –	78,006 12 8
For Balance, per Account, No. 5	38,350 10 10	By Stores in hand :		
To Reserve Fund :		Coals	12,253 – –	
For Balance, per Account, No. 6	44,379 5 1	Coke	6,208 6 8	
To Insurance Fund:		Ammoniacal liquor and tar	5,251 10 6	
For Balance, per Account, No. 7	29,452 7 7	Sundries	6,982 19 2	
To unclaimed dividends	1,926 12 6			30,695 16 4
„ Deposits	9,326 4 8	By Accounts due to the Company :		
„ Interest on Debenture Stock	164 8 2	Gas rental, quarter ending 30th June 1892	45,549 12 5	
„ Sundry tradesmen and others for amount due for coals, stores, and sundries	14,856 11 7	Arrears outstanding	1,308 12 4	
				46,858 4 9
„ Loan from Bankers	5,000 – –	For coke and other residual products	5,662 1 2	
		Sundries	192 9 8	
				5,854 10 10
£.	168,911 10 6	£.		168,911 10 6

J. Blacket Gill, Chairman.
H. D. Ellis, Secretary.

18 August 1892.

Examined and found correct.

George Ilsley,
John Haigh,
A. G. Hounsham, } Auditors.

I certify the above Accounts are correct.

16 September 1892.

Allen Stoneham, Official Auditor.

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the Half Year ended 31st December 1892.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF CAPITAL (STOCK) on 31st December 1892.

Acts of Parliament relating to the Raising of Capital.	Dividend authorised with Gas at an Initial Price of 3 *s.* 9 *d.*	Paid up.	Remaining to be Paid up, and Unissued.	Total Amount Authorised.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Commercial Gas Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 155	10 per cent.	450,000 – –	– – –	450,000
Ratcliff Gas Act, 18 Vict. c. 12	ditto	100,000 – –	– – –	100,000
Commercial Gas Act, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 200	7 per cent.	165,000 – –	115,000 – –	280,000
	£.	715,000 – –	115,000 – –	830,000

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL on 31st December 1892.

Acts of Parliament authorising the Loan Capital.	Description of Loan.	Rate per Cent. of Interest.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Remaining to be Borrowed.	Total Amount Authorised.
			£.	£.	£.
Ratcliff Gas Act, 18 Vict. c. 12	Mortgage or Bond	£. 5 per cent.	– – –	20,000	20,000
Commercial Gas Act, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 200	Debenture Stock	£. 4. 10. per cent.	165,000	* 115,000	280,000
		£.	165,000	135,000	300,000

* At interest not exceeding 5 *l.* per cent.

	£. s. d.
Total Share Capital paid up (*see* No. 1)	715,000 – –
Total Loan Capital borrowed (*see* No. 2)	165,000 – –
	£. 880,000 – –

No. 3.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To expenditure as on 30th June 1892		850,306 9 11	By Consolidated Stock as on 30th June 1892		550,000 – –
	£. s. d.		By New Stock as on 30th June 1892		165,000 – –
Add,—For new works at stations	1,435 16 7			£. s. d.	
New mains and services, &c.	1,175 – –		By Debenture Stock as on 30th June 1892	160,762 – –	
New meters and stoves	1,365 11 5		Paid up during half-year	4,238 – –	
	3,976 8 –				165,000 – –
Less,—Premium received on sale by tender of 3,821 *l.* Debenture Stock	985 – 5				
		2,991 7 7			
		853,297 17 6			
To Balance		26,702 2 6			
	£.	880,000 – –		£.	880,000 – –

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 31st December 1892—*continued.*

No. 4.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Manufacture of Gas:			By Sale of Gas:		
Coals, including dues, carriage, unloading, and trimming (*see* Account, No. 8)	74,711 16 9		Common gas, per meter, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *s.* 9 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet	129,289 16 6	
Salaries of engineers, superintendents, and other officers at works	2,099 10 –		Public lighting and under contracts, common gas (*see* Statement, No. 10)	9,382 13 10	
Wages (carbonising)	19,251 18 7				138,672 10 4
Purification, including 1,783 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for labour	4,329 2 5				
Repairs and maintenance of plant and works, materials and labour (less 202 *l.* 13 *s.* received for old materials)	14,904 12 2		By Meter rental	1,992 8 –	
		115,296 19 11	„ Stove rental	791 16 9	
To Distribution of Gas:					2,784 4 9
Salaries and wages of officers (including rental clerks)	2,232 1 2		By Residual Products:		
Repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains, service pipes, and fittings, including labour	1,972 15 –		Coke, less 3,647 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* for labour	23,458 2 1	
Repairs and renewals of meters	1,431 3 9		Tar	7,186 15 11	
Repairs and renewals of stoves	628 8 4		Ammoniacal liquor and sulphate	8,534 19 9	
		6,264 8 3		39,179 17 9	
To Public Lamps:			*Less*,—Loss on breeze after deducting 825 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* for wages	19 7 4	
Lighting and repairing		2,284 16 1			39,160 10 5
To rent, rates, and taxes		5,950 7 1	By Miscellaneous Receipts:		
To Management:	£. s. d.		Rents	320 4 3	
Directors' allowance	1,250 – –		Transfer fees	26 5 –	
Company's auditors	75 – –				346 9 3
Salaries of secretary, accountant, and clerks	1,109 18 –				
Collectors' salaries and commission	1,489 9 4				
Stationery and printing	490 3 4				
General charges	536 6 10				
		4,950 17 6			
To Bad debts		702 9 4			
„ Law and Parliamentary charges		384 14 3			
„ Superannuations		628 18 –			
„ Official officers		58 12 3			
		136,522 2 8			
To Balance carried to Profit and Loss, Net Revenue Account (No. 5)		44,441 12 1			
	£.	180,963 14 9		£.	180,963 14 9

No. 5.—PROFIT AND LOSS (NET REVENUE ACCOUNT).

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Interest on Debenture Stock	3,685 12 9	By Balance, 30th June 1892		38,350 10 10
„ Balance available for dividend carried to Balance Sheet	41,502 8 7	„ Amount from Reserve Fund		5,654 9 2
			£. s. d.	44,005 – –
		Less,—Forfeitures imposed for impurity in the gas	5 – –	
		Dividend to 30th June paid	44,000 – –	
				44,005 – –
		By Balance from Revenue Account (No. 4)		44,441 12 1
		„ Dividends and interest balance		746 9 3
	£. 45,188 1 4		£.	45,188 1 4

No. 6.—RESERVE FUND.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Amount carried to Net Revenue	5,654 9 2	By Balance on 30th June 1892	44,379 5 1
„ Balance on 31st December 1892	38,724 15 11		
	£. 44,379 5 1		£. 44,379 5 1

No. 7.—INSURANCE FUND.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 31st December 1892	29,452 7 7	By Balance on 30th June 1892	29,452 7 7

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY—Half Year ended 31st December 1892—*continued.*

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF COALS.

Description of Coal.	In Store, 30th June 1892.	Received during the Half Year.	Carbonised during the Half Year.	Used during the Half Year.	In Store, 31st December 1892.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Common	14,108	123,611	110,457	150	27,112
Cannel *	1,877	1,422	78	-	3,221
	15,985	125,033	110,535	150	30,333

* 109,054 gallons of petroleum spirit (lower grade) used as a substitute for cannel.

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL PRODUCTS.

		In Store, 30th June 1892.	Made during the Half Year.	Used during the Half Year.	Sold during the Half Year.	In Store, 31st December 1892.
Coke	* Chaldrons of 36 bushels	24,833	147,328	50,392	111,882	9,887
Breeze	ditto	ditto	3,766	16,831	5,400	14,471	726
Tar	Gallons	162,600	1,124,271	-	1,045,641	241,230
Ammoniacal liquor	Butts of 108 gallons	8,440	34,595	34,983	-	8,052
Sulphate of ammonia	Tons	220	1,197	-	914	503

* Under "Weights and Measures Act, 1878."

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF GAS MADE, SOLD, &c.

Description of Gas.	Quantity made. Meter Register.	Quantity Sold.			Quantity used on Works, &c.	Total Quantity Accounted for.	Quantity not Accounted for.	Number of Public Lights.
		Public Lights and under Contracts (Estimated).	Private Lights (per Meter).	Total Quantity Sold.				
	Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	
Common	1,122,935	59,074	972,222	1,031,296	15,384	1,046,680	76,255	5,372

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Capital:				
For Balance, per Account (No. 3)	26,702 2 6	By Cash at bankers	- - -	3,474 18 9
To Net Revenue:		„ Cash in hand for current expenditure	- - -	2,900 - -
For Balance, per Account (No. 5)	41,502 8 7	„ Amount invested in Consols	- -	68,177 3 6
To Reserve Fund:				
For Balance, per Account (No. 6)	38,724 15 11	By Stores in hand:		
To Insurance Fund:		Coals	21,648 19 2	
For Balance, per Account (No. 7)	29,452 7 7	Coke	2,780 12 6	
To unclaimed dividends	1,900 19 2	Ammoniacal liquor and tar	8,880 18 7	
„ Deposits	9,305 8 8	Sundries	7,139 13 7	40,450 3 10
„ Interest on Debenture Stock	223 15 -	By Accounts due to the Company:		
„ Sundry tradesmen and others for amounts due for coals, stores, and sundries	19,128 19 9	Gas rental, quarter ending 31st December 1892	87,561 4 1	
„ Loan from bankers	45,000 - -	Arrears outstanding	777 9 10	88,338 13 11
		For coke and other residual products	8,411 15 2	
		Sundries	188 2 -	8,599 17 2
	£. 211,940 17 2		£.	211,940 17 2

J. Blacket Gill, Chairman.
H. D. Ellis, Secretary.

24 February 1893. Examined and found correct. *George Ilsley, John Haigh, A. G. Hounsham,* Auditors.

2 March 1893. I certify the above Accounts are correct. *Allen Stoneham*, Official Auditor.

ACCOUNTS

OF

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANIES

FOR THE YEAR 1892:

In compliance with the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 125), the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 225), the South Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 229), and the Commercial Gas Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 200).

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *June* 1893.

[*Price* 3 *d.*]

232. *Under* 3 *oz.*

GAS UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 April 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "relating to all Authorised GAS UNDERTAKINGS in the UNITED KINGDOM belonging to LOCAL AUTHORITIES, for the Year ended the 25th day of March 1893 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 284, of Session 1892)."

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *November* 1893.

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445.

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Arbroath Corporation	36
Ardrossan Police Commissioners	36
Broughty Ferry Police Commissioners	36
Burntisland Gas Commissioners	36
Campbeltown Corporation	34
Denny and Dunipace Police Commissioners	40
Dumbarton Corporation	36
Dumfries Gas Commissioners	36
Dunbar Gas Commissioners	38
Dundee Gas Commissioners	38
Edinburgh and Leith Gas Commissioners	38
Elgin Gas Commissioners	36
Forfar Corporation	38
Glasgow Corporation	38
Gourock Gas Commissioners	38
Greenock Police Board	38
Hamilton Corporation	38
Inverness Corporation	38
Johnstone Corporation	40
Kilmarnock Corporation	36
Kilsyth Burgh Commissioners	40
Kirkcudbright Corporation	38
Kirkintilloch Police Commissioners	36
Lockerbie Gas Commissioners	36
Paisley Corporation	40
Perth Gas Commissioners	38
Peterhead Gas Commissioners	34
Port Glasgow Police Commissioners	40
Renfrew Corporation	40
Tain Corporation	40
Wishaw Corporation	38
IRELAND.	
Belfast Corporation	40
Kilrush Town Commissioners	40
Limerick Corporation	42
Newry Town Commissioners	40
Newtownards Town Commissioners	40
Tralee Town Commissioners	42

RETURN relating to all Authorised GAS UNDERTAKINGS

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each Case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.									
BERKSHIRE:			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Newbury Corporation	Newbury Corporation Acts, 1876, c. 92, and 1878, c. 184. Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 36.	Borough of Newbury and hamlets of Donnington and Speen.	25,000	52 years	25,000	3½ per cent.	(1) 1,500 (3) 1,314 2,814	5 6	1
Wantage Urban Authority	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	Town of Wantage	7,000	30 years	7,000	4 and 4¼ per cent.	(1) 1,799	5 10	2
CARNARVONSHIRE:									
Bangor Corporation	Bangor Local Board Act, 1878, c. 119.	Borough of Bangor *Beyond,* Part of Parish of Bangor, beyond the Borough.	91,804 For Water and Gas Undertakings.	10, 20, 30, and 60 years.	89,942	3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, and 4¼ per cent.	(1) 488 (2) 139 (3) 6,549 7,176	6 –	3
Bethesda Improvement Commissioners	Bethesda Improvement Act, 1854, c. 111. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1875, c. 176; 1879, c. 78; 1880, c. 178; 1882, c. 63; and 1883, c. 89.	District of Commissioners.	3,000	20 years in respect of 1,200 *l.*	3,000	4 per cent.	(1) 1,650 (3) 764 2,414	–	4
Carnarvon Corporation	Carnarvon Consumers Gas Act, 1872, c. 51.	Part of parish of Llanbeblig. *Beyond,* Parishes of Llanrug and Llanfairisgaer.	24,000	40 years	24,000	4¼ per cent.	(1) 3,125	5 –	5
Conway Corporation	Local Government Board's (Gas) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 33.	Borough of Conway	4,400	30 years	4,400	4½ per cent.	(1) 1,148	6 3	6
Llandudno Improvement Commissioners and Urban Sanitary Authority	Llandudno Improvement Acts, 1854, c. 102; 1876, c. 241; and 1879, c. 18.	Improvement Act District of Llandudno as defined by Act 1876.	61,000 4,250 Annuities capitalised at 25 years' purchase, 24,640 89,890 For Water and Gas Undertakings.	30 years 60 years.	1,550 2,000 57,450 4,250 Annuities, 24,640 89,890 For Water and Gas Undertakings.	3¾ per cent. 4 „ „ 4½ „ „ 5 „ „ 7 „ „	(1) 13,960 (2) 900 14,860 For Water and Gas Undertakings.	6 6	7
Ynyscynhaiarn Local Board	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 73.	District of Ynyscynhaiarn.	6,500	4,500 *l.* in 30 years, from November 1877. 2,000 *l.* in 30 years, from November 1882.	4,500 2,000 6,500	4½ per cent. 4 „ „	(1) 1,991	8 6	8
CHESHIRE:									
Birkenhead Corporation	Birkenhead Commissioners Gas and Water Act 1858, c. 121. Birkenhead Improvement Act, 1867, c. 92. Birkenhead Corporation (Gas and Water) Act, 1881, c. 152. Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1881, c. 153. Birkenhead Corporation (Gas and Water) Act, 1890, c. 18.	Borough of Birkenhead. *Beyond,—* Lower Bebington, that part of Higher Bebington not within the borough, Great Neston,* Little Neston,* Spital, Bromborough, Thornton Hough,* Upton,* Bidston, Prenton and Noctorum.	335,642	70 years 2,000 *l.* in 60 years.	303,936	3 to 4 per cent.	(1) 39,328 (3) 6,272 45,600	4 3	9
Bollington Local Board	Bollington Improvement and Lighting Act, 1862, c. 37.	District of Local Board *Beyond,—* Kerridge Lower Houses, and part of Rainow.	No specified amount, but 12,225*l.* has been borrowed.	30 years	12,225	3½ per cent.	(1) 2,775 (2) 6,272 9,047	3 4 3 8 Out districts.	10
Congleton Corporation	Congleton Gas and Improvement Act, 1866, c. 52.	Borough of Congleton *Beyond,—* Buglawton, Eaton, Hulmewalfield, and Newbold Astbury.	25,000	35 years	25,000	3¼ per cent.	(1) 12,775 (3) 867 13,642	4 6 5 – Beyond the Borough.	11

in the UNITED KINGDOM belonging to LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.	*s. d.*		£.	£.	£.	£.								
(1) 4 6 Dis. 4 *d.* (2) 3*l.* 5*s.* per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, erecting, cleaning, painting, and repairing.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3 to 10-light meters to 2*l.* for 100-light meter.	14 16	6,634	5,324	(1) 802 (5) 280 1,082	228 Enlargement of works.	2,748	28,063,900	20,975,900 4,466,000 25,441,900	12	686	263	
(1) 3 4 and 4 2 (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 16	2,150	1,858	(1) 223 (3) 189 412	- - -	987	9,117,100	6,700,400 1,250,000 7,950,400	4½	226	82	
(1) 3 6 Engines, 3*s.* Cooking, 2*s.* 6*d.* (2) 3 6	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 8*s.* for 20-light meter.	14 16½	9,442	5,831	(1) 1,462 (2) 1,836 (3) 862 4,160	*Loss,—* *549*	2,797	27,631,500	24,287,500 1,675,200 25,962,700	About 7	About 677	244	The Return is for Gas and Water Undertaking combined.
(1) 5 – (2) Free of charge.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 1*l.* 4*s.* for 50-light meter.	16	379	388	(1) 54	- - -	270	Cannot be given, meter out of order.	1,356,700 200,000 1,556,700	About 2¾	120	54 Free of charge.	–
(1) (2) 4 6 Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 490 *l.*	(1) 4 – for 2-light meter and upwards.	14 18	4,649	3,143	(1) 877 (3) 266 1,143	363 Carried forward.	1,867	20,242,200	15,475,600 1,366,305 16,841,905	About 7	650	187	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892
(1) (2) 4 6	(1) (2) 4 –	15 18	1,386	1,563	(1) 150 (3) 118 268	- - -	607	5,460,000	4,211,600 887,700 5,099,300	2½	185	44	
(1) 4 3 Dis. 5 per cent. 3*s.* for cooking purposes. (2) A sum of 500*l.* debited to Improvement Rate Account, and credited to Gas Revenue Account.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* 2*s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Average, 17	8,528	6,591	(1) (3) 806 (2) 601 Interest on Debenture Bonds, 107 1,514	423 A portion towards the reduction in the price of gas.	4,162	39,010,000	31,006,100 4,114,560 35,120,660	10	800	290	
(1) 4 7 (2) ½*d.* per hour.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 16*s.* for 30 and 50-light meters.	14 14	935	714	(1) 194 (3) 188 382	- - -	441	Cannot be given, station meter out of order.	2,570,900 589,900 3,160,800	4½	152	76	
(1) 2 9 3 3 Out districts. Dis. 5 per cent. if consumption is over five million cubic feet per annum, and 2½ per cent. if under five and over one million cubic feet. (2) 2 9 and 5 per cent. discount within the borough.	(1) From 1*s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Average, 19·70	85,918	63,576	(1) 9,809 (5) 1,237 11,046	11,296 Half to Borough Fund, and other half to the credit of Reduction of Price Account.	43,544	486,518,000	419,720,300 36,513,100 456,233,400	101½	9,000	2,311	* Not yet supplied.
(1) 3 4 3 8 Out districts.	(1) 3 –	18 18	2,925	2,431	(1) 96 (2) 23 (3) 224 343	151 Carried forward	2,024	19,460,100	14,291,800 1,296,000 15,587,800	5½	479	96	
(1) 3 1½ (2) Free of charge.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 16*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 17	4,896	3,871	(1) 468 (3) 714 1,182	*Loss,—* *157*	3,222	32,234,400	23,961,100 3,926,845 27,887,945	11¼	1,010	237 Free of charge.	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each Case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*								
CHESHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*
Dukinfield Local Board	Dukinfield and Denton Local Boards' Gas Act, 1877, c. 190.	The Local Board District of Dukinfield.	29,155 Capitalised value of annuities, 37,500 66,655	Annuities 65 years from 1877, and loans 65 years from date of borrowing.	29,155 37,500 66,655	3 to 3⅝ per cent.	(1) 1,665 (2) 1,712 (3) 3,204 6,581	5 –
Lymm Local Board	Lymm Local Board (Gas) Act, 1872, c. 75.	District of Lymm	15,000	30 years	10,494	3¼ to 4½ per cent.	(1) 5,294	6 8
Macclesfield Corporation	Macclesfield District Gas Act, 1860, c. 181. Macclesfield Corporation Act, 1882, c. 249.	Macclesfield and parts of Sutton and Hurdsfield, in the Borough. *Beyond,*— Parts of Sutton and Hurdsfield. Upton, Tytherington, Butley - cum - Newton, Rainow, and Prestbury.	94,000	45 years	77,000	3¾ per cent.	(3) 13,680	4 –
Marple Local Board	Marple Local Board Gas Act, 1886, c. 47.	Marple Local Board District. *Beyond,*— Townships of Ludworth, Mellor, and Chisworth.	1,500 12,500 14,000	20 years 60 „	1,500 12,500 14,000	3⅜ per cent. 3⅞ „	(1) 794	4 6
Stockport Corporation	Stockport Improvement Acts, 1837, c. 129, and 1847, c. 284. Stockport Amendment Act, 1853, c. 25. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1886, c. 16.	Borough of Stockport *Beyond,*— Bramhall, Bredbury, Cheadle, Didsbury, Heaton Norris, Hazel Grove, Norbury, Offerton, Reddish, and Torkington.	No specified amount authorised; 246,111 *l.* has been expended upon the Gas Undertaking.	- -	Capital expenditure upon Gas undertaking, 246,111*l.*	3½ per cent., average	(1) 76,574	- -
Wallasey Local Board	Wallasey Improvement Acts, 1858, c. 63; 1861, c. 4; 1864, c. 117; and 1867, c. 132. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1877, c. 227; 1883, c. 137; and 1892, c. 123.	District of Local Board.	69,300 43,600 2,400 115,300	50 years 30 „ 10 „	105,300	3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3⅝, 4, 4¼, and 4½ per cent.	(1) 14,350 (3) 4,016 18,366	5 6
CUMBERLAND:								
Carlisle Corporation	Carlisle Gas Act, 1850, c. 19. Carlisle Corporation Act, 1887, c. 19. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1893.	City of Carlisle *Beyond,*— The parishes of St. Cuthbert and St. Mary, Carlisle, without the city, and the parishes of Stanwix, Wetheral, Warwick, Crosby - on - Eden, Grinsdale, Beaumont, Kirkandrews-on-Eden. Burgh-by-Sands, Orton, and Dalston.	18,000 25,000 8,000 51,000	30 years 30 „ 20 „	28,000 15,000 43,000	3½ per cent. „	(1) 14,460 (3) 66 14,526	- -
Cleator Moor Local Board	Cleator Moor Local Local Board (Gas) Act, 1892, c. 83.	District of Local Board. *Beyond,*— Parts of Egremont and Hursingham.	30,000	50 years	17,140	3½ per cent.	- - -	4 7
Cockermouth Local Board	Cockermouth Local Board Lighting Act, 1887, c. 47.	District of Local Board. *Beyond,*— So much of the townships of Brigham and Popcastle as are situate within a radius of 1¼ miles from Cockermouth Court House.	25,000 2,150 27,150	50 years 30 „	17,650 2,150 19,800	3½ per cent.	(1) 600 (3) 332 932	4 –
Maryport, the Trustees for the District and Harbour of	Maryport Improvement and Harbour Act, 1866, c. 245. Maryport Town and Harbour (Gas) Act, 1877, c. 38.	District of Maryport *Beyond,*— Crosscanonby, Dearham, Flimby, Netherhall, Ellenborough, and Ewanrigg.	45,000	50 years from time of borrowing.	39,700	3½ to 4 per cent.	(1) 13,980 (3) 10,526 24,506	4 –

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
(1) (2) 2 11 Dis. 1 *d.* to 5 *d.*, according to consumption.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* for 200-light meter. No charge to consumers of less than 50,000 cubic feet quarterly. (2) No charge.	15 18¼	8,993	6,853	(1) 950 (5) 416 2,831	- - -	5,913	59,791,000	50,031,294 3,289,884 53,321,178	21	2,441	382	
(1) 4 2 and 3 4 (2) 2 *l.* per lamp; 11 *l.* per lamp for Bray's lamps.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 10 *s.* for 30-light meter.	16 18	2,395	1,686	(1) 197 (3) 400 597	112 Carried forward.	1,016 Cannel, 168 1,184	11,697,000	8,393,500 970,000 9,363,500	10	357	116 Bray's, 5 121	
(1) 2 10 (2) 2 6	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 14 *s.* for 150-light meter. (2) No charge.	16 18	19,355	15,948	(1) 2,200 (5) 869 3,069	338 To reduction of General District Rate.	11,907	119,365,000	101,880,700 8,681,761 110,562,461	44	2,721	596	
(1) 3 10 *s. d.* Mills and Railways - 3 6 (2) Free of charge. Ludwo.th, 3 *s* 10 *d.*	(1) 2 *s.* and upwards	15 19	1,792	1,339	(1) 251 (3) 79 330	123 Applied to payments of principal and interest.	1,138	10,834,800	9,446,800 416,300 9,863,100	7½	417	56 free of charge. 32 charged for.	
(1) 2 8 Outside the Borough, 3 2 (2) 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, renewing and repairing.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter.	Not prescribed. 19½ supplied.	73,245	56,773	(1) 6,526 (3) 4,269 10,795	5,677 Not stated.	43,201	499,217,200	404,071,900 42,663,400 446,735,300	110	16,725	2,206	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
(1) 3 – (2) 3 *l.* 13 *s.* per lamp.	(1) 3 *s.* to 2 *l.* 4 *s.*, according to size.	14 19·42	29,976	23,468	(1) 2,581 (5) 1,497 4,078	2,430 To credit of General District Rate Account.	14,277	159,827,000	131,958,028 13,726,595 145,684,623	44	3,747	920 And 172 dock lamps.	
(1) 2 3 *s. d.* Harraby - 3 3 Upperby, Morton, and Botcherby - 3 6 Cummersdale 2 6 Stanwix and Harraby Green - 2 7 Scotby - 4 – Wetheral - 5 – (2) 2 *l.* per lamp.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meter to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter; larger sizes 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 19·16	32,219	28,456	(1) 838 (5) 859 1,697	2,066 Income Tax, interest on temporary loans, and interest on consumers' deposits, 337 *l.*; reserve fund, 350 *l.*; remainder to City Fund.	21,530	228,200,000	193,358,400 28,014,400 221,372,800	62	6,301	1,407	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1890.
(1) (2) 4 2 Dis. 2½ to 10 per cent. according to consumption.	- - -	15 16	1,320	1,486	(1) 371	- - -	1,100	10,084,280	8,331,000 1,091,000 9,422,000	7½	360	212	The Gasworks were acquired by the Board on the 30th June 1892. The receipts are for six months; the expenditure for nine months.
(1) 3 7 Dis. 10 per cent. for gas and for cooking purposes. (2) 3 7	Meters free - -	16 17·25	3,018	2,448	(1) 673 (5) 207 880	- - -	1,506	15,418,400	12,270,800 1,272,900 13,543,700	About 8	596	161	
(1) 3 4 Dis. 10 per cent. to consumers paying not less than 10 *d.* per annum. (2) Harbour lamps, 4 *l.* per lamp, and Town lamps, 3 *l.* per lamp, inclusive of all charges.	(1) From 2 *s.* to 15 *s.*, according to size.	14 18	3,843	3,655	(1) 949 (3) 1,600 (5) 659 3,208	- - -	3,320	26,807,000	19,017,270 3,917,000 22,934,270	9¾	750	220	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each Case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
CUMBERLAND—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Millom Local Board	Millom Gas and Water Act, 1875, c. 81.	District of Local Board.	60,000 For Gas and Water purposes.	30 years	32,320 For Gas and Water purposes (chiefly Water) and 2,500*l.* for Gas Works.	3½ to 4¼ per cent.	(1) 12,676 (3) 4,735 17,411	6 –	1
Penrith Local Board	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1877, c. 73, and 1886, c. 5.	Parish of Penrith, which constitutes the Local Board's district.	24,000 6,000 30,000	48 years, from Nov. 1880. 30 years.	30,000	3½ to 4 per cent.	(1) 7,574	6 –	2
Workington Corporation	Workington Local Board Act, 1840, c. 45. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 162.	Borough of Workington.	19,585	15, 20, and 30 years.	19,585	3½ and 4 per cent.	(1) 5,400 (2) 564 (3) 493 6,457	– –	3
DERBYSHIRE:									
Buxton Local Board	Buxton Gas Act, 1870, c. 68. Buxton Local Board Act, 1873, c. 56. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1878, c. 87; 1880, c. 36; and 1881, c. 162.	Townships of Buxton, Fairfield, and Hartington Upper Quarter. In each township portions are beyond the district boundary.	60,000	50 years	55,256	3½ 3⅝, 4, 4¼, and 4½ per cent.	(1) 1,995 (3) 7,994 9,989	5 – 6 – Beyond 1½ miles from works.	4
Ilkeston Corporation	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 57.	Borough of Ilkeston, except some ironworks, and railway station.	44,635	50 years	20,000 3,000 3,300 7,380 10,955 44,635	4⅝ per cent. 4¼ ,, 4 ,, 3⅝ ,, 3½ ,,	(1) 3,560 (3) 3,795 7,355	8 –	5
DEVONSHIRE:									
St. Mary Church Local Board	St. Mary Church Local Board Act, 1868, c. 129. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1884, c. 210.	District of Local Board.	15,000	25 and 30 years.	12,508	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	(1) 1,500 (3) 2,464 3,964	5 6	6
Teignmouth Local Board	Teignmouth Improvement Act, 1836, c. 59. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1891, c. 25.	District of Local Board.	22,200	30 and 42 years.	5,600 2,800 1,500 3,600 2,500 600 5,600 22,200	4½ per cent. 5 ,, 4½ ,, 4 ,, 4½ ,, 4 ,, 3¾ ,,	(1) 5,600 2,800 900 1,920 652 100 37 12,009	– –	7
DURHAM:									
Darlington Corporation	Darlington Local Board Acts, 1854, c. 181; 1861, c. 77. Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, c. 112.	Borough of Darlington	59,000 For Gas and Water purposes. 100,000 For Gas and Waterworks, and Markets. 85,000 For Gas and Waterworks, and Markets. 244,000	35 years from 1861. 35 years from 1862. 60 years from 1873.	104,865 For Gas works.	3¼, 3⅜, and 4⅛ per cent.	(1) 56,468 (3) 2,763 59,231	5 –	8
Stockton-on-Tees Corporation	Stockton Gas Acts, 1857, c. 52; 1866, c. 106; and 1873, c. 67. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1885, c. 1.	Stockton-on-Tees *Beyond,*— Thornaby, Stainton, Preston, Eaglescliffe, Hartburn, Norton and Billingham.	143,500	40 years	142,732	9,574 at 3 per cent. 56,184 ,, 3½ ,, 18,425 ,, 3¾ ,, 3,250 ,, 3⅞ ,, 87,433 Present mortgage debt.	(1) 55,428 (3) 3,488 58,914	5 – 6 – Outside Borough.	9
Tow Law Local Board	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 57.	Within Local Government District.	3,400	30 years	3,400	4½ per cent.	(1) 982	6 –	10
ESSEX:									
Saffron Walden Urban Sanitary Authority	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 57.	Borough of Saffron Walden.	13,000	30 years	10,600 2,400 13,000	4½ per cent. 4¼ ,,	(1) 3,450	8 –	11

	9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c. ; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use ; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed ; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan ; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities ; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid ; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities ; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund ; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c. (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
	s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.								
1	(1) 3 4 (2) 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for 100-light meter.	14 16½	2,700	2,356	(1) 244 (3) 183 (5) 71 498	- - - -	1,488	13,420,700	10,714,100 2,088,300 12,802,400	About 14¼	487	300	
2	(1) 2 10 (2) 2 9	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 100-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 18	6,266	4,819	(1) 689 (3) 537 1,226	221 Not stated.	3,294	33,076,500	26,577,200 4,370,000 30,947,200	8½	1,040	259	
3	(1) 2 6 (2) 2 *l.* per lamp.	(1) 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter to 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for 30-light meter.	16 18	9,393	7,126	(1) 483 (2) 141 (3) 375 999	1,268 To General District Rate.	6,379	54,292,700	44,821,800 5,919,900 50,741,700	17	2,160	488	
4	(1) 2 9 Dis. 10 per cent. (2) 2 *l.* per lamp. Larger lamps from 3 *l.* 10 *s.* to 32 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 19·87	10,666	7,519	(1) 1,760 (3) 341 (5) 358 2,459	688 In hand.	5,775	60,644,900	53,179,800 5,126,800 58,306,600	17¾	1,113	351	
5	(1) (2) 2 *s.* 7 *d.* to 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, according to consumption.	(2) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 9 *s.* for 100-light meter.	14 17·5	9,241	6,394	(1) 1,659 (3) 339 (5) 367 2,365	482 Not stated.	5,059	51,590,700	41,260,800 3,701,000 44,961,800	19½	1,278	264	
6	(1) 3 9 Cooking, 3 *s.* (2) 4 –	(1) (2) From 5 *s.* for 2 or 3-light meters, to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 80-light meter.	14 16	2,865	2,008	(1) 390 (5) 537 927	- - -	1,592	15,143,900	10,969,200 1,053,400 12,022,600	14	357	139	
7	(1) (2) 3 9	(1) (2) 5 per cent. on cost of meter.	16 18	4,158	3,622	(1) 378 (3) 278 656	- - -	2,150	21,570,000	17,500,000 4,070,000 21,570,000	6	545	230	
8	(1) 2 8 Dis. 6 *d.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to Railway Company. Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* per lamp -	(1) From 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 60-light meter.	15 16	26,740	18,676	(1) 1,763 (5) 3,601 5,364	2,700 2,500 *l.* to credit of District Fund.	18,848	188,181,000	156,689,000 16,020,000 172,709,000	24	3,800	861	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892
9	*s. d.* (1) Stockton 2 6 Thornaby - 2 8 Norton - 3 4 Hartburn - 3 4 Preston - 3 4 Billingham 4 2 Dis. 20 per cent. (2) 2 6 Dis. 20 per cent.	(1) Provided free of charge.	14 16·90	48,979	38,508	(1) 2,747 (3) 3,251 5,998	4,473 3,030 *l.* to Borough Fund, and 1,443 *l.* set aside as a Reserve and Renewal Fund.	31,640	300,913,000	257,205,800 21,829,000 279,034,800	35½	6,450	1,480	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
10	(1) 4 2 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 68 *l.* 10 *s.*	(1) 4 *s.* to 2 *l.*, according to size.	14 not tested.	633	491	(1) 104 (3) 96 200	- - -	396	* 3,000,000	2,412,100 350,000 2,762,100	About 2	130	28	* Estimated.
11	(1) (2) 4 2	(1) From 3 *s.* for 3-light meter to 12 *s.* for 50-light meter.	14 16	2,571	1,748	(1) 408 (3) 369 777	46 Not stated.	1,078	10,410,000	8,532,668 1,032,667 9,565,335	6	403	126	The Return is for year ended 29th September 1st

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
GLAMORGANSHIRE:			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Aberavon Urban Sanitary Authority	Aberavon Local Board Act, 1866, c. 240. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1876, c. 87, 1880, c. 86, and 1884, c. 215.	Borough of Aberavon *Beyond,*— Hamlets of Havod-y-Porth, and Michaelstone Lower.	15,000	30 years -	12,200	4 per cent. - -	(1) 5,158	5 6	1
Briton Ferry Local Board	Briton Ferry Gas Act, 1873, c. 122.	Parish of Briton Ferry. *Beyond,*— Lower Baglan.	20,000	25, 46½, and 50 years.	15,821	4, 4½, and 5 per cent.	(1) 1,994	5 6	2
Mountain Ash Local Board	Mountain Ash Local Board Act, 1886, c. 114.	Within Local Board District.	For Gas Undertaking, 14,000 The necessary sum to purchase Gas Mains, &c., 8,539*l.*, has been borrowed for this purpose. Working Capital for Gas Undertaking, 500 — 23,039	50 years - 30 „	14,000 8,539 For Gas working Capital, 500 — 23,039	3⅝ per cent. - -	(1) 1,131	4 6	3
Neath Corporation -	Neath Corporation Gas Act, 1874, c. 100.	Borough of Neath - *Beyond,*— Portions of Blaenhonddan and Dyffryn Clydach.	55,500	20 and 30 years.	50,400 5,100 — 55,500	4½ per cent. - - 3½ „ „	(1) 28,767	5 6	4
HEREFORDSHIRE:									
Hereford Corporation -	Hereford Improvement Act, 1854, c. 31.	Borough of Hereford	94,750	30 years -	94,750	3½ to 4½ per cent. -	(1) 42,632 (2) 350 — 42,982	6 –	5
KENT:									
Milton - next - Sittingbourne Improvement Commissioners	Milton Improvement Commissioners Act, 1838, c. 2. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1876, c. 13; 1879, c. 86, and 1884, c. 212.	Parish of Milton -	3,400	30 years -	3,400	4 per cent. - -	(1) 378 (2) 229 — 607	5 6	6
Ramsgate Corporation -	Ramsgate Local Board Act, 1877, c. 119. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1880, c. 84, and 1891, c. 25.	Parish of Ramsgate and part of Parish of St. Lawrence. *Beyond,*— Remainder of St. Lawrence.	140,000	80 years - 30 „ - 20 „ - 15 „ - 10 „ -	106,000 7,800 3,400 750 1,550 — 119,500	3⅜ per cent. - - 3½ „ „ - 3⅝ „ „ 3¾ „ „ 3½ „ „	(1) 523 (2) 4,711 — 5,234	5 –	7
Southborough Local Board	Southborough Gas and Water Order Confirmation Act, 1891, c. 152. Southborough Local Board Act, 1892, c. 26.	Parts of the parishes of Tonbridge, Bidborough, and Speldhurst.	9,749 15,000 — 24,749	10 and 40 years.	9,749	3½ and 3⅝ per cent.	- - -	4 8	8
LANCASHIRE:									
Ashton - in - Makerfield Local Board	Ashton-in-Makerfield Local Board Act, 1875, c. 38. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1880, c. 86, and 1883, c. 136.	District of Local Board, but may supply other districts by agreement.	20,000	60, 30, and 20 years.	17,309	3½, 4, and 4½ per cent.	(1) 2,966 (2) 746 — 3,712	6 8	9
Atherton Local Board -	Atherton Local Board Act, 1873, c. 94. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1877, c. 242; and 1881, c. 98.	Township of Atherton, except part included in limits of supply of Leigh Local Board.	50,000	26,206*l.* in 1908. Remainder in 30 years from time of borrowing.	32,123	Average 3*l.* 6*s.* per cent.	(1) 8,806 (2) 944 — 9,750	6 –	10

	9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893, stating Discount (if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
	s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
1	(1) 3 9 2*s.* 11 *d.* for cooking purposes. Dis. 5 to 15 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3*l.* 15*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* for 20-light meter.	14 15·21	2,921	2,507	(1) 279 (3) 529 808	- - -	1,718	16,580,200	10,753,300 1,542,092 12,295,392	About 4	340	111	
2	(1) 3*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3*l.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* to 9*s.*	14 18	2,116	1,361	(1) 577 (3) 165 742	- - -	1,010	9,144,500	7,505,500 1,335,356 8,840,856	13	235	117	
3	(1) 4 6 Chapels and Institutes, 4 – (2) 4 6	(1) (2) No charge -	14 15	3,760	2,336	(1) 869 (2) 302 1,171	253 To credit of General Account.	1,942	17,969,400	10,553,500 4,348,700 14,902,200	12	354	258	
4	(1) 3 4 (2) 4*l.* per lamp. Extra charge for high-power lamps.	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 14*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 15	9,152	5,598	(1) 1,243 (3) 1,780 Depreciation fund, 100 3,123	431 Carried forward.	3,924	39,289,000	29,659,600 7,308,000 36,968,600	18	806	364	
5	(1) 3 6 Dis. 3 *d.* (2) 3*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* for 20-light meter.	Not prescribed. 16·27	16,340	11,067	(1) 2,078 (3) 3,131 (5) 253 127 Capital expenditure. 5,589	*Loss,—* *316*	8,009	86,285,000	66,943,000 12,806,000 79,749,000	*25	1,333	669	* Estimated.
6	(1) (2) 3 9	(1) 4*s.* for 2, 3, and 5-light meters; 10*s.* for 10-light meter.	15 16	1,332	1,174	(1) 117 (3) 79 (5) 6 202	- - -	908	†7,264,000	4,431,200 1,349,200 5,780,400	4	173	92	† Estimated
7	(1) (2) 3 2 Dis. 2 *d.*	(1) From 6*s.* for 3-light meter to 10*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 16	27,633	20,627	(1) 4,493 (3) 445 (5) 449 5,387	1,819 Half to General District Fund, and other half as rebate.	14,117	140,108,000	118,058,000 11,599,000 129,657,000	30	2,814	804	
8	(1) 4 5 (2) 2*l.* 11*s.*	From 1*s.* 6*d.* for 3-light meter to 3*s.* for 20-light meter.	15 15·5	990	1,233	- - -	- - -	736	6,230,079	4,723,700 547,000 5,270,700	3	187	82	The gas-works were acquired by the Local Board on 1 July 1892. The receipts and expenditure are for 9 months.
9	(1) 5 – Dis. 10 per cent. To consumers of over 30,000 cubic feet, 3*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* (2) 5 –	From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 8*s.* for 20-light meter.	16 18	2,304	1,431	(1) 555	318 Carried forward.	1,272	12,160,000	7,739,400 2,070,000 9,809,400	10	310	192	
10	(1) 2 11 Dis. 5 *d.* to consumers of less than 200,000 cubic feet per annum, and 15 per cent. to larger consumers. (2) 2 11 Dis. 15 per cent.	(1) (2) From 2*s.* 8*d.* for 2 light meter to 12*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 18·59	5,273	3,593	(1) 768 (5) 926 1,694	- - -	3,573	38,485,500	31,160,450 3,349,095 34,509,545	11¼	1,706	298	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893 including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each Case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Barrow-in-Furness Corporation	Barrow-in-Furness Corporation Acts, 1868, c. 104; 1872, c. 113; and 1881, c. 121.	Borough of Barrow-in-Furness. *Beyond,*— Any Urban or Rural Sanitary Authority or to any other public body or Railway Company.	106,000	75 and 60 years.	91,920	3½ to 5 per cent.	(1) 19,789	6 –	1
Blackburn Corporation	Blackburn Gaslight Acts, 1853, c. 41, and 1860, c. 2. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1875, c. 169. Blackburn Borough Gas, Water, and Extension Act, 1877, c. 115. Blackburn Improvement Acts, 1878, and 1882, c. 243.	Borough of Blackburn. *Beyond,*— Pleasington, Wilpshire, Oswaldtwistle, Witton, Livesey, Mellor, Rishton, and Ramsgrave.	126,495 Annuities capitalised, 495,311 621,806	60 and 80 years	622,090	3, 3½, 3*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and 4*l.* per cent.	(1) 25,517 (2) 5,311 (3) 11,556 42,384	5 –	2
Blackpool Corporation	Blackpool Improvement Acts, 1853, c. 29, and 1879, c. 199.	Borough of Blackpool, except that portion comprised in the township of Marton, which is within the district of the St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Gas Light and Coke Company, and Bispham Hawes.	72,579 9,500 5,800 2,800 900 91,579	50 years from March 1880. 30 years. 20 „ 15 „ 10 „	89,576	Average 3*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per cent.	(3) 11,785	4 6	3
Bolton Corporation	Bolton Corporation Act, 1872, c. 78. Bolton Improvement Act, 1877, c. 188. Bolton Improvement Act, 1882, c. 244. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11) Act, 1888, c. 131.	Borough of Bolton *Beyond,*— Rumworth, Lostock, Heaton, Horwich, Sharples, Higher End, Harwood, Bradshaw, Turton, Quarlton, Edgworth, Longworth, Entwistle, Breightmet, Darcy Lever, Great Lever, Middle Hulton, Tong, and Rivington.	561,506 102,000 663,506	80 years 60 „	561,506	3*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per cent.	(1) 3,950 (2) 6,396 (3) 35,847 46,193	4 – Beyond two mile radius from Town Hall, 4 6	4
Burnley Corporation	Burnley Borough Improvement Acts, 1871, c. 154, and 1883, c. 77. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1878, c. 109, 1883, c. 136, 1884, c. 214, 1885, c. 106, and 1887, c. 112. Burnley Corporation Act, 1889, c. 55.	Borough of Burnley, and by special agreement Townships abutting upon the Borough.	189,558	10, 20, and 30 years.	178,558	3½ per cent.	(1) 38,304 (3) 4,586 42,890	3 –	5
Bury Corporation	Bury Gas Acts, 1857, c. 63, and 1866, c. 42. Bury Improvement Acts, 1885, c. 146, and 1890, c. 180.	Town of Bury *Beyond,*— Parts of Heap and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, township of Elton, and part of Tottington-Lower-End.	172,350 25,000 197,350	27 years 50 „	196,511	3 to 3½ per cent.	(1) 60,975 (3) 4,215 65,190	5 –	6
Chorley Corporation	Chorley Improvement Acts, 1853, c. 181, and 1871, c. 66. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Acts, 1890, c. 180, and 1891, c. 69.	Borough of Chorley *Beyond,*— Duxbury, Heath Charnock, Coppull, Charnock Richard, Euxton, Heapey, Wheelton, and Whittle-le-Woods.	102,560 For various purposes, including gas undertaking. Annuities capitalised at 25 years' purchase, 53,255 Annuities redeemed, 1,170 156,985	70 years	Amount expended out of loan on gas extensions, 34,600 Capitalised value of annuities, 53,255 87,855	Average 3*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* per cent.	(2) 1,170	4 – Beyond the Borough, 4 6	7
Clitheroe Urban Sanitary Authority	Clitheroe Gas Act, 1861, c. 24. Clitheroe Corporation Act, 1878, c. 84.	Borough of Clitheroe	80,000 Including annuities, and for various purposes, including gas undertaking.	55 years	7,300 Annuities capitalised at 25 years' purchase, 33,530 40,830	3½ per cent. 4 per cent.	(2) 630 (3) 3,078 3,708	5 –	8

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893, stating Discount (if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
(1) 3 – (2) Large lamp, 5 *l.* 5 *s.*; small, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*	Provided by Corporation.	14 20	25,030	17,550	(1) 3,626 (5) 567 4,193	3,287 To Borough Fund in reduction of rates.	10,968	121,656,000	106,245,500 11,719,000 117,964,500	39½	3,255	1,201	
(1) Over 200,000 cubic feet per annum, 3 *s.* 1 *d.*; under, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Gas for other than lighting purposes, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 12 *s.* 4 *d.* for 1,000 hours. Dis. 5 per cent.	Provided free of charge.	16 19	87,119	64,238	(1) 22,418 (5) 3,697 26,115	*Loss,— 3,234*	52,429	521,347,000	432,093,200 52,075,500 484,168,700	110	22,090	2,611	
(1) (2) 2 6	Provided free of charge.	16 18·4	34,337	25,363	(1) 3,173 (5) 466 3,639	5,335 To General District Rate, Borough Rate, Gas Works Reserve Fund, electric light working expenses.	21,500	208,275,000	188,108,000 14,271,000 202,379,000	40	5,100	1,412	
(1) (2) Within two miles, 3*s.* 2*d.*; beyond two miles, 3*s.* 8*d.*; to consumers of 250,000 cubic feet, 3*s.* 2*d.* Dis. 6*d.*	(1) (2) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 200-light meter.	16 17·99	123,184	79,097	(1) 6,226 (2) 14,460 (5) 1,354 22,040	22,047 7,500 *l.* placed to Reserve Fund, and 14,547*l.* in aid of rates.	77,867	783,360,000	684,462,000 49,621,000 734,083,000	216	28,566	4,057	
(1) 2 9 Dis. 3 *d.* Outside the borough, 3*s.* 4*d.* Dis. 4 *d.* (2) 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 1 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for 400-light meter.	15 18	58,625	47,486	(1) 5,675 (3) 3,827 (5) 804 10,306	833 Not stated.	40,937	399,327,000	340,507,000 37,072,000 377,579,000	115	14,697	1,781	
(1) (-) 2*s.* 3*d.* Dis. 1 *d.*	Provided by consumers.	12 18·5	41,083	33,328	(1) 4,455 (5) 4,214 8,669	*Loss,— 914*	30,328	296,310,000	250,128,200 22,278,600 272,406,800	70	11,300	2,106	
(1) 3 *s.* 3 *d.* and 3 *s.* 9 *d.* (2) 3 3 Dis. 3 *d.*	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for 100-light meter. (2) No charge.	15 21	13,838	11,879	(2) 2,001	- - -	7,500	68,000,000	57,129,100 5,445,200 62,574,300	About 26	2,760	518 Free of charge.	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.
(1) 3 10 Dis. 4 *d.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* to 3 *s.* 5 *d.*, according to consumption to mills. Dis. 2½ to 5 per cent. (2) 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per 100 hours each lamp, including lighting and cleaning.	(1) Wet meters, from 2 *s.* for 2-light to 6 *s.* for 10-light meter. Dry meters, from 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light to 8 *s.* for 10-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 18	5,705	3,866	(1) 299 (2) 1,316 (5) 353 1,968	*Loss,— 129*	3,008	28,404,000	23,200,800 2,944,600 26,145,400	11½	1,200	261	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each Case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	s. d.
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*								
Colne and Marsden Local Board	Colne Gas Act, 1877, c. 159. Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1890, c. 84.	District of Local Board. *Beyond,*— Township of Trawden.	45,000 18,050 3,950 67,000	55 years - 30 „ 50 „	65,800	3½, 3⅝, 3¾, and 3⅞ per cent.	(1) 4,000	5 –
Croston Local Board -	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 132.	District of Croston only.	2,000	20 years -	1,800	3¼ per cent. - -	(2) 198	5 6
Darwen Corporation -	Over Darwen Local Board Act, 1855, c. 43. Over Darwen Local Board Water Works and Gas Works Act, 1873, c. 69. Over Darwen Improvement Act, 1879, c. 202. Darwen Corporation Act, 1887, c. 102.	Borough of Darwen and adjoining townships of Eccleshill, Yate and Pickup Bank, and Tockholes.	51,287 70,000 Annuities capitalised, 73,500 194,787	25 years from 31st March 1887. 30 years from date borrowed. 100 years.	180,457	3¼ per cent. - -	(1) 19,563 (2) 7,729 (3) 6,726 34,018	5 6
Denton and Haughton Local Board	Dukinfield and Denton Local Board's Gas Act, 1877, c. 190. Denton and Haughton Gas Act, 1880, c. 17. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1884, c. 215; 1886, c. 8, and 1889, c. 115.	Denton and Haughton.	51,650 Annuities, 37,500 89,150	65 years -	51,575 Annuities, 37,500 89,075	3¼ to 4 per cent. -	(1) 14,025 (2) 1,756 15,781	5 –
Heywood Corporation -	Heywood Gas Amendment Act, 1856, c. 13. Heywood Improvement Act, 1867, c. 64. Heywood Waterworks Act, 1877, c. 152. Heywood Corporation Act, 1883, c. 71.	Borough of Heywood, and within a radius of 1½ miles from Wrigley Brook.	50,000 Annuities capitalised, 62,500 112,500	60 years - 60 years from June 1883.	48,566 Annuities, 62,500 111,066	3 to 3¾ per cent. -	(1) 2,850 (2) 953 (3) 2,689 6,492	6 6
Hindley Local Board -	Hindley Local Board Acts, 1872, c. 80, and 1875, c. 40.	District of Local Board. *Beyond,*— Abram, and parts of Ince and Aspull.	70,000	60 years -	54,500	3½ to 3½ per cent. -	(1) 19,300 (2) 1,521 20,821	5 –
Lancaster Corporation -	Lancaster Gas Acts, 1856, c. 6, and 1879, c. 136. Lancaster Corporation Act, 1880, c. 77.	Borough of Lancaster *Beyond,*— Skerton, Bulk, and Scotforth.	115,000	55 years from 1880.	80,000 1,200 23,200 10,100 114,500	4 per cent. - - 3⅜ „ 3½ „ 3¼ „	(2) 5,858	4 6
Leigh Local Board -	Westleigh, Pennington, and Bedford Local Board's (Gas) Act, 1874, c. 71. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1881, c. 102, and 1888, c. 131.	Westleigh, Pennington, and Bedford, in Local Board's District. *Beyond,*— Golborne, Lowton, and part of Atherton.	100,000	53 years from 1st August 1874.	91,063	3½, 3⅝, 3¾, 4, and 4¼ per cent.	(2) 2,541	6 –
Lytham Improvement Commissioners	Lytham Improvement Act, 1847, c. 251. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1874, c. 152, and 1882, c. 63.	District of Lytham -	19,890	60 and 30 years.	19,750	3½ per cent. - -	(1) 3,600 (2) 1,304 4,904	– –

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893, stating Discount (if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
(1) 3 – Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per 100 hours each lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 17½	13,710	9,933	(1) 2,149 (5) 718 2,867	910 Not stated.	7,231	76,618,000	66,289,000 4,465,715 70,754,715	27	3,700	360	
(1) (2) 5 –	(1) 2-light meter, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, larger sizes in proportion.	15 18	410	343	(1) 58 (5) 76 134	- - -	268	1,648,000	1,515,700 24,200 1,539,900	2¼	110	15	
(1) (2) 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 3 *d.*, according to consumption.	(1) From 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 200-light meter.	16 18·53	24,731	14,407	(1) 3,007 (2) 2,940 (3) 2,935 (4) 619 (5) 2,722 12,223	*Loss,—* *1,899*	12,788	126,943,000	99,623,800 13,446,300 113,070,100	* 27½	5,654	810	* Estimated.
(1) (2) 2 11 Dis. 1 *d.* to 5 *d.*, according to consumption.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* for 200-light meter. (2) No charge.	15 19·42	9,850	6,122	(1) 1,327 (2) 1,457 (5) 739 3,523	205 Carried forward.	6,187	66,368,000	56,060,124 3,120,634 59,180,758	14½	1,884	287	
(1) (2) 4 – Dis. 8 *d.*	Provided by consumers.	14 18·12	15,876	11,321	(1) 1,357 (2) 2,401 (5) 761 4,519	36 Not stated.	9,521	92,391,000	73,311,158 6,675,865 79,987,023	36	4,513	746	
(1) 3 4 Dis. 10 per cent. to small consumers, and 20 per cent. to consumers of 150,000 cubic feet and upwards per annum. (2) 3 4 I is. 20 per cent.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter.	16 18	8,846	5,519	(1) 1,191 (4) 936 2,127	567 To Gas Works Working Fund.	4,175	42,812,200	34,999,300 5,159,100 40,158,400	17½	1,559	493	
(1) (2) 2 6 Dis. 10 per cent.	No charge - -	14 20	22,372	15,955	(1) 4,279 (2) 600 4,879	1,538 To Renewal Fund.	14,600	142,000,000	122,316,000 11,062,556 133,378,556	About 35	About 4,600	660	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
(1) 3 3 Dis. 3 *d.* and 6 *d.* (2) 3 3 Dis. 6 *d.*	No charge - -	14 18½	16,054	10,421	(1) 2,940 (5) 629 3,569	2,064 Not yet applied.	8,150	85,350,000	72,430,100 8,180,600 80,610,700	28	3,136	574	
(1) 3 4 Dis. 4 *d.* (2) 2 6	(1) 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for 3-light meters, 3 *s.* for 5 to 10-light meters. (2) No charge.	Not prescribed. 19 supplied.	4,771	3,737	(1) 555 (5) 420 975	59 Carried forward.	2,464	24,811,000	20,306,900 3,024,600 23,331,500	8	925	270	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each Case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Manchester Corporation	Manchester Improvement Acts, 1844, c. 41, and 1845, c. 141. Manchester General Improvement Act, 1851, c. 119. Manchester Improvement Acts, 1854, c. 28, and 1858, c. 25. Manchester Town Hall and Improvement Act, 1866, c. 29. Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Acts, 1867, c. 36, 1872, c. 31, and 1875, c. 161. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1880, c. 36, and 1884, c. 216. Manchester Corporation Act, 1882, c. 203.	Manchester, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Ardwick, Beswick, Blackley, Crumpsall, Gorton (part of), Newton, Openshaw, Hulme, Harpurhey, Bradford, Rusholme, and Cheetham. *Beyond,—* Burnage, Clayton, Cheadle, Didsbury, Droylsden, Gorton, (part of), Levenshulme, Moston, Moss Side, Stretford, and Withington, and small portions of Audenshaw, Failsworth, Kirkmanshulme, and Stockport.	1,370,000	1943	1,370,000	Average, 3*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*	(1) 701,748 (3) 617 702,365	–	1
Middleton Corporation	Middleton and Tonge Improvement Act, 1861, c. 100. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1878, c. 142; 1879, c. 86; 1880, c. 36; and 1881, c. 70.	Middleton, Tonge, and Alkrington, and parts of Thornham and Hopwood, Great Heaton and Little Heaton. *Beyond,—* Part of Thornham, and Great Heaton, and Little Heaton.	56,000 Annuities capitalised, 65,000 121,000	30 and 60 years Annuities, 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and one moiety of net profits to be set aside every year, and accumulated at 4 per cent. compound interest.	47,736 Annuities, 65,000 112,736	3, 3½, and 3¾ per cent.	(1) 5,796 (2) 2,392 (3) 1,200 9,388	5 –	2
Mossley Corporation	Stalybridge and Mossley Gas Act, 1885, c. 148.	Borough of Mossley *Beyond,—* Greenfield, Uppermill, Dobcross, Delph, and Diggle.	90,000	60 years	85,720	3, 3¼, and 3½ per cent.	(3) 3,362	Standard price within the borough, 3 – Remaining district of supply, 3 2	3
Nelson Corporation	Nelson Water and Gas Act, 1866, c. 76. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1871, c. 59, and 1873, c. 141. Nelson Improvement Act, 1886, c. 38, and 1888, c. 146.	Borough of Nelson *Beyond,—* Townships of Great and Little Marsden, and Barrowford Booth.	51,222 50,000 101,222	40 years 30 „	84,710	Average 3⅜ per cent.	(1) 7,641 (3) 108 7,749	5 – Local Board District, 5 3	4
Newton-in-Mackerfield Improvement Commissioners	Newton District Improvement Act, 1855, c. 100. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 97.	District of Newton-in-Mackerfield.	24,000	– –	10,150	3½ to 4½ per cent.	(1) 5,657	– –	5
Oldham Corporation	Oldham Corporation Gas and Water Act, 1853, c. 42. Oldham Borough Improvement Act, 1865, c. 311. Oldham Corporation Waterworks, &c., Act, 1870, c. 144. Oldham Improvement Act, 1880, c. 147. Oldham Corporation Act, 1886, c. 117.	Borough of Oldham *Beyond,—* Chadderton, Royton, Crompton, Failsworth, Quickmere (part of), Alt Edge, Lees and Crossbank.	160,000 250,000 Annuities capitalised at 25 years' purchase, 118,500 528,500	100 years 40 „ 125 „	280,980 Annuities, 118,500 399,480	3, 3⅛, 3½, 3 3/16, 3⅝, 3½ and 4 per cent. 4 per cent.	(1) 27,045 (2) 26,425 (3) 43,237 96,707	4 6	6
Oswaldtwistle Local Board	Oswaldtwistle Local Board Act, 1869, c. 66. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 86.	Part of the township of Oswaldtwistle, within Local Board's District. *Beyond,—* Part of the township of Church.	28,000 5,251 1,585 34,836	10, 30, and 50 years. 30 years. 20 „	27,105 895 6,825 34,825	3⅞ per cent. 3¾ „ 3½ „	(1) 11,005 (3) 1,603 12,608	5 –	7

	9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power: — (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid; for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS
	s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
1	(1) 2 6 Beyond the city, 3 — Dis. 3*d.* to consumers beyond the City of 1,500,000 cubic feet and upwards per annum. A few outlying districts, 3 6 (2) In the city, ordinary, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per year; larger sizes up to 12*l.* 12*s.* per year.; beyond, 1*l.* 14*s.* per year, except in Moss Side, 1*l.* 19*s.*; Kirkmanshulme, 1*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; Droylesden, 1*l.* 14*s.*; Audenshaw according to consumption; larger sizes up to 4*l.* 8*s.* per year.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 2*l.* 8*s.* for 100-light meter.	Not prescribed. (2) 19·11	553,564	450,898	(1) 25,919 (5) 13,954 — 39,873	64,793 46,046*l.* to relief of rates; 18,747*l.* placed to Contingent Fund.	365,235	3,636,680,000	3,156,413,000 260,550,000 — 3,416,963,000	704¾	81,433	Within the city, 12,547 Beyond the city, 2,512 charged for. — 15,059	The Return is for year ended 31 March 1893.
2	(1) 3 9 Gas for other purposes than lighting, 3*s.* 3*d.* Dis. 5*d.*, 7*d.*, and 9*d.* (2) 3 9 Dis. 9*d.*	(1) From 1*s.* 4*d.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* for 150-light meter.	18 18·27	15,024	10,439	(1) 1,259 (2) 2,434 (5) 591 — 4,284	301 Half to Sinking Fund and half for extension and improvement of works.	7,663	76,923,000	63,070,400 6,530,000 — 69,600,400	25	3,300	692	
3	(1) (2) Within the borough, 3 — Without, 3 2 Dis. 1*d.* and 2*d.* according to consumption.	Provided by consumers.	16 19·07	12,761	9,627	(1) 2,699 (5) 447 — 3,146	- - -	7,463	75,254,000	61,476,500 4,494,500 — 65,971,000	36¼	3,193	527	
4	(1) Within the borough, 2 9 Without, 3 — Dis. 3*d.* (2) 2 9 Dis. 3*d.*	(1) From 1*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 12*s.* for 250-light meter.	14 18	20,281	16,206	(1) 2,444 (5) 1,257 — 3,701	374 To District Fund.	13,000	129,160,000	108,466,000 10,760,600 — 119,226,600	15	7,500	694	
5	(1) (2) 2*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*, and 2*s.* 7*d.* Dis. 6*d.*	(1) (2) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* 4*s.* for 100-light meter.	Not prescribed. 18 to 20 supplied.	4,805	5,564	(1) 149 (2) 1299 — 448	- - -	3,550	34,436,000	29,655,700 2,650,000 — 32,305,700	8½	1,000	200	
6	(1) 2*s.* 7*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 2*s.* 10*d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 6*d.* (2) Within the borough, free of charge. Outside, 2 4	Provided by consumers.	14 19·3	113,908 (Including 808*l.* interest from Reserve Fund Account.)	97,247	(1) 8,828 (2) 3,591 (5) 5,810 — 18,229	*Loss, 1,568*	85,069	871,177,000	748,576,000 67,858,000 — 816,434,000	About 200	43,799	4,059 Free of charge within Municipal Borough.	
7	(1) 2*s.* 8½*d.* Dis. 2½*d.* (2) 2 6	(1) 5 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 17	5,559	3,840	(1) 896 (5) 848 — 1,744	- - -	3,630	37,116,000	31,043,700 2,078,000 — 33,121,700	14	1,658	200	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each Case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Padiham and Hapton Local Board	Padiham Local Board Act, 1876, c. 25.	District of Padiham and Hapton Local Board.	10,000 Annuities capitalised at 20 years' purchase. 21,984 31,984	60 years -	31,594	3½ to 3¾ per cent. -	(2) 2,493 (3) 1,093 3,586	5 -	1
Rochdale Corporation -	Rochdale Improvement Act, 1853, c. 220. Local Government Supplemental Act, 1869, c. 124. Rochdale Improvement Act, 1872, c. 149.	Borough of Rochdale	862,662 For various purposes, including Gas Undertaking.	30 and 75 years	214,450	3*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per cent.	(1) 40,986 (3) 9,177 50,163	5 -	2
St. Helen's Corporation	St. Helen's Improvement Act, 1869, c. 120, and St. Helen's Gas Act, 1870, c. 137, as amended by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1877. c. 132, and (No. 6), 1891.	Town of St. Helen's, Hamlet of Hardshaw-cum-Windle, and townships of Windle, Parr, Eccleston, and Sutton. *Beyond,*— Ashton-in-Mackerfield and Haydock.	202,445	30 and 50 years.	190,530	3¼, 3½, and 4¼ per cent.	(1) 18,785 (3) 7,951 26,736	4 - 4 6 Outside borough.	3
Salford Corporation -	Salford Improvement Acts, 1862, c. 205; 1867, c. 58, and 1870, c. 129. Salford Tramways and Improvement Act, 1875, c. 101. Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1882, c. 97.	Borough of Salford - *Beyond,*— Prestwich, Great Heaton, Parish of Eccles (which includes Barton, Worsley, Swinton, Pendlebury, Clifton, Walkden Moor, Irlam, Cadishead, Davyhulme, Croft, Lostock, Dumplington, &c.), and Little Hulton.	720,000 For borough purposes generally. 96,400 816,400	57 years from 1882.	581,118 Annuities, 63,250 644,368	3 to 4 per cent. (average 3*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* per cent.)	(1) 153,051	5 -	4
Skelmersdale Local Board	Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, c. 1876, c. 17.	Skelmersdale - -	9,771	20 years from May 1877.	9,770	- - -	(1) 9,770	8 -	5
Southport Corporation -	Southport Improvement Acts, 1865, c. 195; 1871, c. 140; 1875, c. 126, and 1876, c. 127.	Borough of Southport *Beyond,*— Birkdale, Burscough, Scarisbrick, Halsall, Downholland, and portions of Hesketh, Beconsall, Tarleton, Rufford, and Formby. The limits of supply comprise all places within a radius of six miles from the Town Hall, Southport.	289,970	48 years on amount already borrowed; 54 years on amount unborrowed.	178,813	3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, and 4¼ per cent.	(1) 36,213 (3) 172 36,385	4 6 No subsidy to rates can be appropriated unless price charged is below a standard price within borough of	6
Staleybridge Corporation	Staleybridge and Mossley Gas Act, 1885, c. 148.	Borough of Staleybridge. *Beyond,*— Townships of Matley and Hattersley, and district of the Local Board of Mottram-en-Longendale.	140,000	60 years -	118,670	3, 3¼, and 3½ per cent.	(1) 4,390 (3) 60 4,450	3 - and remaining district, 5 - Price to be reduced when balance of profit and loss account at end of any year exceeds 3,000*l.*	7

	9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893, stating Discount (if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied, free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
	s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
1	(1) 3 4 Dis. 5 and 10 per cent. (2) 2*s.* for 100 hours, including lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and repairs.	(1) From 1*s.* 4*d.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 3*l.* 4*s.* for 250-light meter.	14 17	6,835	4,877	(1) 337 (2) 1,099 (4) 253 (5) 65 1,754	204 Carried forward.	3,571	36,356,000	30,636,000 3,861,500 34,497,500	7	1,770	270	
2	(1) 2 11 Dis. 2*d.* to 5*d.*, according to consumption. For manufacturing purposes, 2*s.* . Outside borough, 3*s.* 7*d.* Dis. 1*d.* to 3*d.*, according to consumption. For manufacturing purposes, 2*s.*, (2) Free of charge.	Provided by consumers.	16 18	58,887	48,355	(1) 5,650 (5) 593 6,243	4,289 In aid of Borough Rates.	40,677	385,665,000	322,796,600 30,274,700 353,071,300	88*	21,865	1,918 Free of charge.	* Estimated
3	(1) (2) 2 9 Dis. 2½, 5, and 10 per cent., according to consumption. Outside borough, 3 3	Provided free of charge.	14 18·58	37,465	24,773	(1) 6,834 (3) 600 (5) 2,363 9,797	2,895 To Capital Account, 1,224*l.*; to Borough Fund Account, 1,671*l.*	21,436	225,131,200	195,610,471 16,037,729 211,648,200	46	4,052	1,316	
4	(1) 2*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.*, according to consumption within borough. Within 5 miles from Regent-road Gasworks, 2*s.* 4*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, according to consumption. Beyond, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 2*s.* 11*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 2*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 11*d.*, according to distance.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 2*l.* 16*s.* for 300-light meter.	18 18·54	147,468	109,274	(1) 13,265 (2) 2,530 Borough Redemption Fund, 2,090 Gas Redemption Fund, 5,901 23,786	14,408 Depreciation Funds, 10,000*l.*; Relief of Rates, 4,408 *l.*	106,199	1,111,796,000	886,886,000 121,273,000 1,008,159,000	218	28,005	7,369	
5	(1) 3 9 Dis. 10 per cent. (2) 3 9	No charge - -	12 17	1,215	1,157	- - -	58 Not stated.	905	8,340,400	4,456,000 1,489,000 5,945,000	6¾	191	152	
6	(1) 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.* Dis. 5 per cent. Outside borough, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* Dis. 5 per cent. (2) Free of charge in borough. 3 6 Dis. 5 per cent. Outside borough.	(1) From 1*s.* 4*d.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* 12*s.* for 250-light meter. (2) No charge.	20 21·7	56,322	45,415	(1) 5,005 (5) 1,446 6,451	4,456 To reduction of rates.	33,739	323,481,000	276,772,200 32,828,800 309,601,000	75	8,886	1,433 Free of charge in borough. 383 Outside borough.	
7	(1) (2) 2*s.* 8*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 2*s.* 10*d.*, according to consumption.	Provided by consumers.	16 19	17,903	14,199	(1) 3,645 (5) 701 4,346	*Loss*, 642	12,117	128,728,400	98,920,500 7,145,200 106,065,700	23	4,000	579	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley Local Board	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley Local Board Gas Act, 1865. c. 35. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1878, c. 162, and 1886, c. 11.	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley. *Beyond,—* Astley.	45,100	20 and 34 years	45,085	3¼ to 3¾ per cent. -	(1) 18,225 (3) 1,145 19,370	5 –	1
Ulverston Local Board -	Ulverston Local Board Act, 1874, c. 154. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1885, c. 64.	District of Local Board.	10,000 6,000 Annuities capitalised at 25 years' purchase, 24,670 40,670	60 years - 10 „	14,482 Annuities, 24,670 39,152	3½ to 4½ per cent. -	(1) 2,573 (2) 2,012 (3) 45 4,630	- -	2
Warrington Corporation	Warrington Gas Act, 1847, c. 44. Warrington Gas Act, 1871, c. 53. Warrington Corporation Gas Act, 1877, c. 33. Warrington Corporation Lighting and Improvement Act, 1879, c. 92.	Town and Borough of Warrington. *Beyond,—* Townships of Warrington, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Winwick-with-Hulme, Great Sankey, Burtonwood, Latchford, Grappenhall, Appleton, otherwise Hull and Appleton, Penketh, Southworth-with-Croft, Woolston-with-Martinscroft, Thelwall, Walton Superior, Walton Inferior, Acton Grange, Moore, Daresbury, Hatton, and Stretton.	52,350 20,000 Annuities capitalised, 153,000 225,350	50 years - 30 „ 75 „	229,152	3½ and 3¼ per cent.	(1) 13,911 (2) 26,415 (3) 2,876 43,232	4 – Within the borough. 6*d.* additional for every mile outside the borough.	3
Widnes Local Board -	Widnes Improvement Acts, 1867, c. 126; and 1875, c. 58. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1879, c. 105, and 1886, c. 8.	Town of Widnes - *Beyond,—* Cuerdley, Bold, Cronton, Ditton, Hale, Halebank, and part of Halewood.	53,496 40,000 93,496	45 years - 60 „	53,496	3½ to 4½ per cent.	(1) 9,121 (3) 4,457 13,578	5 – 6 – Out districts.	4
Wigan Corporation -	Wigan Gas Act, 1861, c. 170. Wigan Improvement Acts, 1874, c. 124, and 1880, c. 127. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 61, and 1885, c. 62. Wigan Corporation Act, 1889, c. 200.	Borough of Wigan - *Beyond,—* Local Board Districts of Aspull, Orrell, Ince-in-Makerfield, Pemberton, Standish, and Upholland.	220,000 30,000 25,059 275,059	60 years - 30 „ 60 „	275,059	3 to 4½ per cent. -	(1) 28,927 (3) 4,390 33,317	4 2 5 6 Beyond one mile radius from works, and outside borough.	5
LEICESTERSHIRE:									
Hinckley Local Board -	Hinckley Local Board Gas Act, 1880, c. 157.	Parish of Hinckley - *Beyond —* Parishes of Burbage, Stoke Golding, and Higham-on-the Hill.	40,000	50 years -	40,000	4 and 4½ per cent. -	(1) 2,905 (3) 740 3,645	5 –	6
Leicester Corporation -	Leicester Gas Acts, 1860, c. 5; 1873, c. 11; and 1877, c. 150. Leicester Corporation Gas and Water Transfer Act, 1878, c. 132. Leicester Corporation Act, 1879, c. 200. Leicester Corporation Act, 1884, c. 32. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1891, c. 211.	Borough of Leicester *Beyond,—* Oadby, Evington, Humberstone, Birstall, New Parks, Glen Parva, Braunstone, Glenfield Frith, Leicester Frith, The Gilroes, Beaumont Leys, and Anstey Lane, and parts of Lubbesthorpe, which formed part of parishes of Knighton and Aylestone, previous to Leicester Extension Act, 1891.	721,732 50,000 771,732	50 years from 1884. 30 years from date of borrowing.	771,732	26,325 at 3½ per cent. 696,800*l.* at 3½ per cent. 48,607*l.* at 4 per cent.	(3) 48,089	Standard price, 3 4 with sliding scale.	7

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893, (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities. (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.								
(1) 3*s.* 5*d.* and 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to consumption. Dis 5*d.* (2) 3 –	No charge - -	16 19	5,506	3,290	(1) 938 (5) 980 1,918	298 In reduction of previous losses.	3,026	33,007,000	23,179,300 2,305,100 25,484,400	17	1,500	296	
(1) 3 6 Dis. 2½, 5, and 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3 2	No charge - -	14 18·47	5,529	3,811	(1) 286 (2) 906 (3) 24 (5) 504 1,720	*Loss* 2	2,642	27,212,600	23,386,200 2,761,980 26,148,180	12	897	252	
3*s.* 6*d.* Dis. 6*d.* (2) 2*l.* per lamp.	(1) From 1*s.* 6*d.* according to size.	16 19·04	54,215	44,127	(1) 2,442 (2) 4,775 (3) 1,584 (5) 878 9,679	409 To Reserve Fund.	22,855	231,891,700	196,552,400 15,377,900 211,930,300	51¼	4,450	1,030	
(1) 2*s.* 1*d.* and 2*s.* 3*d.* Outside Widnes, 3*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* Dis. 3*d.* (2) 1*l.* 12*s.* for small lamp and 4*l.* for large lamp.	(1) From 1*s.* 4*d.* for 2-light meter to 3*l.* 3*s.* for 250-light meter.	14 18·22	18,208	13,399	(1) 1,687 (5) 689 2,376	2,433 Not yet dealt with.	14,787	143,795,000	124,965,800 8,554,400 133,520,300	23	1,420	598	
(1) 3 0 Outside borough, 3 6 Dis. 10 and 20 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* Dis. 20 per cent.	Provided free of charge.	18 18½	52,452	35,246	(1) 8,465 (5) 2,743 11,208	5,998 To District Fund in relief of rates.	26,400	301,119,000	236,968,000 34,938,600 271,906,600	84	7,097	1,956	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
(1) 4 3 Dis. 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, according to consumption. 4 8 Without. Dis. 5*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 4 3 Dis. 1*s.* 3*d.* 4 8 Dis. 6*d.* without.	(1) From 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* 4*s.* according to size. (2) No charge.	14 16	6,671	5,453	(1) 1,439	- - -	3,545	34,134,400	27,702,600 1,246,000 28,948,600	10	1,002	152	
(1) 2 4 Borough. 2 8 In districts outside the borough. (2) 2 2	(1) (2) From 2*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 16*s.* for 150-light meter.	14 17·01	169,333	116,071	(1) 26,343 (5) 6,524 32,867	20,400 To General District Rate.	109,296	1,140,655,000	1,030,538,162 78,491,618 1,109,029,780	132	25,041	3,787	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*								
LINCOLNSHIRE:			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*
Horncastle Local Board	Horncastle Gas Act, 1876, c. 132.	Parish of Horncastle	20,000	50 years -	20,000	4½ per cent. - -	(1) 2,887	5 10
Lincoln Corporation -	Lincoln Corporation Gas Purchase Act, 1885, c. 46.	City of Lincoln, including South or Canwick Common, and parishes of Bracebridge, Boultham, Canwick, and Skellingthorpe.	25,000 Annuities, 171,450 196,450	50 years -	8,000 183,330 191,330	3*l.* 3*s.* per cent. -	(2) 2,589 (3) 15,943 18,532	4 -
Spalding Improvement Commissioners	Spalding Improvement Act, 1853, c. 139.	Town of Spalding -	14,500	30 years from December 1862.	14,500	4 per cent. - -	(1) 14,500	6 -
MERIONETHSHIRE:								
Festiniog Local Board -	Local Government Board's Gas Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 134.	District of Local Board.	8,000	20 years -	7,760	5 per cent. - -	(1) 2,388	5 6
MONMOUTHSHIRE:								
Abergavenny Improvement Commissioners	Abergavenny Improvement Acts, 1854, c. 49; 1860, c. 137; and 1871, c. 92.	Town of Abergavenny *Beyond,—* Parts of parishes of Abergavenny, Llantillio Pertholey, and Llanfoist.	50,000 For all purposes of Acts.	50 years from 1876.	12,200	3½ and 4 per cent. -	(1) 2,470 (3) 2,809 5,279	5 -
Tredegar Local Board -	Tredegar Gas and Water Act, 1882, c. 180.	District of Local Board.	36,178	Until 25th Feb. 1914 for one moiety; 30 years for other moiety.	36,178	4¼ per cent. - -	(1) 3,288 (3) 1,237 4,525	5 6
NORFOLK:								
East Dereham Local Board	Local Government Board's (Gas) Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1885, c. 59, and 1887, c. 83.	Parish of East Dereham.	15,000	50 years -	6,300 6,000 12,300	4 per cent. - - 3½ „ „	(1) 2,267	5 -
Wells Improvement Commissioners	Wells Improvement Act, 1844, c. 94.	Parish of Wells -	10,000 For various purposes of Act.	- -	9,500 For various purposes of Act.	Loans 4 per cent. -	(1) 4,000 (3) 421 4,421	3 4
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:								
East Retford Corporation	East Retford Borough Act, 1878, c. 179.	Borough of East Retford.	40,000	50 years -	36,500	4 per cent. - -	(1) 2,000 (3) 2,256 4,256	- -
Mansfield Urban Sanitary Authority	Mansfield Commissioners' Gas Act, 1878, c. 197.	Parish of Mansfield - *Beyond,—* Mansfield-Woodhouse, Warsop, and Pleasley.	60,000	50 years from date of borrowing.	57,500	4 per cent. - -	(3) 8,379	6 -

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.	*s. d.*		£.	£.	£.	£.							
(1) 3 2 (2) 300 *l.* per annum.	Provided free of charge.	14 18	3,544	2,559	(1) 721 (2) 272 993	- - -	1,865	17,662,600	14,988,500 1,958,100 16,946,600	4¼	490	147	
(1) (2) 2 6	(1) 2 –	14 16½	32,527	23,554	(2) 5,852 (3) 1,991 7,843	1,130 Not stated.	19,812	210,427,000	180,117,400 16,462,000 196,579,400	41	6,009	1,211	
(1) 3 9 Dis. 3*d.* (2) 3 *l.* per lamp.	(1) 10 per cent. on net cost.	Not prescribed. 17 supplied.	4,926	3,567	(1) 36 (2) 450 486	873 In reduction of amount due to Treasurer.	2,200	22,000,000	17,500,000 3,000,000 20,500,000	About 8¾	632	190	The Return is for year ended 25th December 1892.
(1) (2) 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	(1) (2) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 30-light meter.	15 15 to 20	1,044	705	(1) 293 (2) 325 618	- - -	460	4,265,700	3,139,900 265,900 3,405,800	About 2½	180	58	
(1) 2*s.* 11*d.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*, and 4*s.* 2*d.* (2) 3 *l.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 12*s.* for 20-light meter.	12 15·8	5,506	3,748	(1) 355 (2) 169 524	1,234 Not yet applied.	3,284	31,003,000	23,472,400 4,700,000 28,172,400	About 5	505	235	
(1) (2) 4 –	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 14	4,484	2,053	(1) 1,411 (2) 430 (3) 176 2,017	414 Not stated.	2,507	22,388,000	15,190,000 3,424,000 18,614,000	8	369	169	
(1) 4 6 Cooking, 3*s.* Gas Engines, 3*s.* 9*d.* (2) 4*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per lamp for repairs and lighting.	(1) From 5*s.* to 2 *l.*	15 17	2,213	1,546	(1) 402 (2) 390 792	- - -	1,020	9,784,040	7,233,400 1,069,162 8,302,562	About 4	180	114	
(1) 3 4 (2) 2 *l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) 2*s.* each.	15 Not tested.	754	646	- - -	108 To general fund.	About 370	About 3,000,000	1,712,000 * 966,236 2,678,236	About 2	110	79	* Estimated.
(1) 3 4 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) ½ *d.* per hour per lamp. Sugg's patent lamp, 10 *l.*	(1) 4*s.* each.	14 17	7,336	5,401	(1) 1,453 (2) 324 1,777	158 Not yet applied.	4,381	41,850,000	33,982,900 4,834,000 38,816,900	About 16	860	235	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
(1) 3*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3*l.* per lamp.	(1) Provided free of charge.	18 supplied.	*12,136	* 9,271	(1) 2,287 (2) 510 2,797	*68 Not stated.	7,137	61,979,000	48,900,000 *4,905,000 53,805,000	14½	1,258	299	* Estimated.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*								
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	s. d.
Nottingham Corporation	Nottingham Corporation (Gas) Act, 1874, c. 136.	Borough of Nottingham. *Beyond*,— Arnold, Carlton and Gedling, Ratcliffe, Holme Pierrepont, Cotgrave, Bassingfield, Gamston and Bridgford, Wilford, Ruddington, Beeston, Chilwell, Bramcote, Wollaton, Stapleford, Eastwood, Greasley, Nuthall, Hucknall, Linby, Bestwood, Colwick, Papplewick, Awswith, Cossall, and Brinsley.	No amount specified; 942,450*l.* has been raised.	75 years -	942,450 -	3, 3½, 4, and 6½ per cent. Average about 4⅝ per cent.	(1) 5,297 (2) 22,734 (3) 27,069 55,100	-
Sutton-in-Ashfield Local Board	Sutton-in-Ashfield Local Board Gas Act, 1878, c. 172.	Parish of Sutton-in-Ashfield. *Beyond*,— Skegby, Teversal, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Newstead, and Annesley.	31,313	55 years from commencement of Act.	31,313	4 per cent. - -	(3) 4,123	3 9 Within the parish, 4 - outside.
PEMBROKESHIRE:								
Haverfordwest Urban Sanitary Authority	Haverfordwest Corporation Act, 1835, c. 73. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1877, c. 137, and 1878, c. 162.	Entire Urban District.	10,000 2,000 3,000 15,000	60 years from July 1878. 30 years from July 1884.	12,000	4 and 5 per cent. -	(1) 1,150	-
Milford Improvement Commissioners	Milford Improvement Commissioners' Acts, 1857, c. 74, and 1869, c. 97. Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Acts, 1884, c. 214, and 1885, c. 1, 1887, c. 180, and 1888, c. 61.	Milford Improvement District.	5,000	30 years -	3,500 1,364 4,864	3½ per cent. - - 3¼ " "	(1) 328	6 -
SHROPSHIRE:								
Bridgnorth Corporation	Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 67.	Parishes of St. Leonard and St. Mary Magdalene, in Borough of Bridgnorth.	16,000	50 years -	16,000	4 per cent. - -	(1) 1,258	5 -
Ellesmere Local Board -	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1885, c. 59.	District of the Ellesmere Local Board.	7,957	30 years -	7,957	4 per cent. - -	(1) 1,057	5 6
STAFFORDSHIRE:								
Audley Local Board -	Kidsgrove Gas Light Act, 1871, c. 105.	Audley Local Board District, except Talk-o'-th'-Hill and Redstreet.	5,000 1,500 6,500	30 years - 20 " -	5,000 1,500 6,500	4½ per cent. - - 3½ " "	(1) 1,758	4 3
Burslem Corporation -	Burslem Local Board Act, 1877, c. 208.	Borough of Burslem - *Beyond*,— Rest of parish of Burslem and township of Wolstanton.	100,000	20, 40, and 60 years.	80,000 6,000 86,000	4½ per cent. - - 3⅝ " "	(1) 812 (2) 9,165 9,977	4 -
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation	Town of Burton-upon-Trent Act, 1853, c. 118, and Burton-upon-Trent Improvement Act, 1878, c. 61.	The borough, and one mile measured in any direction from the boundaries of the borough.	30,000 For general purposes, including gas undertaking. 98,500 Sanctioned by Local Government Board. 128,500	50 years -	125,595	3½, 4, 4½, 4⅝, and 5 per cent.	(1) 54,128	7 -
Fenton Local Board -	Stoke-upon-Trent and Fenton Gas Acts, 1878, c. 131, and 1883, c. 149.	District of Local Board *Beyond*,— Hamlet of Bottesloe.	55,000 10,000 65,000	50 years from time of borrowing.	11,000 2,500 5,000 37,000 55,500	3¾ per cent. - - 3½ " " 4 " " 4½ " "	(1) 4,448	5 -

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
(1) 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* (2) 2 4 Cotgrave and Linby, 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet extra.	(1) From 2*s.* 4*d.* for 2-light meter to 5*l.* for 400-light meter.	12 19	224,674	155,170	(1) 19,944 (2) 21,959 (5) 3,303 45,206	24,298 Not yet applied.	143,355	1,502,510,000	1,305,880,700 80,154,700 1,386,035,400	27$\frac{3}{4}$	38,005	4,784	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
(1) 3*s.* 5*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.* Dis. 5*d.* (2) 4*l.* per lamp.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 100-light meter.	14 17$\frac{1}{2}$	4,748	3,415	(1) 1,221 (5) 430 1,651	- - -	2,748	25,061,800	18,211,100 1,970,881 20,181,981	16$\frac{1}{2}$	797	171	
(1) 6 – Dis. 25 per cent. (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 6*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 10*s.* for 80-light meter.	Not prescribed. 16 supplied.	2,684	2,566	(1) 446 (3) 33 479	- - -	1,773	14,217,000	9,090,200 * 3,000,000 12,090,200	4	378	186	* Estimated.
(1) 6 – Dis. 25 per cent. (2) 2*l.* 12*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 10*s.* for 20-light meter.	Not prescribed. 16 supplied.	1,155	850	(1) 170 (3) 99 269	36 To credit of Improvement Rate.	617	4,735,200	3,202,700 872,800 4,075,500	About 3	147	72	
(1) 4*s.*, quantity dis. 5 to 10 per cent. (2) 4*s.*, same dis. as above and extra dis. of 10 per cent.	(1) 4*s.* to 1*l.*, according to size.	15 16·13	4,587	4,322	(1) 596 (3) 149 745	- - -	2,020	19,700,100	14,626,300 2,616,700 17,243,000	10$\frac{1}{4}$	450	189	
(1) 4 6 (2) 4 6	(1) (2) From 2*s.* 8*d.* to 9*s.*, according to size.	15 17	1,207	747	(1) 283 (3) 177 460	- - -	521	4,569,000	3,431,400 868,200 4,299,600	About 2	168	57	
(1) (2) 4 3 Dis. 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	15 17	1,246	925	(1) 196 (2) 205 401	- - -	764	7,029,000	5,394,200 193,700 5,587,900	7$\frac{1}{4}$	336	83	Hilly mining district with frequent displacement of mains by subsidences.
(1) 3 3 Dis. 3*d.* (2) Large lamps, 6*l.* each; small lamps, 3*l.* each.	2*s.* for 3-light meter 3*s.*, 5 ,, (Larger sizes in proportion).	14 16$\frac{1}{2}$	22,104	15,766	(1) 3,420 (3) 175 (5) 672 4,267	2,071 Not stated.	13,240	125,617,000	96,563,000 16,100,000 112,663,000	[illegible]	3,600	623	
(1) 2*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*, according to consumption and district. (2) 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) 1*s.* to 1*l.* 17*s.*, according to size.	14 18·10	38,785	27,615	(1) 2,904 (3) 3,132 6,036	5,134 In aid of rates and for works of public utility.	25,046	243,811,000	186,626,300 30,061,800 216,688,100	40	4,259	1,634	
(1) 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* Dis. 3*d.* (2) Estimated at 2*s.* 9*d.*	Meters provided free by the Local Board.	14 16	8,044	4,797	(1) 2,147 (2) 446 2,593	654 Carried forward.	5,268	50,134,000	34,782,800 8,595,200 43,378,000	13	1,399	299	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Leek Improvement Commissioners	Leek Improvement Act, 1855, c. 132. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 164.	Within a radius of 1,500 yards from centre of Leek Market Place.	46,500 for various purposes, including gas undertaking. 4,900 600 52,000	33½ years - 30 „ 10 „	8,800 600 4,000 900 14,300	3½ per cent. - - 4 „ „ 4½ „ „ 3½ „ „	(1) 9,447 (2) 108 9,555	6 –	1
Longton Corporation	Longton Corporation Gas Act, 1877, c. 29. Longton Corporation Act, 1885, c. 69.	Borough of Longton - *Beyond,—* Blyth Bridge, Blyth Marsh, Forsbrook, Barlaston, and so much of the parish of Stone as is not situated within a radius of three miles from the Town Hall, Stone.	200,000	50, 60, and 70 years.	80,000 14,894 15,106 110,000	4½ per cent. - - 3½ „ „ 3¼ „ „	(1) 9,022 (2) 844 9,866	3 6 Beyond one mile radius of works, 4 –	2
Newcastle-under-Lyme Corporation	Newcastle-under-Lyme Gas Light Acts, 1819, c. 107, and 1855, c. 77. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 131. Newcastle-under-Lyme Corporation Act, 1877, c. 172. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1891, c. 69.	Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. *Beyond,—* Stoke-on-Trent, Silverdale, Keele, Knutton, Basford, and Maybank.	74,125	60 years -	74,125	3½, 3⅝, and 4 per cent.	(2) 2,664	4 3	3
Sedgley Local Board -	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 169.	District of Local Board.	10,000	30 years -	10,000	4 per cent. - -	(1) 1,887	5 6	4
Smethwick Local Board	Smethwick Local Board Gas Act, 1876, c. 171. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 61.	District of Local Board.	182,709	10 to 60 years	1,619 50,000 56,090 4,380 56,292 168,381	4½ per cent. - - 4¼ „ „ 4⅛ „ „ 4 „ „ 3¾ „ „	(1) 6,416 (2) 10,346 16,762	4 –	5
Stafford Corporation -	Stafford Gas Acts, 1846, c. 114, and 1854, c. 27. Stafford Corporation Act, 1876, c. 196. Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1882, c. 61, and (No. 14) Act, 1891, c. 211.	Parishes and townships of St. Mary's and St. Chad's, and part of Castle Church within the borough of Stafford. *Beyond,—* Acton, Trussell, Bednall, Baswich, Bradley, Coppenhall, Creswell, Dunston, Ingestre, Marston, Penkridge, Salt, Enson, Sandon, Leighford, Tixall, Whitgreave, Weston-upon-Trent, Worston, and Yarlett.	102,550	20, 54, and 55 years.	55,000 14,150 16,200 17,200 102,550	4½ per cent. - - 4 „ „ 3½ „ „ 3¼ „ „	(1) 18,625	5 6	6
Stoke-upon-Trent Corporation	Stoke-upon-Trent and Fenton Gas Act, 1878, c. 131, and 1883, c. 149. Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Acts, 1885, c. 134, and 1893.	Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. *Beyond,—* Parish of Trentham, not including township of Blurton.	85,000	50 years -	70,100	3½, 3⅝, and 4 per cent.	(1) 7,140	5 –	7
Tipton Local Board -	Tipton Local Board (Gas) Act, 1876, c. 148. Tipton Local Board Act, 1879, c. 35. Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 115.	Parish of Tipton -	60,000 18,000 1,000 79,000	50 years - 30 „ 15 „	79,000	3½, 3¾, 4¼, and 4½ per cent.	(1) 6,758	4 –	8
Walsall Corporation -	Walsall Gas Purchase and Borough Extension Act, 1876, c. 119. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 62.	Borough of Walsall - *Beyond,—* Part of Rushall, and any place or district in the neighbourhood of the borough.	150,000 Annuities, 37,143 187,143	60 years -	180,677	£. 42,725 at 3¼ p' cent. 95,609 „ 3 „ 5,200 Sinking Fund.	(1) 5,200 (2) 8,307 Sinking Fund for Annuities, 2,622 16,129	4 – Outlying district, 4 6	9
West Bromwich Corporation	West Bromwich Improvement Gas Act, 1876, c. 149. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1882, c. 62, and (No. 4) Act, 1886, c. 61. West Bromwich Corporation (Consolidation) Act, 1889, c. 96.	Borough of West Bromwich.	191,805	10, 30, and 41 years.	179,230	3 to 3¾ per cent. -	(1) 11,800	4 –	10

	9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
	s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
	(1) 2 11 Dis. 6 *d.* (2) Free of charge.	(1) 2-light meter, 2*s.* 3-light „ 3*s.* 5-light „ 5*s.* Larger sizes provided by consumers.	Not prescribed. 17 supplied.	7,600	* 6,609	(1) 251 (3) 511 (5) 23 — 785	206 In aid of General District Rate.	5,773	59,377,000	45,748,000 6,665,000 — 52,413,000	16½	1,660	314 Free of charge.	* This expenditure includes a sum of 201*l.* spent by the Commissioners on extensions of the Gas undertaking.
	(1) 3 — Beyond, 3*s.* 6*d.* (2) 3 —	Provided free of charge.	14 16½	16,926	9,255	(1) 3,988 (3) 833 (5) 120 — 4,941	2,730 2,530*l.* to Borough Fund in relief of rates, and 200*l.* to Reserve Fund.	11,085	97,361,300	75,800,200 12,685,200 — 88,485,400	21	2,450	484	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
	(1) 3 6 Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 2*l.* 19*s.* per lamp.	Provided free of charge.	14 17·08	13,383	8,722	(1) 2,577 (5) 444 Income tax, 120 — 3,141	1,520 1,500 *l.* in aid of rates.	8,553	81,132,000	61,540,900 12,570,095 — 74,110,995	21½	1,780	412	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
	(1) 3*s.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* (2) 3 —	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 6*s.* for 20-light meter.	16 supplied	2,830	2,009	(1) 324 (2) 251 — 575	246 Not stated.	1,499	14,472,000	11,266,700 1,560,000 — 12,826,700	About 9¾	414	38	
	(1) 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*, according to consumption. (2) 3*l.* 7*s.*, 4*l.*, and 6*l.* 12*s.* per lamp, including lighting, repairing, painting, &c. Dis. 5 per cent.	Provided free of charge.	15 16½	26,906	18,834	(1) 6,356 (3) 535 (5) 728 — 7,619	453 Not stated.	15,819	161,953,000	137,016,900 15,271,900 — 152,288,300	31	2,167	772	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.
9	(1) 2 10 Dis. 2½ to 10 per cent. according to consumption. 2 6 To large consumers. Gas for motive power, cooking, and heating by separate meter, 2 6 Dis. as above. (2) 3*l.* per lamp. And large sizes 3*l.* to 14*l.*, including columns, lanterns, services, lighting, extinguishing, &c.	Provided free of charge.	14 17½	18,989	11,489	(1) 2,748 (2) 552 (3) 2,018 — 5,318	2,182 750*l.* to the General District Fund in reduction of rates; 500*l.* to Baths Account; 941*l.* to Depreciation Fund.	Coal, 12,845 Cannel, 400 — 13,245	121,138,000	102,799,300 7,358,000 — 110,157,300	26	2,837	366	
7	(1) 3*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* (2) 2 6	Provided free of charge.	14 16½	16,859	10,526	(1) 2,394 (3) 695 — 3,089	3,244 To General District Rate.	10,255	99,054,000	78,403,600 13,849,500 — 92,253,100	25½	2,188	591	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
8	(1) 2*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 7*d.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.* Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 2*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* per lamp for 9 months. Twelve special lamps at 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.	Provided free of charge.	15 17·69	13,528	10,060 (including 26*l.* bad debts).	(1) 3,077 (3) 1,008 — 4,085	*Loss 617*	9,008	94,623,000	75,499,200 † 8,329,932 — 83,829,132	22	1,851	431	† Estimated.
9	(1) 2 6 (2) 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	Provided free of charge.	15 17	54,642	45,308	(1) 4,285 (2) 1,300 (4) 191 (5) 952 — 6,728	2,606 To Borough Fund.	34,788	341,703,000	279,985,100 25,429,900 — 305,415,000	57½	8,000	1,138	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.
10	(1) 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* according to consumption. (2) 2 3 Dis. 5 per cent.	Provided free of charge.	15 16½	37,115	28,728	(1) 5,597 (5) 2,658 — 8,255	132	21,066	213,078,000	185,322,400 15,363,600 — 200,686,000	42	5,237	911	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
SUFFOLK:			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Haverhill Local Board -	Local Government Board's Provisional (Gas) Orders Confirmation Act, 1885, c. 59.	District of Local Board.	6,180	15 and 30 years.	4,830 850 500 6,180	4 per cent. - - 3¾ „ „ 3½ „ „	(1) 810	5 6	1
WARWICKSHIRE:									
Birmingham Corporation	Birmingham Corporation Gas Act, 1875, c. 178. Birmingham Corporation (Consolidation) Act, 1883, c. 70.	Birmingham, Edgbaston, Harborne, and parts of Aston and King's Norton. *Beyond,—* Parts of Aston and King's Norton, Handsworth, Sutton Coldfield, Wednesbury, Darlaston, Yardley, Olton (Solihull Parish), and Quinton (Halesowen Parish).	2,250,000 Less capitalised value of annuities created under the Act.	Extinction of annuities to be provided for in 85 years. Money borrowed before 1880, in 80 years from that date; money borrowed after that date, in 80 years from date of borrowing.	2,324,997 Including annuities calculated at 25 years' purchase.	*£. Mortgages,—* 125,803 at 4 p' cent. 400 „ 3¾ „ *Stock,—* 528,846 at 3½ p'cent. *Annuities,—* 1,350,967 at 4 p' cent.	(1) 247,206 (2) 71,758 (3) 76,450 395,414	4 -	2
Coventry Corporation -	Coventry Corporation (Gas Purchase) Act, 1884, c. 131.	Borough of Coventry *Beyond—* Stoke, Stivichall, Allesley, Foleshill, Coundon and Radford.	218,800	60 years -	207,420	3¼, 3½ and 4⅛ per cent.	(2) 729 (3) 12,927 13,656	4 6 Outside, 5 6	3
Stratford-upon-Avon Corporation	Stratford-upon-Avon Corporation Act, 1879, c. 119.	Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Beyond,—* Old Stratford, Bishopton, Luddington, Bridgetown, Tiddington, and Alveston.	39,904	50 years from date of Act.	37,518	3¼, 3½, 3¾, and 4 per cent.	(1) 2,950 (2) 3,013 (3) 6,039 12,002	5 6	4
WILTSHIRE:									
Devizes Urban Sanitary Authority	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1867, c. 67.	Borough of Devizes -	12,000	30 years -	8,000 4,000 12,000	4½ per cent. - - 4¼ „ „	(1) 6,585	- -	5
Wilton Corporation -	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 132.	District of the Municipal Borough.	6,000	20 years -	5,500	3¾ per cent. - -	(3) 902	5 -	6
WORCESTERSHIRE:									
Droitwich Urban Sanitary Authority	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1878, c. 57, and 1886, c. 5.	Borough of Droitwich	8,000	25 and 30 years.	8,000	3½ and 4¼ per cent.	(1) 1,932	8 -	7
Evesham Corporation -	Evesham Improvement Act, 1824, c. 67. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1877, c. 242, and 1887, c. 84.	Borough of Evesham	20,000 for various purposes, including gas undertaking.	30 years -	9,897 4,000 13,897	4½ per cent. - - 4 „ „	(1) 4,294	4 2	8
Malvern Local Board -	Malvern Improvement Acts, 1851, c. 96, and 1858, c. 31.	Part of parish of Great Malvern. *Beyond,—* Remainder of Great Malvern, Madresfield, Hanley Castle, Leigh, Mathon, and Cradley.	22,200	20 and 30 years	22,200	3¾, 4 and 4½ per cent.	(1) 15,699 (2) 142 (3) 4,719 20,560	6 6	9
Oldbury Local Board -	Oldbury Local Board of Health Act, 1876, c. 191. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1885, c. 128.	District of Oldbury -	79,199	60 years -	66,977 12,222 79,199	3⅝ per cent. - 3¾ „ „	(1) 7,454 (2) 2,604 10,058	4 -	10

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan: (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.								
(1) 4 2 Dis. 2½, 5, and 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 4 2 Dis. 10 per cent.	From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 8*s.* for 100-light meter.	15 16	2,628	2,106	(1) 217 (3) 160 377	145 Towards expense of additions to works.	1,034	10,325,000	8,551,600 679,800 9,231,400	4	201	76	
(1) 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 1 1 Dis. 5 per cent., the Local Authority maintaining lanterns.	(1) Provided free of charge.	15 17·22	573,110	450,875	(1) 40,230 (2) 54,039 94,269	27,966 To City Improvement Rate.	464,945	4,338,575,000	3,799,377,700 220,513,900 4,019,891,600	555	57,534	In city, 10,067 Outside, 4,072 14,139	
Within municipal boundary, 2*s.* 8*d.*; without, 3*s.* 2*d.*; large consumers, 1*d.*, 2*d.*, and 3*d.* less according to consumption. (2) 2*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per lamp.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 17¾	52,016	41,264	(1) 2,007 (2) 6,200 (4) 729 (5) 713 9,649	1,103 To District Fund in relief of rates.	32,307	329,290,000	298,171,000 12,908,595 311,079,595	49	6,015	692	
(1) 3*s.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* 7*d.*, and 3*s.* 10*d.* Dis. 10 per cent. (2) 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 2*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 50-light meter.	14 16	7,707	5,917	(1) 724 (2) 430 (3) 400 (5) 460 2,014	- - -	3,494	35,781,000	29,541,600 2,997,000 32,538,600	15¼	1,150	239	
(1) 3 4 (2) 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including all expenses.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 10*s.* for 10-light meter. Larger sizes usually purchased by consumers.	14 15 to 16	4,590	3,726	(1) 247 (3) 472 719	145 To General Account of Authority.	2,702	25,396,300	18,460,800 3,647,700 22,108,500	6	574	195	
(1) 4 – (2) 80*l.*	(1) 4*s.* and 6*s.* according to size.	16 18·3	1,153	1,069	(1) 43 (5) 48 91	- - -	545	5,668,700	4,430,500 325,834 4,756,334	2	126	54	
(1) 4 4 Over 200,000 feet 4*s.* Dis. 10 *d.* (2) 3*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) 2, 3, and 5-light meters, 6*s.*; 10 to 20-light meters 10*s.* Larger sizes by arrangement.	14 17	2,995	2,630	(1) 246 (3) 226 472	*107* *Loss.*	1,219	12,080,000	9,049,000 2,000,000 11,049,000	6	200	120	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
(1) Under 25,000 cubic feet per quarter, 4*s.* 2*d.*; above, 3*s.* 9*d.* (2) 3 –	(1) Up to 5-lights, 4*s.* Not exceeding 10-lights, 6*s.* (2) No charge.	Not prescribed. 17½ supplied.	3,529	2,380	(1) 404 (3) 404 808	341 Not stated.	1,563	15,706,000	13,093,000 2,056,280 15,149,280	7	393	205	
(1) (2) 3 4	Provided by consumers.	Not prescribed. 17·75 supplied.	7,003	4,888	(1) 190 (4) 23 (5) 258 471	1,644 To credit of District Fund.	3,731	33,182,940	27,751,000 3,334,260 31,085,260	14	697	338	
(1) 2*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*, and 3*s.* 1*d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp. Dis. 5 per cent.	Provided free of charge.	15 16·5	11,993	7,816	(1) 2,616 (3) 1,003 3,619	558 Carried forward.	6,283	68,148,000	54,544,500 9,445,000 63,989,500	About 18	About 1,900	409	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2 Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*
YORKSHIRE:								
Batley Corporation	Dewsbury and Batley Corporations Gas Act, 1873, c. 169.	Borough of Batley *Beyond,—* Part of Upper Soothill.	220,000	60 years from 1873.	162,886	3*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per cent.	(1) 18,236 (3) 98 18,334	4 6
Beverley Corporation	Beverley Corporation Acts, 1808, c. 87, and 1825, c. 138. Provisional Order, dated 22 May 1851. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 35.	Borough of Beverley	9,500 6,900 5,000 21,400	60 years 30 „ 20 „	21,400	3¾, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.	(1) 6,142 (3) 1,252 7,394	—
Bingley Improvement Commissioners	Bingley Improvement Act, 1847, c. 258. Bingley Extension and Improvement Act, 1867, c. 88. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 198. Bingley Water and Improvement Act, 1881, c. 84.	Parish of Bingley, including district of Commissioners. Morton East and West, Harden, Micklethwaite (except district of Cullingworth), and township of Bingley.	50,000 10,000 60,000	40 years 60 „	50,007	3¼ to 3¾ per cent.	(1) 19,365 (3) 5,664 25,029	4 6 5 6 Without Improvement District.
Birstal Local Board	Birstal Local Board Act, 1872, c. 73. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1887, c. 111.	District of Local Board.	42,500	30 and 55 years.	41,500	3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, and 3*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per cent.	(1) 6,912 (3) 866 7,778	4 6
Bradford Corporation	Bradford Corporation Gas and Improvement Act, 1871, c. 94. Bradford Improvement Act, 1873, c. 167. Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875, c. 80. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1884, c. 210. Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1885, c. 124.	Bradford, Great Horton, Little Horton, Bowling, Manningham, and Bolton.	670,000	From 10 to 100 years.	603,510	3½ to 4½ per cent. Average 3·878 per cent.	(1) 111,367 (3) 5,443 116,810	4 —
Brighouse Local Board	Brighouse Local Board Act, 1846, c. 385. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1884, c. 215, and 1890, c. 44.	District of Local Board, and 300 yards beyond in all directions.	9,000 45,000 54,000	Year 1896 30 years.	39,000	3½, 3¾, 4, and 4¼ per cent.	(1) 10,831	5 —
Burley in Wharfedale Local Board	Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1890, c. 95.	Local Board District	1,500	15 years	1,500	3½ per cent.	(1) 158	5 6
Cleckheaton Local Board	Cleckheaton Local Board Act, 1870, c. 69. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1888, c. 62.	Township of Cleckheaton, except Hamlets of Oakenshaw and Scholes. *Beyond,—* Portions of Gomersal, Hunsworth, and Liversedge.	40,000 9,500 2,500 52,000	55 years from date of Act. 30 years. 50 „	52,000	3¼ and 3¾ per cent.	(1) 14,020 (3) 1,006 15,026	4 6
Dewsbury Corporation	Dewsbury and Batley Gas Act, 1861, c. 94. Dewsbury and Batley Corporations Gas Act, 1873, c. 159.	Borough of Dewsbury *Beyond,—* Parts of Thornhill, Soothill Nether, and Soothill Upper.	230,000	45 and 60 years	230,083	3 to 4¼ per cent.	(1) 22,960 (3) 14,533 37,493	4 6
Halifax Corporation	Halifax Gas Act, 1855, c. 144. Provisional Order under the Public Health Supplemental Act, 1856, c. 26. Halifax Park and Improvement Act, 1858, c. 91. Halifax Extension and Improvement Act, 1865, c. 140. Halifax Corporation, Waterworks, and Improvement Act, 1868, c. 127. Halifax Water and Gas Extension Acts, 1870, c. 95, and 1876, c. 234. Halifax Corporation Act, 1882, c. 234.	Borough of Halifax *Beyond,—* Portions of Northowram, Clayton, Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, Southowram, Skircoat, and Warley.	250,000 75,000 1,000 100,000 426,000	50 years from 1870. 50 years from 1886. 60 years from date of borrowing. 30 „	345,212	Average 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	(1) 65,602	4 —

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any) :- (1.) Private Consumers, &c. ; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use ; (2.) For supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed ; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan ; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities ; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid ; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities ; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 : — (1.) Private Consumers, &c. ; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.	*s. d.*		£.	£.	£.	£.								
(1) 3 – Dis. 5 *d.* Upper Soothill, 3 *s.* 3 *d.* Dis. 5 *d.* (2) Batley, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; Upper Soothill, 2 *s.* 7 *d.*	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 15 *s.* for 100-light meter.	14 18	21,655	12,135	(1) 4,340 (3) 1,412 5,752	3,768 2,168 *l.* to Borough Fund ; 1,600 *l.* to Contingency Fund.	14,127	143,691,000	119,108,300 13,653,000 132,761,300	43¼	6,560	735 Upper Soothill, 78 813	
(1) 3 9 Dis. 5 *d.* (2) 4 *d.* in the £. from the General District Rate.	(1) 4 – Up to 200 lights. Larger meters, 4 *l.* 4 *s.*	Not prescribed.	8,783	7,763	(1) 592 (3) 96 (5) 178 866	154 Carried forward	4,642	46,402,700	36,720,400 6,233,800 42,954,200	9	1,325	336	The information in Columns 16 to 21 is for year ended 31st December 1892.
(1) (2) 3 4 Dis. 15 to 20 per cent., according to consumption.	(1) and (2) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 5 *s.* for 150-light meter.	14 16·75	9,819	7,037	(1) 1,074 (5) 1,166 2,240	542 To Renewal Account.	6,620	60,061,600	48,879,000 5,268,000 54,147,000	27	3,581	491	
(1) (2) 4 6 Dis. 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Cooking purposes, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	(1) For 2 or 3-light meter, 2 *s.*, 5-light meter, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*; other meters provided by consumers. 1 *s.* for meters for cooking stoves.	14 18½	3,445	2,224	(1) 1,334 (3) 673 (5) 518 2,525	- - -	1,852	18,865,400	14,750,500 2,555,443 17,305,943	About 9½	1,056	213	
(1) 2 3 Dis. 2½ to 12½ per cent., according to consumption. (2) Free of charge.	(1) 7½ per cent. on cost of meter.	15 18½	205,214	173,538	(1) 18,701 (5) 8,396 Income Tax on gross profit, 1,571 28,668	3,008 To Borough Fund in aid of rates.	150,036	1,528,682,000	1,315,368,000 142,088,000 *1,457,456,000	261¼	51,760	6,754 free of charge.	* Estimated.
(1) 2 6 Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 1 6	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 15 *s.* for 100-light meter. (2) No charge.	15 19	10,198	9,306	(1) 549 (3) 753 1,302	- - -	7,953	69,855,000	59,694,000 7,195,400 66,889,400	11½	2,520	334	
(1) (2) 4 2 Dis. 5 *d.*	(1) (2) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	15 16	965	1,149	(1) 50 (3) 80 130	- - -	–	5,451,110 purchased.	4,441,200 501,200 4,942,400	2¾	325	66	
(1) 3 – Dis. 10 per cent. for lighting purposes and 15 per cent. for purposes other than lighting. (2) Free of charge	(1) 2 and 3-light meters, 2 *s.*; 5-light, 4 *s.*; larger sizes, 10 per cent. on cost of meter. (2) No charge.	14 17½	10,702	7,571	(1) 1,273 (5) 1,052 2,325	806 In relief of rates.	7,089	74,689,000	62,428,500 4,732,800 67,161,300	17	2,200	289 of which 262 were supplied free of charge.	
(1) 3 – 2 *s.* for cooking purposes. Dis. 2½ and 5 per cent., according to consumption. (2) Dewsbury, free of charge; Thornhill, Soothill Nether and Upper, 3 *s* Dis. 2½ and 5 per cent.	(1) Wet meters from 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 3 *l.* 10 *s.* for 250-light meter. Dry meters from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for 2-light meter to 3 *l.* 10 *s.* for 250-light meter.	14 18·50	29,146	17,970	(1) 7,241 (3) 2,100 (5) 375 9,716	1,460 In aid of rates.	18,125	195,673,000	159,498,700 14,524,000 174,022,700	48½	7,636	745 free of charge, 344 charged for.	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.
(1) (2) 2 2 Outside the Borough, 3 2 Dis. 8½ to 12½ per cent., according to consumption.	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 18 *s.* for 150-light meter. (2) 2-light meters 2 *s.* 8 *d.* each.	14 18·12	77,150	60,015	(1) 9,028 (5) 4,472 13,500	3,635 In aid of rates.	63,346	644,925,000	552,426,100 45,367,500 597,793,600	141	21,460	2,874	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*								
YORKSHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*
Haworth Local Board	Haworth Local Board of Health Act, 1872, c. 107. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 178.	District of Local Board. *Beyond,*— Part of Districts of Oxenhope, and Oakworth Local Boards.	20,000	40 years	19,519	3½ to 4 per cent.	(1) 5,288 (3) 6,170 11,458	5 6 6 6 Beyond Local Board's District.
Huddersfield Corporation	Huddersfield Improvement Acts, 1871, c. 151, 1876, c. 100, 1880, c. 99, and 1890, c. 55.	Borough of Huddersfield, except township of Longwood and part of township of Lindley-cum-Quarmby. *Beyond,*— South Crosland, North Crosland, and parts of Kirkheaton, Linthwaite, and Fixby.	350,000	60 years	293,700	Average, 3*l.* 7*s.* per cent.	(1) 7,600 (3) 32,629 40,229	4 6
Keighley Corporation	Keighley Improvement Act, 1824, c. 23. Provisional Order under the Public Health Supplemental Act, 1855, c. 125. Keighley Waterworks Extension and Improvement Act, 1869, c. 129. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts, 1875, c. 75, and 1879, c. 86.	Borough of Keighley *Beyond,*— Remainder of Parish of Keighley and portions of townships of Bingley and Morton.	69,091	50 years	55,275	3½ and 3½ per cent.	(1) 13,815 (3) 1,341 15,156	5 – 6 – Outside Borough.
Knaresborough Improvement Commissioners	Knaresborough Improvement Commissioners Act, 1823, c. 35.	Town of Knaresborough.	5,000 For various purposes, including gas undertaking.	- -	3,950 For gas undertaking.	3½ per cent. - -	(3) 500	- -
Leeds Corporation	Leeds Corporation Gas Act, 1870, c. 56 and 93. Leeds Improvement Act, 1877, c. 178. Acts Incorporated:—Leeds Gas Light Company's Acts, 1853 and 1863, and Leeds New Gas Company's Acts, 1854, 1862, and 1868. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1883, c. 99.	Borough of Leeds - *Beyond,*— Roundhay, Adel-cum-Eccup, Shadwell, and Rothwell.	1,250,000	60 years from 1877.	1,122,202	3 to 4½ per cent. -	(1) 125,999 (3) 99,561 225,560	3 9
Marsden Local Board	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas) Act, 1886, c. 5.	District of Local Board.	5,200	50 years	5,200	3½ per cent. - -	(1) 1,350	5 6
Meltham Urban Sanitary Authority	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas) Act, 1887, c. 83.	Local Board District, with the exception of Brook Bros, excepted area for private purposes.	8,000	10, 15, and 30 years.	8,000	3¾ per cent. - -	(1) 1,613	5 –
Middlesbrough Corporation	Middlesbrough Improvement Acts:—1856, c. 77; 1858, c. 140; 1866, c. 143; 1874, c. 108; 1877, c. 30, 1892.	Borough of Middlesbrough. *Beyond,*— Townships of Linthorpe, Marton,* Ormesby,* and Normanby.*	223,316	40 and 60 years from date of borrowing.	162,797	Average about 3⅝ per cent.	47,037	- -
Rawmarsh Local Board	Rawmarsh Local Board Act, 1879, c. 51.	District of Rawmarsh	19,000	20, 30, and 33 years.	19,000	3½, 3⅝, and 4⅛ per cent.	(1) 5,435	3 – and 3 3

	9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
	s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
1	(1) 3 6 4 – Beyond. Dis. 5 to 30 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3 *l.* per lamp. Outside district, 4 –	Provided by consumers.	14 17	4,092	2,440	(1) 490 (5) 759 1,249	403 In payment of loan.	1,715	17,222,400	14,499,700 1,284,900 15,784,600	10	1,580	315	
2	(1) 2 9 2 *s.* for manufacturing and cooking purposes. Dis. 5 per cent. (2) From 2 *l.* to 8 *l.* 6 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *l.* 15 *s.* according to size.	14 1975	82,516	69,201	(1) 9,638 (5) 1,258 10,896	2,419 To Borough Fund in reduction of Borough Rate.	49,796	533,669,000	426,871,300 61,200,000 488,071,300	106½	18,050	2,540	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.
3	(1) 2 6 2 7 Outside. Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 *l.* per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, repairing, lamps, &c.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter, including keeping in order.	14 18	30,387	22,299	(1) 2,416 (5) 1,342 3,758	4,330 649 *l.*, Fire Brigade Account; 660*l.*, Gas Works Reserve Fund; 21*l.*, specification of patents; 3,000*l.* in aid of rates.	20,700	194,000,000	170,898,000 14,265,000 185,163,000	45*	9,304	883	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892. * Estimated.
4	(1) 2 6 (2) 208 *l.* for gas, lighting, cleaning, repairing, &c.	(1) 3 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters, and 4 *s.* for 5-light meter.	Not prescribed. 18½ supplied.	2,867	2,280	(1) 135 (5) 100 235	352 Towards general expenses.	1,820	19,206,400	14,492,000 1,530,000 16,022,000	3	500	147 (Sixteen free of charge.)	
5	(1) 2 2 Dis. 2½ and 5 per cent., according to date of payment. (2) 2 *s.* 2 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet estimated to be consumed. Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 4 *l.* for 600-light meter.	16 17 supplied as tested by 15-hole Argand burner. 18¾ supplied as tested by 24-hole Argand burner.	305,963	250,128	(1) 42,576 (5) 10,118 52,694	3,141 Towards reduction of previous losses.	251,500	2,503,544,500	2,098,171,900 122,549,400 2,220,721,300	About 710	About 76,200	9,471	
6	(1) (2) 3 4	(1) From 3 *s.* to 12 *s.*, according to size.	18 18	1,812	1,350	(1) 131	331 Not stated.	1,310	11,226,500	8,718,400 796,600 9,515,000	6½	300	63	
7	(1) (2) 3 4 Dis. 2½, 3¾, and 5 per cent. according to consumption.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter. (2) 2 *s.* (2-light).	15 No test made.	1,401	913	(1) 241 (3) 403 644	- - -	822	No station meter, about 7,202,300.	5,978,600 452,000 6,430,600	4¾	504	67	
8	(1) 2 10 Dis. 10 *d.* (2) 2 – Exclusive of cleaning, lighting, and all necessary repairs.	(1) Provided free of charge.	12 16	43,902	35,809	(1) 4,306 (3) 1,867 6,173	1,920 In aid of General District Rate.	35,490	365,030,000†	321,682,850 21,455,037 343,137,887	About 70	7,600	1,358	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893. * Not yet supplied. † Including 4,861,000 cubic feet of gas purchased.
9	(1) 3 *s.* and 3 *s.* 3 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	Provided free of charge.	14 16	9,754	3,458	(1) 650 (3) 5,435 6,085	211 Not stated.	2,754	27,406,000	18,872,000 6,000,000 24,872,000	17½	668	284	

	NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*									
	YORKSHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
	Ripon Corporation -	City of Ripon Act, 1865, c. 126.	Part of the townships of Ripon and Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, situate in the City of Ripon. *Beyond,*— Remainder of above townships, and also the townships of Sharow, Hutton Conyers, Copt Hewick, Bridge Hewick, Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe, Bishopton, Studley Roger, Studley Royal, Clotherholme, and North Stainley, with Sleningford, in the West and North Ridings of the County of York.	18,000	30 years -	18,000	3½, 3¾, 3⅞, and 3¾ per cent.	(1) 10,856 (3) 38 10,894	5 6	1
	Rotherham Corporation	Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board Act, 1870, c. 134. Rotherham Corporation Act, 1882, c. 237.	Rotherham, Kimberworth, and parts of Brinsworth, Whiston, and Greasbrough. *Beyond,*— Parts of Brinsworth, Greasbrough, and Whiston.	120,000	60 years -	96,850	3, 3½, and 4 per cent.	(1) 4,009 (3) 9,607 13,616	3 3 Under 44,500 cubic feet per annum. 3 – Above.	2
	Selby Local Board -	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1891, c. 108.	District of Selby Local Board	20,678	20 years -	20,678	3½ per cent. - -	- - -	5 6	3
	Silsden Local Board -	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 73.	Township of Silsden	3,000	20 years -	3,000	4 per cent. - -	(1) 1,950	6 –	4
	Sowerby Bridge Local Board	Sowerby Bridge Gas Act, 1861, c 80. Sowerby Bridge Gas and Water Act, 1863, c. 52. Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1884, c. 215.	Parts of Warley, Skircoat, Sowerby, and Norland. *Beyond,*— Parts of Sowerby, Warley, Skircoat, Norland, Barkisland, Rishworth, Soyland, and Midgley.	62,000 20,000 82,000	40 years - 30 „	61,907 11,000 72,907	3½ per cent. - -	(1) 36,906	4 2 5 – Out districts.	5
	Wombwell Local Board	Wombwell Local Board (Gas) Act, 1879, c. 124.	Townships of Wombwell and Darfield.	2,000 12,000 14,000	20 years - 30 „	14,000	4¼ per cent. - -	(1) 4,342	5 10 Wombwell. 6 3 Darfield.	6
		TOTAL, ENGLAND AND WALES - - -		21,000,891	- -	18,486,231	- - -	3,662,761	- -	7
	SCOTLAND.									
	ABERDEENSHIRE:									
	Aberdeen Corporation -	Aberdeen Municipality Extension Act, 1871, c. 141. Aberdeen Corporation Act, 1881, c. 73.	Aberdeen - - - *Beyond,*— Old Machar, Banchory, Devenick, Newhills, Dyce, Peterculter, and Nigg.	80,000 Annuities capitalised at 25 years' purchase, 162,500 242,500	50 years - Not less than 650*l.* yearly to be applied for redemption of annuities.	236,319	3½ and 3½ per cent.	(1) 28,626 (2) 33,904 62,530	- -	8
	Peterhead Gas Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Peterhead -	18,340	40 years -	18,340	3¾ and 4 per cent. -	(1) 3,793 (3) 905 4,698	- -	9
	ARGYLESHIRE:									
	Campbeltown Corporation	Campbeltown Burgh and Harbour Act, 1876, c. 167.	Burgh of Campbeltown.	12,000	70 years from 1879.	9,780	4 per cent. - -	(3) 743	10 –	10

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25 March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.								
(1) 3 6 Dis. 5 per cent. Dis. 10 per cent. for heating, cooking, and engine purposes. (2) 2*l.* 5*s.* per lamp for ordinary lamps, and 3*l.* for Bray's patent lamps. Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) 2*s.* each	14 17	4,757	3,504	(1) 243 (5) 725 968	285 200*l.* to General District Rates.	2,679	26,085,900	20,013,900 2,227,352 22,241,252	14¾	797	228	
(1) 2*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.*	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* 8*s.* for 200-light meter.	16 16·86	26,354	19,549	(1) 3,611 (5) 797 4,408	2,397 Not stated.	16,372	164,815,000	133,777,100 18,432,200 152,209,300	43½	4,083	1,103 Gas supplied to 1,043 lamps in borough free of charge.	
(1) 3*s.* 3*d.* North Eastern Railway, 2*s.* 9*d.* Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3 3 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) (2) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 13*s.* for 20-light meter.	15 17¼	4,455	2,985	(1) 711 (2) 719 1,430	40 Carried forward.	1,917	19,604,100	15,779,400 2,440,000 18,219,400	6¾	530	140	
(1) 5 — Dis. 25 per cent.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 8*s.* for 20-light meter.	- -	1,340	1,162	(1) 46 (2) 150 196	- -	—	6,161,000 Bought from Kildwick Parish Gas Company.	5,431,000 730,000 6,161,000	2⅔	369	71	Gas is not made by the Local Board, but bought in bulk from the Kildwick Parish Gas Company.
(1) 2 6 Out districts. 3*s.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 4*s.* 7*d.*, Dis. 10 to 15 per cent., according to consumption. (2) No charge.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 8*s.* for 10-light meter. Larger sizes to be purchased.	12 18½	16,911	13,763	(1) 1,331 (5) 2,054 3,385	*Loss*,— 237	10,817	101,898,300	90,490,900 3,746,200 94,237,100	19	4,600	279 Free of charge.	
(1) 3*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.*, according to consumption. (2) No charge.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 150-light meter.	14 15	1,615	1,491	(1) 424 (2) 437 861	- -	1,700	11,500,000	7,201,000 1,600,000 8,801,000	11	310	160 Free of charge.	
- - - - -	- - - - -	- -	4,546,097	3,477,901	786,054	294,345	3,039,792	30,388,875,749	25,848,096,175 2,298,076,114 28,146,172,289	6,513½	822,793	141,921	
(1) (2) 3 11 Dis. 1*d.* to 6*d.*, according to consumption.	(1) Provided free of charge.	20 22·44	74,360	65,697	(1) 1,583 (2) 5,317 (3) 200 (4) 3,475 10,575	-	39,657	394,167,000	327,308,800 19,319,200 346,628,000	110	24,475	3,824	The Return is for year ended 30th September 1892.
(1) (2) 5 10 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) Provided free of charge.	14 25	4,669	3,459	(1) 685 (5) 483 1,168	42 To reduce sum at debit of Net Revenue Account.	1,742	17,490,800	13,500,000 2,000,000 15,500,000	9½	1,100	470	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) (2) 4 7	Provided free of charge.	20 27	3,822	3,672	(1) 368 (5) 52 420	- -	2,165	16,915,000	12,284,000 2,200,000 14,484,000	8	1,675	216	

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
SCOTLAND—*continued.*									
AYRSHIRE:			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Ardrossan Police Commissioners	Ardrossan Gas and Water Act, 1886, c. 98.	Burgh of Ardrossan *Beyond,—* Rest of parish of Ardrossan, including Burgh of Saltcoats.	No limit, 11,758*l.* has been borrowed.	15 and 50 years from 15 May 1887.	11,758	4 and 4½ per cent.	(1) 1,015 (3) 100 1,115	5 3	1
Kilmarnock Corporation	Kilmarnock Gas Light Acts, 1845, c. 17 and 19; 1855, c. 55. Kilmarnock Municipal Extension and Improvement Act, 1871, c. 71.	Burgh of Kilmarnock *Beyond,—* Parishes of Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Kilmaurs.	50,000	After expiration of three years from date of Act, not less than 1 per cent.; after eight years, not less than 1½ per cent. on amount borrowed to be set aside per annum.	44,950	3½ per cent.	(1) 21,125 (3) 100 21,225	6 –	2
CLACKMANNANSHIRE:									
Alloa Burgh Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Alloa *Beyond,—* Cambus, Clackmannan, Sauchie, and Kennet House.	31,700	40 years	31,700	3⅛, 3⅜, and 4½ per cent.	(1) 10,575 (3) 184 10,759	– –	3
DUMBARTONSHIRE:									
Dumbarton Corporation	Dumbarton Corporation Gas Works, Pier, &c. Act, 1873, c. 164.	Burgh of Dumbarton, and parishes of Dumbarton, Old Kilpatrick, and Cardross.	15,000 Annuities, 13,500 28,500	– –	23,850	3⅝, 4, and 5 per cent.	(1) 2,000 (2) 3,173 (3) 132 5,305	6 –	4
Kirkintilloch Police Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Kirkintilloch *Beyond,—* South Lenzie District.	20,000 3,000 23,000	40 years 20 „	16,000 4,000 3,000 23,000	4¼ per cent. 4 „ 3½ „	(1) 7,150	Gas rate to be fixed so as to meet all necessary charges.	5
DUMFRIES-SHIRE:									
Dumfries Gas Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Dumfries *Beyond,—* Burgh of Maxwelltown and suburbs.	25,000 4,000 4,000 33,000	40 years 13 „ 30 „	29,000 4,000 33,000	4½ per cent. 4 „	(1) 10,717	– –	6
Lockerbie Gas Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Lockerbie	5,400	40 years	5,400	3¾ per cent.	(3) 60	6 8	7
ELGIN:									
Elgin Gas Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Elgin and Bishopmill *Beyond,—* New Elgin, Linkwood, and Ashgrove.	19,000	20 years	19,000	4 and 4½ per cent.	(1) 3,600	5 –	8
FIFESHIRE:									
Burntisland Gas Commission	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	All within jurisdiction of Local Authority.	11,597	40 years from August 1881.	11,597	4 per cent.	(3) 2,299	5 5	
FORFARSHIRE:									
Arbroath Corporation	Arbroath Corporation Gas Act, 1871, c. 93.	Parliamentary Burgh of Arbroath.	20,000	– –	16,150 Annuities, 20,000 36,150	3½ per cent.	(1) 4,400 (3) 4,997 9,397	5 10	1
Broughty Ferry Police Commissioners	Broughty Ferry Commissioners Gas Act, 1870, c. 14. General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, Order Confirmation (Broughty Ferry) Act, 1880, c. 39.	Burgh of Broughty Ferry. *Beyond,—* Baluniefield.	14,000 Annuities capitalised at 22½ years' purchase, 11,270 25,270	– –	23,164	3½ per cent.	(1) 5,415 (2) 1,483 (3) 3,525 10,423	– –	

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For Supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities. (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.	*s. d.*		£.	£.	£.	£.							
(1) (2) 4 2	(1) 10 per cent. on cost.	20 24	2,553	1,897	(1) 459 (3) 146 (5) 100 705	- - -	1,476	13,109,000	10,281,700 1,410,000 11,691,700	5	900	141	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) (2) 3 4	(1) 5 per cent. on cost. (2) No charge.	24 26	14,341	12,779	(1) 904 (3) 1,000 (5) 100 2,004	- - -	8,852	79,673,000	70,858,740 3,797,740 74,656,480	39½	6,000	748	The Return is for year ended 14th June 1892.
(1) (2) 3 4 ambus and Sauchie, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Clackmannan, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*; Kennet House, 5*s.* 10*d.* is. 2½ to 7½ per cent.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 26	7,691	5,975	(1) 913 (3) 625 (5) 165 1,703	13 Bad debts, 12*l.*; 1*l.* carried forward.	5,130	42,070,400	35,081,500 2,603,300 37,684,800	16	2,000	430	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) 3 3 (2) 2 9	Provided free of charge.	20 26	7,527	6,171	(1) 513 (2) 384 (3) 247 1,144	212 To Gas Undertaking.	4,004	41,750,000	36,000,000 2,000,000 38,000,000	About 11	3,000	242	The Return is for year ended 1st August 1892.
(1) (2) 4 –	(1) (2) 2*s.* each	14 24	4,599	3,588	(1) 603 (3) 650 Depreciation and Renewal Fund 200 1,453	- - -	2,881	25,559,600	19,201,400 1,680,450 20,881,850	14	1,278	333	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) (2) 3 6 Dis. 2½ per cent. on 20*l.* per annum. Dis. 5 per cent. to large consumers and for public lamps.	Meters provided free of charge up to five lights. Meters above that size provided by consumers.	14 27	11,583	8,877	(1) 970 (3) 1,000 1,970	736 Carried forward.	6,070	59,151,300	47,548,714 3,599,476 51,148,190	23	3,113	430	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1892.
(1) (2) 6 8	(1) From 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter; 10*s.* for 10-light meters. (2) 7 6	14 26	805	706	(1) 124 (5) 30 154	*Loss*,— 55	408	2,253,800	1,986,500 267,300 2,253,800	3½	220	81	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) (2) 5 5	(1) (2) 2 –	14 27	4,819	3,187	(1) 568 (3) 400 (5) 160 1,128	304 Carried forward.	1,600	16,000,000	13,855,600 486,000 14,341,600	14	1,400	200	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1892.
(1) 5 5 Dis. 10 per cent. to consumers of 800,000 cubic feet per annum.) 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp. Brav lamps, 1*l.* 5*s.* and 5*l.*	(1) 2 –	14 27	2,434	1,983	(1) 495 (5) 188 683	- - -	1,180	10,800,000	8,730,000 Public lamps cannot be stated.	5	900	160	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) (2) 4 7	(1) 1*s.* each	25 25·23	10,885	8,846	(1) 351 (2) 1,365 (5) 300 2,016	3	4,707	46,470,500	42,141,000 3,301,600 45,442,600	24	5,027	480	The Return is for year ended 31st May 1892.
(1) 4 2 (5) No charge.	Provided free of charge.	18 27	5,658	4,835	(1) 459 (2) 436 (5) 175 1,070	- - -	3,009	29,003,500	25,593,000 2,113,730 27,706,730	17½	2,087	496 Free of charge.	The Return is for year ended 31st May 1893.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
SCOTLAND—*continued.*									
FORFARSHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Dundee Gas Commissioners	Dundee Gas Act, 1868, c. 94. Dundee Gas Amendment Act, 1872, c. 17. Dundee Gas (Additional Powers) Act, 1877, c. 43. Dundee Gas (Debenture Stock) Act, 1882, c. 184.	Burgh of Dundee, remainder of Parish of Dundee, and the united parishes of Liff, Logie, Benvie, and Invergowrie. *Beyond*,— United parishes of Mains and Strathmartine, not including any part of Burgh of Broughty Ferry.	200,000 Annuities capitalised at 25 years' purchase, 216,563 416,563	- -	182,115 Annuities, 216,563 398,678	Greater portion at 3½ per cent.	(1) 36,650 (2) 35,053 (3) 39,784 111,487	- -	1
Forfar Corporation -	Forfar Gas Act, 1871, c. 102. Forfar Gas Amendment Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 176.	Burgh of Forfar - *Beyond*,— Parishes of Forfar, Glamis, Kinnettles, Kirriemuir, Rescobie, Dunnichen, and Inverarity.	5,000 4,000 Annuities capitalised, 15,187 24,187	No time specified.	5,000 Annuities, 15,187 20,187	3½ per cent. - -	(2) 4,160 (3) 1,133 5,293	- -	2
HADDINGTON-SHIRE:									
Dunbar Gas Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Dunbar, and immediately outside borough.	7,000	40 years -	7,000	4 per cent. - -	(1) 875	- -	3
INVERNESS-SHIRE:									
Inverness Corporation -	Inverness Water and Gas Act, 1875, c. 89. General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, Order Confirmation (Inverness) Act, 1879, c. 4.	Parish of Inverness -	57,000	50 years -	48,360	3½ and 4 per cent. -	(1) 3,500 (3) 5,390 8,890	8 4	4
KIRKCUDBRIGHT-SHIRE:									
Kirkcudbright Corporation	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	The Burgh - -	5,300	30 years -	5,300	3½ per cent. - -	(1) 100 (3) 480 580	6 8	5
LANARKSHIRE:									
Glasgow Corporation -	Glasgow Corporation Gas Acts, 1869, c. 58; 1871, c. 35; 1873, c. 144; 1882, c. 190; 1888, c. 23.	City of Glasgow - *Beyond*,— Suburbs of Glasgow in the parishes of Barony, Govan, Cathcart, Eastwood, Rutherglen, Old Monkland, New Kilpatrick, Renfrew, and Old Kilpatrick, Burgh of Clydebank, and villages of Dalmuir, Radnor Park, Old Kilpatrick, and Bowling.	1,000,000 Annuities, 415,000 1,415,000	- -	650,999 Annuities, 300,000 115,000 1,065,999	Average, 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* cent. 9 per cent. 6⅝ „ „	(1) 196,532 (3) 251,989 448,521	4 7	6
Hamilton Corporation -	Hamilton New Gas Light Act, 1846, c. 118. Hamilton Burgh Act, 1878, c. 137.	Burgh of Hamilton and suburbs thereof, and villages of Motherwell and Bothwell, and other places adjacent thereto in the parishes of Hamilton, Dalziel, and Bothwell.	No specified amount authorised; 41,885 *l.* has been borrowed.	- -	41,885	3¼ and 3½ per cent.	(1) 26,535	5 -	7
Wishaw Corporation -	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Wishaw -	19,500	30 and 40 years.	19,500	3⅝ and 4½ per cent.	(1) 4,050	4 2	8
MIDLOTHIAN:									
Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Commissioners	Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Act, 1888, c. 129.	City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh and Burgh of Leith, including Port thereof, and Parishes of South Leith, North Leith, St. Cuthbert's or West Kirk, Cramond Corstorphine, Colinton, Liberton, and Duddingston, (exclusive of Burgh of Portobello).	300,000 Annuities capitalised at 28½ years. 969,000 1,269,000	- -	134,698 Annuities, 969,000 1,103,698	3¼ per cent. - -	(2) 6,015 (3) 37,271 43,286	- -	9
PERTHSHIRE:									
Perth Gas Commissioners	Perth Gas Act, 1871, c. 78. Perth Gas and Water Act, 1888, c. 19.	Burgh of Perth - *Beyond*,— Village of New Scone.	35,000 Annuities, 45,000 80,000	- -	75,000	3½, 3⅝, and 4 per cent.	(1) 11,000 (3) 3,527 14,527	Price fixed so that Revenue may meet Expenditure.	10
RENFREWSHIRE:									
Gourock Gas Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Gourock -	10,600	40 years -	8,600 2,000 350 10,950	4½ per cent. - - 4⅝ „ „ 4 „ „	(1) 569 (3) 44 613	7 -	11
Greenock Police Board -	Greenock Police, Improvement, and Gas Act, 1871, c. 44. Greenock Police Act, 1877, c. 193. Greenock Burgh Extension Act, 1882, c. 154.	Burgh of Greenock - Power to supply adjacent towns of Port Glasgow and Gourock, with consent of Police Boards thereof.	150,000	3, 5, and 7 years.	150,000	3, 3¼, 3½, 3⅝, and 4 per cent.	(1) 9,400 (3) 42,266 51,666	5 -	12

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any) :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c. ; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent :— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use ; (2.) For supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power :— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed ; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan ; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities ; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid ; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities ; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund ; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15 Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893 :— (1.) Private Consumers, &c. ; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.								
(1) 3 9 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 3 6¾	(1) 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and upwards, according to size.	18 25	92,263	66,047	(1) 6,307 (2) 7,375 (5) 7,500 21,182	5,034 £. 4,781 to pay off deficiency, 1892 ; 253 *l.* carried forward.	50,223	503,309,600	425,436,250 29,397,100 454,833,350	About 109	32,629	4,746	The Return is for year ended 30th April 1893.
(1) (2) 4 6 Dis. 5 per cent.	Provided free of charge.	18 25 to 27	6,512	5,642	(1) 175 (2) 512 (3) 150 837	33 Not stated.	3,300	28,000,000	24,765,900 1,022,800 25,788,700	About 12	3,300	290	The Return is for year ended 15th June 1893.
(1) 5 5 (2) 12 *s.* per lamp.	Provided by consumers.	14 28	1,566	1,240	(1) 250 (3) 175 425	- - -	695	6,180,600	4,815,600 356,000 5,171,600	4½	About 660	154	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) (2) 5 -	Provided free of charge.	20 27	12,128	9,719	(1) 1,764 (5) 533 2,297	112	5,300	58,000,000	42,478,900 2,996,700 45,475,600	33	2,500	428	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) (2) 6 8	(1) 2 -	14 28	942	581	(1) 171 (5) 130 301	60 Not stated.	341	3,036,656	2,209,737 327,639 2,537,376	3½	259	83	
(1) (2) 2 6	(1) Provided free of charge.	20 21	547,473	514,427 Including 15,938 *l.* for depreciation.	(1) 21,469 (2) 33,893 (5) 4,800 60,162	*Loss*,— 27,116	458,262	4,116,070,000	3,339,435,300 296,731,870 3,636,167,170	238¼ Length of streets supplied.	156,980	20,648	The Return is for year ended 31st May 1892.
(1) (2) 2 11	(1) 5 per cent. on cost of meter. (2) No charge.	16 27	10,100	9,489	(1) 551	60 Not stated.	7,302	70,058,000	66,341,100 3,127,600 69,468,700	28	3,117	550	The Return is for year ended 14th March 1893.
(1) 4 2	(1) (2) 2 -	14 26	4,295	3,599	(1) 456 (3) 337 793	- - -	2,296	22,340,500	18,549,500 1,116,500 19,666,000	14	1,820	139	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) 3 10 Dis. 2½ to 10 per cent. according to consumption. (2) 2 10	Free of charge -	20 24 to 26	260,310	210,626	(1) 4,624 (2) 33,900 (5) 8,672 47,196	2,488 Carried forward.	132,038	1,360,049,000	1,143,962,800 79,513,800 1,223,476,600	364	61,397	11,522	The Return is for year ended 5th May 1893.
(1) (2) 1 - Dis. 5 per cent. above 100,000 cubic feet. New Scone, 4 10	(1) (2) 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and upwards, according to size.	25 Average, 26·95	19,546	15,729	(1) 565 (2) 2,813 (5) 1,000 113 Interest on loan repaid. 4,491	*Loss*,— 674	9,404	97,533,600	81,885,300 7,355,300 89,240,600	40	Average 6,900	1,019	The Return is for year ended 30th April 1893.
(1) 3 *s.* 10 *d.* and 6 *s.* 4 *d.* (2) 3 10	No charge - -	14 25	2,867	2,410	(1) 359 (3) 105 (5) 44 508	*Loss*,— 51	*1,650	*14,554,000	12,496,804 833,424 13,330,228	5½	1,339	142	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893. * Estimated.
(1) (2) 3 4	Provided free of charge.	20 25·41	42,809	33,062	(1) 5,281 (5) 3,000 8,281	1,466	23,288	229,969,600	185,475,200 16,002,800 201,478,000	About 60	10,291	1,715	The Return is for year ended 1st August 1892.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
SCOTLAND—*continued.*									
RENFREWSHIRE—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.	*s. d.*	
Johnstone Corporation -	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Johnstone Burgh, with Elderslie, Newfield, Barbush, Milliken House, Merchiston House, Crosslie Station, Quarrelton, and Cartside.	22,000 9,200 31,200	40 years - 30 „ -	22,000 9,200 31,200	4½ per cent. - - 4 „	(1) 7,657	- -	1
Paisley Corporation -	Paisley Gas Acts, 1823, c. 72; 1832, c. 11; and 1845, c. 18. Paisley Corporation Gas Act, 1870, c. 35. General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862; Order Confirmation (Paisley) Act, 1879, c. 3.	Borough of Paisley - *Beyond,*— Glenfield Scouring and Finishing Works.	109,000	- -	146,557	3½ and 3⅜ per cent.	(1) 1,200 (2) 39,987 (3) 8,182 49,369	4 2	2
Port Glasgow Police Commissioners	Port Glasgow Police Act, 1865, c. 254.	Burgh of Port Glasgow. *Beyond,*— Within five miles of Town Buildings (except Greenock).	No amount authorised; 22,438 *l.* has been borrowed.	3 to 10 years	22,438	3½ to 4 per cent. -	(1) 5,288	5 –	3
Renfrew Corporation -	Renfrew Police and Improvement Act, 1855, c. 72.	Burgh of Renfrew -	No amount authorised; 5,750*l.* has been advanced from Corporation Funds.	- -	5,750	5 per cent. - -	(3) 1,679	- -	4
ROSS:									
Tain Gas Commissioners	Burgh Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Tain - -	4,300	40 years -	4,300	3½ and 4 per cent.	- - -	- -	5
STIRLING:									
Alva Police Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Alva - -	9,400	11 Nov. 1903	8,400 1,000 9,400	4½ per cent. - - 3⅝ „ „	(1) 2,100 (3) 100 2,200	5 10	9
Denny and Dunipace Police Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Burgh of Denny and Dunipace.	6,000	40 years -	6,000	4 per cent. -	(1) 266 (3) 990 1,256	- -	7
Kilsyth Gas Commissioners	Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, c. 49.	Police Burgh of Kilsyth.	3,500	40 years -	3,500	4 per cent. - -	(1) 481	3 9	8
		TOTAL, SCOTLAND - - -	4,219,688	- -	3,703,710	- - -	934,274	- -	9
IRELAND:									
ANTRIM:									
Belfast Corporation -	Belfast Gas Act, 1874, c. 125.	City of Belfast, and country roads in neighbourhood.	500,000	39 years from 1889, by Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. accumulation.	417,265	3⅝ to 4⅝ per cent. -	(1) 98,622 (3) 3,676 102,298	5 6	10
CLARE:									
Kilrush Town Commissioners	Local Government (Ireland) Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1891, c. 66.	Township of Kilrush	1,300	20 and 50 years.	1,250	3½ and 4 per cent. -	(1) 33	7 6	11
DOWN:									
Newry Town Commissioners	Newry Commissioners Gas Act, 1878, c. 122.	Newry and Ballybot	42,000	40 years -	32,000	4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per cent.	(1) 22,961 (3) 752 23,713	7 6	12
Newtownards Town Commissioners	Local Government (Ireland) Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1883, c. 83.	Urban Sanitary District, and two factories outside.	10,000 From Board of Works, 2,100 12,100	40 years from 1st May 1884. 20 years.	12,100	3½ and 4 per cent. -	(1) 2,280	6 8 7 – Beyond one mile radius from works.	13

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities. (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25th March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.							
(1) (2) 3 11½	10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 26	5,309	3,898	(1) 1,003 (3) 631 1,634	- - -	3,151	26,323,700	21,803,995 1,294,042 23,098,037	* 8½	1,536	240	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893. * Estimated.
(1) 2 10 (2) 2 2	(1) 2-light meter, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; 3-light meter, 2 *s.*; larger sizes provided by consumers.	25 27	37,722	33,718	(1) 2,766 (3) 500 3,266	738 Not stated.	28,526	272,888,000	222,582,000 11,527,532 234,109,532	59	14,346	1,682	The Return is for year ended 28th May 1893.
(1) 4 2 (2) 1 *l.* 15 *s.*, 2 *l.* and 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* per lamp.	Provided free of charge.	25 25	4,900	4,116	(1) 633	151 To reduction of debt.	2,928	25,426,290	17,873,000 2,918,000 20,791,000	9	1,223	157 Priv. to. 316	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) 4 2 (2) 37 *s.* per lamp.	Provided free of charge.	Not prescribed. 26 supplied.	2,354	1,800	(1) 184 (3) 125 309	245 Liquidating deficiency of previous years.	1,314	12,825,200	9,057,700 1,766,500 10,824,200	5	1,080	175	The Return is for year ended 15th September 1892.
(1) (2) 8 – Dis. 5 per cent. For cooking and motive power, 7 *s.* Dis. 10 per cent.	No charge - -	14 27	1,188	1,013	(1) 99	130	245	2,400,000	1,450,000 360,000 1,810,000	3½	164	72	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) 5 – Within Burgh. Outside: 5 *s.* 5 *d.* within half mile of Gas Works, and 5 *s.* 10 *d.* beyond. (2) 5 – Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) 1 6 (2) No charge.	14 28	2,011	1,422	(1) 325 (3) 210 (5) 25 560	30 Bad debts, 33*l.*	971	9,167,000	6,965,000 355,000 7,320,000	5	900	107	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
(1) 4 2 Dis 5 per cent. on amounts of 20*l.* and upwards. (2) 16 *s.* per lamp.	No charge - -	14 26	1,712	1,565	(1) 232 (3) 70 302	- - -	1,082	9,205,900	7,944,200 214,000 8,158,200	6½	550	70	
(1) 3 9 (2) 3 9 Dis. 20 per cent.	Provided free of charge.	25 25 to 28	1,448	1,440	(1) 124 (3) 40 164	- - -	1,073	8,116,800	6,451,600 582,546 7,034,146	3½	640	125	The Return is for year ended 15th May 1893.
- - -	- - -	- -	1,212,981	1,053,214	180,184	Loss, 16,039	816,270	7,664,873,346	6,306,350,840 502,577,949 6,808,928,789	1,361½	354,806	52,415	
(1) 2 9 Dis. 2½ to 20 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, and repairs.	Provided free of charge.	16 17 to 17½	190,778	143,535	(1) 12,682 (2) 98 (3) 5,171 (5) 3,181 21,132	26,111 To Capital Account, &c.	106,894	1,115,310,000	872,956,400 122,097,322 995,053,722	277	23,338	6,021	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
(1) 7 6 Dis. 10 per cent. to one large consumer only. (2) 1*l.* per lamp from October to March.	(1) 4 *s.* for 4-light meter, 10 *s.* for 5-light meter.	16 (Not tested.)	517	988	(1) 35 (2) 33 68	- - -	230	* 1,800,000	1,015,000 * 38,600 1,053,600	1	103	20	* Estimated. The figures in Cols. 12, 13, and 14 are for year ended 30th September 1892.
(1) 4 7 (2) 2*l.* 5 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 4*l.* for 200-light meter.	14 18½	7,367	5,033	(1) 1,400 (5) 311 1,711	623 To improvements.	3,502	30,489,500	22,390,700 5,722,000 28,112,700	11	700	254	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
(1) 4 2 Dis. 2½ to 12½ per cent., according to consumption. (2) 1*l.* 4 *s.* per lamp, from 1st September to 30th April.	Provided free of charge.	14 Average 18	2,721	2,703	(1) 196 (3) 165 361	- - -	1,094	12,234,000	8,990,200 2,603,700 11,593,900	7	472	177	The Return is for year ended 30th April 1893.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Limits of Supply, showing, separately, Districts within and beyond Jurisdiction of Local Authority.	3. Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised for Purposes of Gas Undertaking at 25th March 1893.	4. Period within which Loan is to be Repaid and Annuities Redeemed.	5. Total Amount of Money Borrowed down to 25th March 1893, including Capitalised Value of Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	6. Rate of Interest Paid on Loan.	7. (1.) Total Amount of Loan Repaid; (2.) Total Annuities Redeemed; (3.) Total Amount placed to Sinking Fund, exclusive of (1) and (2); In each case down to 25th March 1893 (stated separately).	8. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised, per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	
IRELAND—*continued.*			£.		£.		£.		
KERRY:									
Tralee Town Commissioners	Act 1828, c. 82 - -	Urban Sanitary District.	8,000 *l.* has been borrowed.	- -	8,000	5 per cent. - -	- - -	- -	1
LIMERICK:									
Limerick Corporation -	Limerick Improvement Act, 1853, c. 194.	Borough of Limerick, and radius of one mile outside.	20,000 (Including 10,000*l.* for sewage purposes.)	30 years -	74,000	5 per cent. - -	(1) 41,895	5 -	2
	Limerick Corporation Gas Act, 1878, c. 160.		54,000	54 years.					
			74,000						
TOTAL, IRELAND - - -			637,400	- -	544,615	- - -	170,219	- -	3
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM - - -			25,857,979	- -	22,734,556	- - -	4,767,254	- -	4

* The amounts entered in these columns are, in some cases, for various purposes, including the Gas Undertaking.

Note.—For Return relating to all authorised Gas Undertakings, other than those of Local

Comparative Table. - - - - - - - - -

YEAR.	Number of Authorised Undertakings included in Return.	Amount of Loan and Capitalised Value of Annuities Authorised.	Amount Borrowed, including Annuities (not deducting Amount Repaid).	Loan Repaid, Annuities Redeemed, and Amount placed to Sinking Fund.	Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during the Year.	Expenditure for the Year (exclusive of Amount in next Column).	Interest Paid on Loan, and other Items as in Column 14 of this Return.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1883 - - -	148	21,163,139	17,874,351	2,529,691	4,252,296	2,877,732	873,921	1
1884-85 - - -	153	21,958,655	18,758,895	2,877,490	4,334,059	3,066,386	894,836	2
1885-86 - - -	160	22,771,890	19,619,416	3,172,755	4,348,105	3,117,989	901,773	3
1886-87 - - -	162	23,096,861	19,723,046	3,583,355	4,403,262	3,127,047	951,636	4
1887-88 - - -	168	23,269,702	20,081,435	3,829,209	4,495,093	3,161,604	923,157	5
1888-89 - - -	173	24,780,302	21,333,833	3,965,001	4,817,269	3,375,197	977,154	6
1889-90 - - -	173	24,846,431	21,669,789	4,278,565	5,067,843	3,627,578	971,755	7
1890-91 - - -	178	25,172,432	21,891,655	4,588,254	5,628,212	4,231,643	956,183	8
1891-92 - - -	182	25,494,568	22,476,180	4,866,325	5,906,319	4,589,109	965,533	9
1892-93 - - -	185	25,857,979	22,734,556	4,767,254	5,983,359	4,702,179	994,517	10

Table showing the Total of the Local

	Number of Authorised Undertakings included in Return.	Amount Authorised.	Paid up and Borrowed.	
		£.	£.	
* COMPANIES' RETURN - - - - - -	429	† 54,032,071½	42,416,263½	1
LOCAL AUTHORITIES' RETURN - - - -	185	‡ 25,857,979	22,734,556	2
TOTAL - - -	614	79,890,050½	65,150,821½	3

* *See* Parliamentary Paper, No. 444, of House of Commons. † Share Capital and Loan Authorised. ‡ Loan Authorised.

Board of Trade, December 1893.

9. Actual Price Charged at 25th March 1893 (stating Discount, if any):— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps (if charged for).	10. Annual Charge for Meter Rent:— (1.) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use; (2.) For supply to Public Lamps.	11. Illuminating Power:— (1.) Number of Candles Prescribed; (2.) Number of Candles Supplied.	12. Total Receipts in respect of Gas Undertaking during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	13. Total Expenditure for Year ended 25 Mar. 1893 (exclusive of Interest on Loan and other Items in Column 14).	14. (1.) Interest Paid on Loan; (2.) Amount Paid for Annuities; (3.) Amount of Loan Repaid; (4.) Amount Paid for Redemption of Annuities; (5.) Amount placed to Sinking Fund; During Year ended 25 March 1893 (stated separately).	15. Amount of Net Profit, if any, realised for Year ended 25 March 1893, after Payment of Interest on Loan, and other Items in Column 14, and how applied.	16. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893.	17. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during Year ended 25th March 1893.	18. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed during Year ended 25th March 1893:— (1.) Private Consumers, &c.; (2.) Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	19. Length of Gas Mains, in Miles.	20. Number of Consumers at 25 Mar. 1893 (calculated according to Number of Accounts).	21. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during Year ended 25 Mar. 1893, and whether Supplied free of Charge.	22. REMARKS.
s. d.			£.	£.	£.	£.			£.				
(1) 5 -- (2) Free of charge.	Provided free of charge.	Not prescribed. 16 supplied.	2,280	2,221	(1) 400	- -	1,260	10,721,500	7,340,000 2,100,000 — 9,440,000	4	270	130 Free.	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.
(1) 4 9 Cooking and gas engines, 4 s. Dis. 2½ per cent. (2) 3l. 10s., 4l., and 10l. per lamp, including fixing, maintaining, cleaning, lighting, and extinguishing	Provided free of charge.	14 15·276	20,618	16,584	(1) 1,673 (2) 2,934 — 4,607	- -	8,249	78,946,000	59,046,000 8,563,000 — 67,609,000	22	1,022	546	The Return is for year ended 31st December 1892.
- - -	- - -	- -	224,281	171,064	28,279	26,734	121,229	1,249,501,000	971,738,300 141,124,622 — 1,112,862,922	322	25,975	7,148	
- - -	- - -	- -	5,983,359	4,702,179	994,517	305,040	3,977,291	† 39,303,250,095	33,126,185,315 † 2,941,778,685 — 36,067,964,000	8,196¾	1,203,574	201,484	

† In a few instances this information cannot be given.

Authorities, *see* Parliamentary Paper. No. 444, of House of Commons.

- - - - - - - - - - Comparative Table.

Amount of Net Profit after Payment of Items in preceding Column.	Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Made.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Consumed.	Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	Number of Consumers.	Number of Public Lamps Lighted.
£.						
524,010	2,459,341	24,507,217,850	22,308,058,516	5,653¾	928,458	140,198
399,711	2,642,942	26,120,491,840	23,813,678,379	5,840½	955,728	144,506
355,469	2,783,533	27,734,666,850	25,201,667,909	6,161¼	979,802	151,670
359,532	2,879,765	28,880,425,240	26,370,710,862	6,287	996,480	155,819
439,467	2,985,577	30,105,457,962	27,418,049,872	6,602½	1,011,139	159,264
479,189	3,204,982	32,381,124,770	29,547,773,376	7,508½	1,089,748	174,191
486,483	3,353,516	33,453,368,830	30,652,291,701	7,667½	1,115,267	178,867
460,608	3,623,967	35,796,491,799	32,691,853,974	7,830½	1,143,289	184,773
397,947	4,148,131	37,740,332,448	34,531,527,486	7,997	1,172,704	192,323
305,040	3,977,291	39,303,250,095	36,067,964,000	8,196¾	1,203,574	201,484

Authorities' and Companies' Returns.

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Tons of Coal Carbonised.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Made.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold.	Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	Number of Consumers.	Number of Public Lamps Lighted.
12,692,974	9,546,512	7,119,189	72,178,028,396	66,766,587,961	14,478	1,213,322	288,021
5,983,359	4,702,179	3,977,291	39,303,250,095	36,067,964,000	8,196¾	1,203,574	201,484
18,676,333	14,248,691	11,096,480	111,481,278,491	102,834,551,961	22,674¾	2,416,896	489,505

Courtenay Boyle.

GAS UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES).

RETURN relating to all Authorised GAS UNDERTAKINGS in the UNITED KINGDOM belonging to LOCAL AUTHORITIES, for the Year ended 25 March 1893 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 284, of Session 1892).

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *November* 1893.

[*Price* 4½ *d.*]

445. *Under* 4 *oz.*

GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 April 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "relating to all Authorised GAS UNDERTAKINGS in the UNITED KINGDOM other than those of LOCAL AUTHORITIES, for the Year ended the 31st day of December 1892 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 283, of Session 1892)."

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *November* 1893.

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RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
BEDFORDSHIRE:													
Bedford Gas Light -	Bedford Gas Act, 1864, c. 38.	16,500	16,500	10 per cent. -	11½ per cent. -	7,500	9,500	4½ per cent. -	16,000	5,700	2,815	24,475	1
		13,500	13,500	7 „ „ -	8½ „ „ -	–							
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1887, c. 125.	16,000	5,700 Premiums, 2,815	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	8½ „ „ -	4,000							
						11,500							
		46,000	38,515										
Dunstable Gas and Water	Dunstable Gas and Water Act, 1871, c. 24.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	5,500	–	- -	–	–	–	2,951	2
		2,000	2,000	5 „ „ -	5 „ „								
		12,500	–	7 „ „									
		24,500	12,000										
Kempston Gas - -	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1892.	5,000	1,295	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. for first 6 months; 2½ per cent. for 9 following months.	1,250	500	- -	–	–	–	302	3
Leighton Buzzard Gas -	Leighton Buzzard Gas Act, 1891, c. 21.	12,106½	12,106½	10 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	3,000	-	- -	15,000	5,000	744	5,227	4
		15,000	4,250 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	5⅔ „ „ -	3,750							
		27,106½	744			6,750							
			17,100½										
Luton Gas - - -	Luton Gas Acts, 1858, c. 70.	9,600	9,600	*10 per cent. -	12 per cent. -	6,000	2,500	5 per cent. -	40,000	10,000	2,474	26,800	5
		3,200	3,200	4 „ „ -	4 „ „								
		12,200	12,200	5 „ „ -	5 „ „								
	1890, c. 32 -	40,000	10,000 Premiums,	*7 „ „ - *Standard rates for sliding scale.	9 „ „ -	10,000							
		65,000	2,474			16,000							
			37,474										
BERKSHIRE:													
Abingdon Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 131.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent. -	4 per cent. -	5,000	5,000	5 per cent. -	20,000	11,000	1,718	4,477	6
		10,000	10,000	7 „ „ -	2½ „ „								
			1,000	7 „ „ -	2⅔ „ „								
	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1886, c. 19.	10,000	Premiums, 1,718	Standard rates for sliding scale.		2,500							
		30,000	22,718			7,500							
Ascot District Gas -	Ascot District Gas Act, 1882, c. 151.	60,000	38,070	10 per cent. -	2 per cent. -	15,000	7,500	4 and 4½ per cent.	–	–	–	3,888	7
Maidenhead Gas - -	Maidenhead Gas Act, 1876, c. 32.	14,400	14,400	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	8,600	5,000	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	8,289	8
		20,000	6,205	7 „ „ -	7 „ „								
		34,400	20,605										
Reading Gas - -	Reading Gas Acts, 1862, c. 84 - -	20,000	20,000	8 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	10,000	10,000	4 per cent. -	135,000	96,000	31,249	53,319	9
		5,000	5,000	5 „ „ -	5 „ „								
		15,000	10,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „								
			5,000	5 „ „ -	5 „ „ pref.								
	1870, c. 51 -	40,000	40,000 Premiums, 11,742	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	10,000	10,000	4 „ „					
							5,000	4 „ „					
	1880, c. 115 -	80,000	41,000 Premiums, 19,507	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	20,000	7,500	3½ „ „					
						40,000	32,500						
		160,000	152,249										
Windsor Royal Gas Light	Windsor Royal Gas Act, 1867, c. 2.	24,000	24,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	15,000	–	- -	–	–	–	18,145	10
		9,600	9,600	5 „ „ -	5 „ „								
		36,400	19,600	7 „ „ -	7 „ „								
		70,000	53,200										

UNITED KINGDOM other than those of LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to Size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*						
20,371	4,104	—	(1) 3 – (2) 2 9	(1) 5-light, 6 *s.* 10-light, 8 *s.*	15 17·90	Yes	3 6	15,020	150,197,000	121,138,000 14,040,000 135,178,000	38½	2,749	694	
1,914	1,037	5 –	(1) 4 7 Dis. 3 *d.* (2) 4 –	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter, to 1 *l.* 8 *s.* for 100-light meter. (2) Provided by Local Authority.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	1,204	12,681,000	10,015,000 898,800 10,913,800	7½	374	121	The Return relates to the Gas Undertaking.
263	39	–	(1) 5 –	(1) 5-light, 4 *s.*; 10-light, 6 *s.*	15 Company's test, 15	Yes	5 –	161	1,100,000	1,001,000	2	44		The Return is for the 15 months ended 31st December 1892.
4,268	959	5 – 6 *s.* beyond one mile from Market Cross.	(1) 4 7 Dis. 20 per cent. (3 *s.* 8 *d.*) (2) 2 *l.* 17 *s.* per lamp, including all expenses.	(1) 4 – and upwards.	15 16	–	–	2,264	22,758,000	17,800,000 3,020,000 20,820,000	7¾	575	171	
21,500	5,300	—	(1) 2 9 (2) 2 6	(1) From 5 *s.* for 3-light meter, to 1 *l.* for 100-light meter. (2) 4 *s.*, including rent for meters, lanterns, lamp columns, and all fittings.	16 18·4	Yes	4 –	14,418	148,470,000	129,471,300 12,952,614 142,423,914	21¾	3,421	580	
2,870	1,607	—	(1) 4 *s.* 9 *d.* and 5 *s.* (2) 4 5	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters, to 16 *s.* for 100-light meter.	15 18	Yes	5 3	1,652	16,659,900	11,545,400 2,000,000 13,545,400	6	425	146	
2,624	1,264	6 – Beyond two-mile radius from works, 7 –	(1) 5 – (2) 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp per month, including labour and repairs.	(1) From 3 *s.* to 1 *l.* 6 *s.*, according to size.	15 Company's test, 15·7	–	–	1,594	15,061,000	12,687,000 601,000 13,288,000	22	302	80	
5,720	2,569	5 6 6 *s.* beyond one mile from Town Hall.	(1) 4 – (2) 3 9	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter, to 14 *s.* for 50-light meter. (2) 10 –	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	3,462	34,628,900	29,030,400 4,050,600 33,081,000	Estimated, 18	760	262	
43,696	9,623	4 3 Outside the Borough, 5 6	(1) 3 – Outside the borough, 3 6 (2) 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* per lamp, or 2 *s.* 9 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.	(1) Meters provided free of charge, unless consumption is less than 2,000 cubic feet per half-year.	14 15 to 16	–	–	26,101	299,994,000	264,283,800 18,692,519 282,976,319	45	3,965	1,167	
13,450	4,695	5 6 Out district, 7 –	(1) 3 8 4 *s.* 2 *d.* out district. (2) 3 *l.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter, to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	8,101	79,309,500	70,044,000 4,680,000 74,724,000	23¾	996	229	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
BRECKNOCKSHIRE:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Brecon Gas	Brecon Gas Act, 1870, c. 26. Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 99.	6,000 4,000 5,000 15,000	6,000 4,000 — 10,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	12 per cent. 9 „ „	2,500 1,250 3,750	2,500	4 per cent.	5,000	–	–	3,750
Brynmawr and Abertillery Gas and Water	Brynmawr Gas Act, 1866, c. 155. Abertillery Gas and Water Act, 1867, c. 186. Brynmawr and Abertillery Gas and Water Act, 1892, c. 150.	Gas and Water, 18 000 Gas, 10,000; Water, 40,000 68,000	Gas and Water, 18,000 — 18,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „	5½ per cent.	6,500 10,000 16,500	15,800	4 per cent.	40,000	–	–	6,955
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:												
Eton Gas	Eton Gas Act, 1867, c. 42.	5,250 4,750 10,000	5,250 3,270 8,520	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	2,400	–	–	–	–	–	4,485
High Wycombe Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 99.	10,360 14,640 25,000	10,360 —	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent.	6,250	6,200	4 per cent.	14,640	–	–	7,507
Slough Gas and Coke	Slough Gas Act, 1866, c. 65. Gas Orders Confirmation Act (No. 2), 1884, c. 51.	5,000 20,000 25,000	5,000 8,925 430 14,355	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 6 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 6 „ „ pref.	6,250	3,000	5 per cent.	–	–	–	4,653
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:												
Cambridge University and Town Gas Light	Cambridge University and Town Gas Acts, 1867, c. 77. 1881, c. 2	37,440 50,000 40,560 128,000	37,440 50,000 25,520 Premiums, 7,481 120,441	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „	21,800 10,200 32,000	24,350	4 per cent.	40,560	25,520	7,481	49,824
City of Ely Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	12,000 12,000 24,000	12,000 —	10 per cent. 7 „ „	8 per cent.	6,000	2,000	4 per cent.	12,000	–	–	3,651
Wisbech Lighting	Wisbech Gas Act, 1879, c. 141.	15,000 8,000 23,000	15,000 4,000 Premiums, 876 19,876	*10 per cent. 6 „ „ pref. *Standard rate for sliding scale.	10 per cent. 6 „ „	5,750	4,750	4½ per cent.	8,000	4,000	876	7,266
CARDIGANSHIRE:												
Aberystwyth Gas	Aberystwyth Gas Act, 1873, c. 28.	8,000 15,000 23,000	8,000 —	10 per cent. 7 „ „	8⅞ per cent.	5,737	600	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	4,321
Lampeter,† Llandyssil, Tregaron, and Aberayron Gas	Lampeter, Llandyssil, Tregaron, and Aberayron Gas Act, 1867, c. 118.	8,000 For the four towns.	2,000	– – –	– – –	2,000	–	– –	–	–	–	266

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to Size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
2,545	1,205		(1) 3 11 Dis. 5 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* per lamp.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter, to 1 *l.* 14 *s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15	Yes -	4 7 Discount 5 *d.*, if paid within one month.	1,967	19,739,000	15,371,200 3,030,000 18,401,200	About 5	452	151	
5,703	1,252	5 -	(1) 5 - Dis. 6 *d.*, 1 *s.*, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 5 - Dis. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*	(1) (2) From 5 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter, to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15	-	-	2,993	26,172,600	11,153,700 3,174,600 14,328,300	8¾	786	391	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
3,191	1,204	7 -	(1) 4 6 (2) 4 *l.* 4 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 5-light meter, to 1 *l.* 8 *s.* for 60-light meter.	18	-	-	1,569	15,902,000	13,501,000 934,000 14,435,000	5	219	73	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1893.
6,464	1,043	- -	(1) 4 3 Dis. 5 per cent., if paid within two months. (2) 3 *l.* per lamp (3,687 hours), including lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and half the repairs. 4 large lamps 7 *l.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter, to 1 *l.* for 100-light meter.	14 16	Yes -	4 9	3,400	34,272,300	26,153,400 3,750,000 29,903,400	About 7	600	200	
3,464	1,189	6 -	(1) 4 6 (2) 2 *l.* 5 *s.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, &c.	(1) From 6 *s.* for 3-light meter, to 14 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	-	-	2,152	*19,017,700	16,168,100 1,060,400 17,228,500	8	401	129	* Estimated.
22,769	7,055	4 -	(1) (2) 2 10	(1) From 2 *s.* for 1-light meter, to 5 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for 500-light meter.	14 16	-	-	23,110	229,873,000	196,391,800 22,251,453 218,643,253	39¾	4,333	1,243	The Return is for year ended Midsummer 1893.
2,611	1,010	5 -	(1) 4 9 (2) 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp.	(1) Average meter rent. 4 *s.* 4 *d.*	14 16	-	-	1,475	13,646,800	11,085,100 1,654,100 12,739,200	6	381	140	
5,217	1,929	- -	(1) 4 2 Dis. 5 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* per annum.	(1) From 4 *s.* to 1 *l.* -	14 Company's test. 16	Yes -	4 6	2,805	28,790,100	22,508,400 4,468,800 26,977,200	11½	830	336	
3,425	850	6 8 Outside borough, 7 4	(1) 4 7 Dis. 2 *d.*, 4 *d.*, and 6 *d.* (2) 4 7 Dis. 6 *d.*	(1) (2) 4 *s.* and upwards	14 Average 18	-	-	2,029	19,039,300	15,667,900 1,048,200 16,716,100	6	800	170	
215	51	7 6	(1) (2) 6 6	(1) 4 *s.* and 6 *s.* according to size of meter. (2) Meters supplied by local authority.	14 Not tested.	-	-	About 90	Cannot be given. Station meter out of order.	634,600 Public lamps cannot be given.	About 1	64	20	† Lampeter is the only town where works have been erected, and this Return, therefore, applies to that town only.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
CARMARTHENSHIRE:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Carmarthen Gas	Carmarthen Gas Acts, 1870, c. 76.	8,000	8,000	7½ per cent.	5 per cent.	2,000	3,000	4 per cent.	–	–	–	4,326
	1875, c. 33	10,000	5,400	7 „ „	4⅔ „ „	2,500	800	5 „ „				
		18,000	13,400			4,500	3,800					
Llanelly Gas Light	Llanelly Gas Act, 1874, c. 60.	3,000	3,000	10 per cent.	4⅓ per cent.	12,500	9,400	4, 4½, and 5 per cent.	–	None; but 1,000 *l.* sold realised 235 *l.* premium.		11,762
		34,280	29,600	7 „ „	4½ „ „							
		12,720	12,720	5 „ „	4½ „ „							
		50,000	Premiums, 235									
			45,555									
CARNARVONSHIRE:												
Colwyn Bay and District Gas and Lighting	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1884, c. 39.	8,000	8,000	10 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	7 per cent.	2,000	1,500	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	2,034
Menai Bridge Gas (Proprietor, Mr. R. Algeo)	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1886, c. 56.	2,600	2,600	10 per cent.	*See* Col. 14	1,750	–	–	–	–	–	418
		4,400	164	7 „ „								
		7,000	2,764									
Penmaenmawr Gas (Proprietor, Mr. R. Dempster)	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1887, c. 125.	6,500	6,500	10 per cent.	*See* Col. 14	3,125	–	–	–	–	–	834
		6,000	565	7 „ „								
		12,500	7,065									
CHESHIRE:												
Altrincham Gas	Altrincham Gas Act, 1872, c. 42.	40,000	30,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	15,000	–	–	–	–	–	19,116
			10,000	7 „ „	7 „ „							
		40,000	38,000	7 „ „	7 „ „							
		80,000	78,000									
Chester United Gas	Chester United Gas Acts, 1858, c. 6	30,000	30,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	15,000	12,900	4 per cent.	50,000	33,230	10,382	32,148
		30,000	30,000	7 „ „ pref.	7 „ „							
	1870, c. 1	20,000	20,000	7 „ „	7 „ „	5,000	5,000	„ „				
	1880, c. 9	50,000	33,230 Premiums, 10,382	7 „ „	7 „ „	12,500	5,500	„ „				
		130,000	123,612			32,500	23,400					
Frodsham Gas and Water	Frodsham Gas and Water Act, 1888, c. 100.	5,000	5,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5,000	1,375	4 per cent.	15,000	1,300	607	1,577
		15,000	1,300 Premiums.	7 „ „	7 „ „							
		20,000	1,258	Standing rates for sliding scale.								
			7,558									
Hollingworth Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1890, c. 183.	3,000	3,000	10 per cent.	7⅓ per cent.	1,500	980	4 per cent.	3,000	717	81	946
		3,000	717 Premiums	7 „ „	5¼ „ „							
		6,000	81	Standing rates for sliding scale.								
			3,798									
Hoylake and West Kirby Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent.	9 per cent.	2,500	2,200	4 per cent.	7,000	4,500	518	3,877
							300	3½ „ „				
							2,500					
	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1890, c. 206.	7,000	4,500	7 „ „	6⅗ „ „	1,750						
		17,000	Premiums, 518	Standard rates for sliding scale.		4,250						
			15,018									
		For Gas Undertaking.										

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to Size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
1	3,496	830	6 -	(1) 4 *s.* 8 *d.* and 4 *s.* 10 *d.* (2) 4 6	(1) From 5 *s.* for 2-light meter, to 1 *l.* 4 *s.* for 60-light meter.	14	-	-	1,910 Cannel 192 2,102	18,015,000	13,586,800 1,887,200 15,474,000	8	482	190	
2	10,586	1,176	5 6 Outside borough, 7 -	(1) 4 2 3 *s.* 4 *d.* above 2,000,000 cubic feet; 3 *s.* 9 *d.* above 600,000 cubic feet; 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for cooking purposes. (2) 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* per lamp, including repairing, lighting, and renewals. Large Brays and Suggs, 7 *l.*	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter, to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter.	14 14·50	-	-	6,127	57,721,900	42,391,800 9,987,000 52,378,800	20	1,013	487	
3	1,345	689	- -	(1) 6 - 5 *s.* for cooking and heating stoves. Dis. 5 to 30 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 1 *l.* 15 *s.* per burner per annum.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 5-light meter, to 1 *l.* 4 *s.* for 60-light meter.	14 Company's tests, 16 to 19	Yes -	6 -	987	8,533,000	7,068,700 315,000 7,383,700	9	176	118	
4	310	108	7 6	(1) (2) 6 8	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter, to 8 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Proprietor's tests, average 18	-	-	179	1,254,000	1,173,800 80,200 1,254,000	1¼	110	24	
5	485	349	6 4	(1) 5 10 For cooking and heating purposes, 5 *s.* (2) 5 -	15 per cent. upon cost.	16 Average, 19	-	-	375	3,045,000	2,327,100 318,000 2,645,100	About 5¼	120	57	The Return is for year ended 1st July 1893.
6	14,000	5,116	4 6	(1) 3 5 Dis. 3 *d.* (2) 3 4 Dis. 3 *d.*	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters, to 2 *l.* 2 *s.* for 100-light meter. (2) Provided by Local Authorities.	1 4 Company's test, 19	-	-	11,726	111,950,000	92,067,445 3,870,191 95,937,636	Estimated, 52	2,720	661	
7	21,726	10,422	4 6 Beyond city boundary, 5 -	(1) 3 4 Beyond city boundary, 3 7 Dis. 5 to 12½ per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, and maintenance. Special rates for large lamps.	(1) 2 *s.* and upwards according to size.	15 Company's test. 16·80	-	-	17,394	177,172,000	152,566,300 15,047,900 167,614,200	Estimated, 40	3,328	890	
8	986	591	- -	(1) 4 - (2) 1 *l.* 17 *s.* per lamp for eight months.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter, to 10 *s.* for 10-light meter.	15 19	Yes -	4 7 Beyond one-mile radius, 5 -	835	7,473,400	5,944,000 215,000 6,159,000	9	260	41	The Return relates to the Gas Undertaking only.
9	613	333	- -	(1) 5 *s.* 4 *d.* and 5 *s.* Dis. 4 *d.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* and 4 *s.* 5 *d.* Dis. 5 *d.* (2) 3 10	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter, to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter.	15 Company's test, 19½	Yes -	4 6	515	*3,640,000	3,239,400 81,000 3,320,400	2	171	44	* Estimated.
10	2,757	1,120	- -	(1) (2) 4 6 10 per cent. discount in certain cases.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter, to 2 *l.* 8 *s.* for 100-light meter.	15 Company's test, 19 to 20	Yes -	5 -	1,507	14,035,400	12,213,700 †1,431,000 13,644,700	About 12	373	184	The Return relates to the Gas Undertaking only, for the year ended 30th June 1893. † Estimated.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec, 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
CHESHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Hyde Gas	Hyde Gas Acts, 1855, c. 64	25,000 11,000 *8,990	25,000 11,000 8,990	7½ per cent. 7½ „ „ 7½ „ „	7½ per cent. 7½ „ „ 7½ „ „	–	3,500	3½ per cent.	56,000	21,000	7,665	19,800	1
	1881, c. 53	56,000	21,000 Premiums, 7,665	7 „ „	7 „ „	14,000							
		100,990	73,655										
Knutsford Light and Water	Knutsford Light and Water Act 1879, c. 217.	11,000 20,000	11,000 500 Premiums, 346	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10½ per cent. 7½ „ „	7,500	2,500	4 per cent.	20,000	500	346	3,474	2
		31,000	11,846										
Middlewich Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1885, c. 55.	4,000 6,000	4,000 300 Premiums, 77	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 per cent. 4⅗ „ „	2,500	2,000	4 per cent.	6,000	300	77	1,495	3
		10,000	4,377										
Northwich Gas	Northwich Gas Act, 1882, c. 83.	24,000 26,000	24,000 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „	7 per cent.	12,500	4,000	3½ and 4 per cent.	26,000	–	–	6,525	
		50,000											
Runcorn Gas	Runcorn Gas Act, 1847, c. 40. Runcorn Gas Act, 1885, c. 13.	40,000 20,000	40,000 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent.	13,333 5,000	4,000	4 per cent.	20,000	–	–	9,988	5
		60,000				18,333							
Sandbach Gas	Sandbach Gas Act, 1884, c. 86.	4,876 10,000	4,876 3,140 Premiums, 1,377	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ per cent. 5¾ „ „	3,500	680 475	4½ per cent. 3¾ „ „	10,000	3,140	1,377	2,543	6
		14,876	9,393				1,155						
Sutton and Hooton	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1892, c. 66.	3,500 4,500	3,240 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 per cent.	2,000	800	4 per cent.	4,500	–	–	998	7
		8,000											
Wilmslow and Alderley Edge Gas	Wilmslow Gas Act, 1872, c. 38.	20,000 20,000	20,000 1,500	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10,000	–	– –	–	–	–	5,925	8
		40,000	21,500										
CORNWALL:													
Falmouth Gas	Falmouth Gas Act, 1890, c. 45.	13,500 5,000	13,500 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent.	3,750 1,250	–	– –	5,000	–	–	5,763	9
		18,500				5,000							
CUMBERLAND:													
Keswick Gas	Keswick Gas Act, 1888, c. 27.	9,250 10,750	9,250 500 Premiums, 171	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8½ per cent. 5⅞ „ „	4,987	–	– –	10,750	500	27	2,653	10
		20,000	10,921										
DENBIGHSHIRE:													
Ruthin Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 70.	8,000	4,750 1,273	10 per cent. 10 „ „	5 per cent.	–	2,000	4 per cent.	–	–	–	1,161	11
			6,023										
Wrexham Gas Light	Wrexham Gas Acts, 1870, c. 12. 1886, c. 43	12,000 30,000 15,000	12,000 30,000 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „ – –	12,500 3,750	8,750	4 per cent.	15,000	–	–	10,279	12
		65,000	42,000			16,250							

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works).	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.							
1	13,996	5,804	6 –	(1) 3 6 Dis. 5 d. to 7 d., according to consumption. (2) 2 s. 11 d. and 3 s.	(1) 2 s. to 12 s., according to size.	16 Company's test, 18	–	–	12,300	114,530,000	101,418,400 2,795,800 104,214,200	33	4,548	726	* Loan converted.
2	1,973	1,501	- -	(1) 3 10 (2) 3 10 Dis. 4 per cent.	(1) 4 s. and upwards -	14 Company's test, 17	Yes -	4 6	1,631	16,350,000	14,220,000 751,066 14,971,066	4	470	91	The Return relates to the Gas Undertaking.
3	1,211	284	- -	(1) 5 – Dis. 10 d. Contracts 4 s. (2) 2 l. per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing.	10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes -	5 8	763	6,696,000	4,133,400 † 715,275 4,848,675	7	190	77	† Estimated.
4	4,541	1,984	6 –	(1) 4 s. 2 d. and 5 s. (2) 4 2	(1) From 3 s. for 2-light meter, to 16 s. for 20-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 17½	–	–	3,107	31,213,400	23,229,700 1,741,700 24,971,400	12	750	279	
5	5,703	4,285	- -	(1) 2 s. 10 d. and 3 s. 2 d. (2) 2 l. 2 s. per lamp for 10 months.	(1) From 4 s. for 3-light meter, to 10 s. for 10-light meter.	16 18	Yes -	3 6	5,253	52,506,000	46,147,000 3,400,000 49,547,000	18	1,340	362	
6	1,915	628	- -	(1) (2) 4 2	(1) From 3 s. for 2-light meter to 2 l. 6 s. for 150-light meter.	14 Company's test, 17	Yes -	4 6	914	9,857,000	7,501,800 723,600 8,225,400	7	394	110	
7	799	199	- -	(1) 5 3 London and North Western Railway Company, 5 s.	(1) From 4 s. for 5-light meter to 24 s. for 60-light meter.	15 Company's test, average in winter, 18¼ in summer, 16 to 17	Yes -	5 3	537	‡ 4,010,700	3,189,200	About 7	56	–	‡ Estimated.
8	3,810	2,115	5 10	(1) 3 11 (2) 3 5	(1) From 3 s. to 16 s. -	18 Company's test, 19·5	–	–	2,149	24,034,620	22,749,800 1,100,000 23,849,800	13¾	657	255	
9	3,998	1,765	- -	(1) (2) 3 9 Dis. 2½ per cent. and an additional 10 per cent. for public lamps, and for cooking, &c.	(1) From 6 s. upwards. (2) 2 s.	15 Company's test, 16	Yes -	4 2	2,631	26,989,600	22,859,900 2,049,900 24,909,800	7¾	700	216	
10	1,698	955	- -	(1) 3 3 Beyond Local Board District. 3 9 (2) 3 s. 3 d., including lighting.	(1) From 1 s. to 1 l. 6 s. (2) 3 –	15 Company's test, 16	Yes -	4 3 Beyond Local Board District, 6 –	1,139	11,246,900	9,866,600 743,050 10,609,650	About 5	400	82	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
11	810	351	5 s. to 6 s. 8 d., according to consumption.	(1) 4 s. 9 d. to 6 s., according to consumption. (2) 4 s. 6 d., including use of lamps, columns, and test meters.	(1) From 4 s. for 2-light meter to 1 l. for 30-light meter. (2) No charge.	15 Company's test, 16	–	–	528	§ 3,728,300	3,235,200 399,350 3,634,550	2¾	180	89	§ Estimated.
12	7,338	2,941	Within radius of one mile, 4 – Above one mile and under two miles, 4 6 Above two miles, 5 –	(1) (2) 3 s. 6 d., 4 s., and 4 s. 6 d. respectively. Dis. 6 d. Dis. 9 d. to Corporation.	(1) From 3 s. for 2 and 3-light meters to 16 s. for 60-light meter. (2) 8 s. each.	15 Company's tests, 16 to 17	–	–	6,945	61,333,400	48,857,700 5,053,600 53,911,300	17¾	1,457	303	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
DERBYSHIRE:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Chapel-en-le-Frith Gas -	No Return to the Order of the House.			—	—	–	–	—	–	–	–	—	1
Chesterfield Water Works and Gas Light	Chesterfield Water and Gas Acts, 1825, c. 66.	8,000	8,000	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	–	14,800	4 and 4½ per cent.	47,000	41,000	1,433	19,851	2
	1855, c. 29 -	31,200	{ 3,200 28,000	10 „ „ - 5 „ „ -	{ 5 p'ct. on 20,000*l.* 6 p'ct. on 11,200*l.*	{ 10,500							
			{ 21,200 5,800	5 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	5 per cent. -								
	1865, c. 36 -	27,000			7 „ „ - -	} 7,000							
	1871, c. 118 -	52,740	52,740	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ - -	13,250							
	1876, c. 49 -	120,000	47,040	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ - -	30,000							
		238,940	Premiums, 1,433			60,750							
			167,413										
Derby Gas Light and Coke	Derby Gas Acts, 1820, c. 9, 1841, c. 15, 1852, c. 14 -	60,000 *20,000	60,000 20,000	10 per cent. - 10 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 10 „ „	35,000 by Act of 1876.	35,000	4 per cent. -	80,000	20,000	1,539	67,839	3
	1876, c. 5 - -	140,000	140,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „								
	1890, c. 20 -	80,000	20,000	5 „ „ -	5 „ „	20,000							
		300,000	Premiums, 1,539			55,000							
			241,539										
Draycott Gas - - -	*Draycott Gas Act, 1888, c. 15.*	*10,000* *10,000*	*10,000* —	*10 per cent. -* *7 „ „*	*- - -*	*5,000*	–	-	*10,000*	–	–	*300*	4
		20,000											
Dronfield Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	3,000 21,000	3,000 7,800	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ -	4½ per cent. - 4½ „ „ -	6,000	–	- -		–	–	1,369	5
		24,000	54										
			10,854										
Eckington and Mosborough Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	6,000 4,000	6,000 4,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	8 per cent. - 7 „ „	2,500	–	- -	4,000	4,000	855	2,321	6
		10,000	Premiums, 855										
			10,855										
Glossop Gas - - -	Glossop Gas Acts, 1845, c. 132.	10,000	9,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	–	- -	30,000	5,600	2,028	10,454	7
	1855, c. 15 -	18,000	18,000	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	250							
		†6,750	6,750	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	–							
	1879, c. 64 -	30,000	5,600	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	7,500							
		64,750	Premiums, 2,028			7,750							
			41,378										
Langley Mill and Heanor Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1886, c. 19.	15,000 2,500	13,151 2,500	§10 per cent. - 6 „ „ pref.	9 per cent. - 5 „ „ pref.	7,500	–	-	12,500	–	–	3,538	8
		12,500	—	§7 „ „									
		30,000	15,651	§Standard rates for sliding scale.									
Long Eaton Gas - -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c 61.	16,000 14,000	16,000 8,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	6,000	6,000 Debenture Stock.	5 per cent. -	14,000	8,000	3,263	6,858	9
		30,000	Premiums, 3,263	Standard rates for sliding scale.									
			27,263										

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
1	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–	
2	10,386	9,465	5 –	(1) 3 *s.* 3 *d.* and 4 *s.* – (2) 3 3 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 4 *l.* for 250-light meter. (2) No charge.	15 Company's tests, average 16·15	–	–	5,470	54,177,200	42,047,500 10,637,500 52,685,000	About 25½	1,550	362	The Return relates to both Gas and Water as regards capital, receipts, &c.
3	49,955	17,884	3 6	(1) In the borough, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* to 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, according to consumption. Outside, 2 *s.* 7 *d.* to 3 *s.* (2) 2 3	(1) (2) From 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 4 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* for 600-light meter.	15 Company's tests, average 16½	–	–	47,338	459,279,200	387,219,700 39,960,200 427,179,900	76	14,900	2,114	*Loan converted.
4	*260*	*40*	*4 6 Beyond radius of 1,250 yards from gas works, 5 –*	(1) *4 6*	(1) *From 2 s. 8 d. for 3-light meter to 18 s. for 50-light meter.*	*15 No tests made.*	–	–	*About 160*	*1,225,000*	*1,025,000*	*About 2½*	*45*	–	*The Return is for year ended 31st December 1891. The undertaking changed hands in October 1892, and the present proprietors cannot supply information for the year 1892.*
5	738	631	5 6 Beyond radius of 1¼ miles from works, 6 6	(1) 4 *s.* 3 *d.* and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter.	14 15·23	–	–	685	5,767,600	4,494,750 376,600 4,871,350	About 4	161	57	
6	1,431	890	5 6	(1) (2) 4 –	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to 1 *l.*	14 Company's test, 16·50	–	–	1,182	12,709,000	9,120,000 1,280,000 10,400,000	About 5½	378	146	
7	6,976	3,478	5 –	(1) 3 *s.* 5 *d.* to 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 5 *d.* (2) 4 2 Dis. 5 *d.*	(1) (2) From 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 100-light meter.	15 Company's test, 16·14	–	–	5,051	48,553,000	39,242,000 3,245,000 42,487,000	36	2,081	484	† Loan converted.
8	2,267	1,271	– –	(1) 3 *s.* 3 *d.* to 3 *s.* 11 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3 4	(1) From 3 *s.* to 21 *l.* 10 *s.* according to size. (2) 2 *s.* each.	14 18½	Yes	– 4 6	1,905	18,496,000	13,652,100 1,430,800 15,082,900	13	570	192	
9	4,046	2,812	– –	(1) (2) 3 4 Dis. 2½ to 15 per cent., according to consumption. Beyond township, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* Dis. as above.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 1-light meter to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter. (2) Supplied by Local Authority.	14 Company's tests, average 17·20	Yes	– 5 2 Beyond township of Long Eaton, 6 2	3,638	36,194,600	32,141,700 1,375,100 33,516,800	9	900	203	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
DERBYSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Matlock and District Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1891, c. 145.	18,200 8,000 26,200	18,200 —	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	9 per cent. -	6,550	4,550	4 per cent. -	8,000	–	–	4,796	1
New Mills and Hayfield Gas Light	New Mills and Hayfield Gas Light Act, 1836, c. 28.	4,000	4,000	- - -	10 per cent. -	2,000	1,400	5 per cent.	–	–	–	2,462	2
Riddings District Gas -	Riddings District Gas Act, 1888, c. 59.	30,000	19,600	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	7,500	–	- -	–	–	–	3,348	3
South Normanton, Blackwell, and Hucknall-under-Huthwaite Gas.	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1892, c. 66.	10,000 2,000 12,000	9,000 –	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	6½ per cent. -	3,000	–	- -	2,000	–	–	1,923	4
DEVONSHIRE:													
Barnstaple Gas - -	Barnstaple Gas Act, 1869, c. 64.	6,540 9,460 16,000	6,540 9,460 Premiums. 982 16,982	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	4,000	4,000	4 per cent. -	9,460	9,460	982	8,318	5
Bideford Gas and Coke -	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1892, c. 196.	7,000 5,000 12,000	6,150 – 6,150	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent. -	3,000	–	- -	5,000	–	–	4,471	6
Devonport Gas and Coke	Devonport Gas Acts, 1845, c. 64. 1853, c. 12 -	35,000 15,000 50,000	35,000 15,000 50,000	10 per cent. - 6 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 6 „ „	15,000	15,000	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	26,938	7
Exeter Gas Light and Coke	Exeter Gas Acts, 1816, c. 10. 1865, c. 120 -	40,000 10,000 20,000	40,000 10,000 20,000	‡10 per cent. - 4 „ „ pref. 5 „ „ „	10 per cent. - 4 „ „ - 5 „ „	– 7,500	12,500	4 per cent -	100,000	30,000	3,550	40,149	8
1878, c. 170 -	100,000	10,000 20,000 Premiums, 3,550	5 „ „ „ ‡7 „ „ - ‡Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 „ „ - 7 „ „	25,000 32,500								
	170,000	103,550											
Exmouth Gas - -	Exmouth Gas Acts, 1865, c. 28 - -	3,600 3,000	3,600 3,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	1,650 5,000	1,650	5 per cent. -	20,000	6,700	727	4,494	9
1882, c. 96 -	20,000	5,700 1,000 Premiums, 727	5 „ „ - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 „ „ pref. 7 „ „	6,650								
	26,600	14,027											
Ilfracombe Gas - -	Ilfracombe Gas Act, 1872, c. 33.	4,240 14,910 850 20,000	4,240 9,690 850 Premiums, 1,015 15,795	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - 4 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ 4 „ „	4,000	1,600	4 per cent. -	–	None; but 2,700 *l.* has been sold, and realised 1,015 *l.* premium.		6,876	10

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*						
2,829	1,967	- -	(1) 4 3 (1) Dis. 3 *d.* when used for lighting only, 6 *d.* when used for lighting and cooking, and 11 *d.* when used for cooking only. (2) 1*l.* 1*s.* per light.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 4 *l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for 600-light meter.	15 Company's test, 17½	Yes -	4 3	2,314	24,126,000	20,194,800 672,900 20,867,700	13	600	115	
1,637	825	- -	(1) (2) 3*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 7*d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 3 *d.*	(1) (2) 2-light 2*s.*, 3-light 3 *s.* per year.	Not prescribed. Company's test, 17	-	-	1,487	12,503,000	10,615,000 402,000 11,017,000	5½	272	97	
2,354	994	4 -	(1) 4 - Contracts 3 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 3 6	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 16 *s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Prescribed illuminating power is maintained.	-	-	1,769	17,506,800	15,637,100 137,695 15,774,795	6½	418	53	
1,280	643	- -	(1) 3*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* (2) 3*s.* 6*d.*	(1) (2) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 8*s.* for 20-light meter.	15 Company's test, 17	Yes -	5 -	1,129	10,361,500	8,817,500 182,400 8,999,900	Cannot be given.	200	40	
6,718	1,600	4 3	(1) 4 - (2) 3 10	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 8 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 16·1	-	-	2,998	31,822,400	26,280,700 3,185,400 29,466,100	14	879	243	
3,478	993	- -	(1) 3 10 Dis. 10 to 42½ per cent. (2) 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for 4-ft. burners, 3*l.* for 5-ft. burners.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 10*s.* for 20-light meter.	15 Not tested.	Yes -	3 10	*2,542	22,586,000	18,473,000 2,313,000 20,786,000	6½	467	173	* Estimated. The Return is for the year ending 31st March 1893.
22,929	4,709	6 -	(1) 2 9 Contracts, 2*s.* 4*d.* (2) 2 4	(1) From 3*s.* 4*d.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 4*s.* for 50-light meter.	12 Company's test, 15	-	-	16,500	165,000,000	140,650,200 12,909,000 153,559,200	35	3,600	642	
31,945	8,204	- -	(1) 3 1 Gas engines, railways, &c., 3*s.* (2) 2 9	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 15*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 15 to 16	Yes -	4 -	21,508	218,410,000	176,735,600 † 24,272,000 201,007,600	About 38	3,700	1,160	† Estimated.
3,504	990	- -	(1) (2) 3 11 3*s.* 8*d.* for cooking, &c.	(1) (2) From 3*s.* 4*d.* for 3-light meter to 5*s.* for 10-light meter, and so on, according to Schedule of Act, 1865.	14 Company's tests, average 14·50	Yes -	5 -	2,176	21,394,000	15,873,900 1,827,840 17,701,740	About 10½	580	207	
5,606	1,270	5 -	(1) 3 9 (2) 3 9 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 3*s.*, upwards (2) 3 -	14 15½	-	-	3,039	28,57[illegible],000	24,035,400 3,057,400 27,092,800	12	728	224	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
DEVONSHIRE *continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Plymouth and Stonehouse Gas Light and Coke.	Plymouth and Stonehouse Gas Acts, 1855, c. 35 -	25,000 50,000 20,000	25,000 50,000 20,000	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ - 7½ „ „ -	12¼ per cent. - 9¾ „ „ 9¾ „ „	–	–	– -	60,000	12,500	12,500	78,157
	1879, c. 143 -	60,000	12,500 Premiums.	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	9 „ „ -	15,000						
		155,000	120,000									
Sidmouth Gas - -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1874, c. 87.	15,000	3,690 3,000	10 per cent. -	2 per cent. - 5 „ „ pref.	2,000	2,000	6 per cent. -	–	–	–	1,655
			6,690									
Torquay Gas - -	Torquay Gas Acts, 1860, c. 75.	21,800	21,800	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	–	– -	30,000	20,860	5,943	25,487
	1865, c. 257 -	*6,250 23,200	6,160 23,200	7 „ „ -	7 „ „							
		*5,000	4,870									
	1878, c. 26 -	30,000	20,860 Premiums. 5,943	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	7,500						
		86,250	82,833									
DORSETSHIRE:												
Dorchester Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	34,000	17,000 5,000 Premiums. 1,080	*10 per cent. - 6 „ „ pref. *Standard rate for sliding scale.	10 per cent. - 6 „ „	8,500	–	– -	17,000	5,000	1,080	6,301
			23,080									
Swanage Gas and Water (Gas Undertaking) (Proprietor, Mr. G. Burt)	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	7,800 7,800	7,800 3,091	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	*See* Column 14	3,900	–	– -	–	–	–	682
		15,600	10,891									
Town and County of Poole Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 92.	9,600 10,520 19,880	9,600 10,520 880	10 per cent. - 4 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	9 per cent. - 4 „ „ 4 „ „	10,000	10,000	5 per cent. -	–	–	–	6,294
		40,000	21,000									
Weymouth Consumers Gas	Weymouth Consumers Gas Act, 1867, c. 103.	30,000	30,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	7,500	7,500	5 per cent. -	–	–	–	12,394
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1875, c. 169.	10,000	7,000 Premiums. 127	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	2,500	2,500	5 „ „				
						10,000	10,000					
		40,000	37,127									
DURHAM:												
Bishop Auckland District Gas	Bishop Auckland District Gas Act, 1877, c. 206.	13,960	13,960	10 per cent. -	10½ per cent. -	20,000	4,450	3½, 3¾, and 4 per cent.	66,040	25,000	2,614	7,176
		66,040	25,000 Premiums. 2,614	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ „ „							
		80,000	41,574									
City of Durham Gas -	City of Durham Gas Act, 1873, c. 126.	30,000 42,000	30,000 27,360	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	7,500 10,500	–	– -	–	–	–	12,731
		72,000	57,360			18,000						
Hartlepool Gas and Water	Hartlepool Gas and Waterworks Acts, 1849, c. 25.	34,000	34,000	10 per cent. -	8½ per cent. -	–	72,000	3½, 3¾, and 4 per cent.	100,000	50,000	18,580	Gas, 40,399
	1855, c. 49 -	66,000	66,000	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „	25,000						Water, 17,660
	1867, c. 32 -	100,000	100,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „	25,000						
	1874, c. 33 -	200,000	103,362 Premiums. 18,580	7 „ „ -	7 „ „	50,000						58,059
	1878, c. 9 - -											
	1890, c. 10 -					100,000						
		400,000	321,942									

nited Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
otal pen-ture ring 892.	Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
,707	8,450	- -	(1) 1 9 (2) 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per lamp.	(1) 3*s.* to 10*s.*, according to size.	14 Company's test, 14·85	Yes -	2 6	80,136	868,588,000	571,054,000 33,789,000 604,843,000	60	10,722	1,710	
,306	349	8 4	(1) (2) 6 3 Dis. 5*d.*	(1) 6*s.*, 12*s.*, and 1*l.*	14 16	–	–	659	5,641,500	3,670,100 759,500 4,429,600	About 4½	About 150	98	The Return relates to the year ended 30th September 1892.
,770	6,717	5 6	(1) (2) 3 3	(1) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 4*s.* for 100-light meter. (2) Provided by Local Board in Torquay. In Cockington 4*s.* for 2-light meter and 5*s.* for 3-light meter.	15 16½	–	–	12,948	132,705,000	112,407,000 9,822,300 122,229,300	About 41½	2,483	811	* Loan converted
4,393	1,908	- -	(1) 3 10 (2) 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp for 10 months.	(1) From 4*s.*	14 Company's tests, average 15·50	Yes -	4 6	3,165	29,814,000	23,331,400 3,248,700 26,580,100	About 10	490	197	
576	106	7 –	(1) 5 – (2) 2*l.* 4*s.* per lamp for eight months.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 10*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Owner's tests, average 15·97	–	–	311	2,920,770	2,070,700 316,600 2,387,300	4	129	53	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
4,056	2,238	6 –	(1) 4 6 Dis. 3*d.* (2) 3 6	(1) All sizes 4*s.* - (2) No charge.	14 15·5	–	–	2,706	25,809,800	19,539,900 2,527,300 22,067,200	14	635	312	
8,217	4,177	4 6	(1) (2) 3 10	(1) 4 –	14 Company's test, 15·53	–	–	5,966	52,698,200	44,424,000 † 5,910,400 50,334,400	About 15	1,246	412	† Estimated.
3,604	3,572	- -	(1) 3*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, and 4*s.* (2) 3*s.* 4*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*	(1) From 3*s.* to 21. 5*s.* according to size. (2) No charge.	14 Company's tests, 15½ to 16½	Yes -	Within district of Local Board, 4 – Without, 4 6	4,089	38,903,100	30,928,000 1,835,000 32,763,000	About 11	1,022	281	
8,394	4,337	4 – Outside borough, 5 –	(1) 2*s.* 8*d.* and 2*s.* 11*d.* Outside borough, 3*s.* 5*d.* and 3*s.* 11*d.* (2) 2 8	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 16	–	–	8,659	80,552,000	67,863,000 6,257,000 74,120,000	15	1,750	307	
Gas. 24,559 Water. 7,259 33,818	Gas. 13,840 Water. 10,401 24,241	In the Hartlepools and Seaton Carew, 5 – Greatham, 6 8	(1) 2 6 Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 6 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) From 3*s.* for 1, 2, and 3-light meters to 3*l.* for 200-light meter.	14 Company's tests, average 15·62	–	–	27,788	259,079,000	214,669,760 28,111,360 242,781,120	58	4,653	1,771	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892. The capital is for Gas and Water combined.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in th

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
DURHAM—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Houghton-le-Spring District Gas	Houghton-le-Spring District Gas Act, 1879, c. 114.	20,000	11,781	10 per cent. -	- -	5,000	5,000	5 per cent. -	–	–	–	1,607
Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas	Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Act, 1869, c. 42.	15,000 15,000 30,000	15,000 15,000 30,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	6,000	2,750	3½ per cent. -	–	–	–	7,645
South Shields Gas - -	South Shields Gas Acts, 1857, c. 6. 1867, c. 24 - 1879, c. 134 - 1886, c. 69 -	91,500 80,000 120,000 291,500	91,500 50,220 Premiums, 29,780 14,000 Premiums, 13,246 198,746	7 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	9½ per cent. - 9½ „ „ -	19,800 20,000 30,000 69,800	46,530	3½ and 4 per cent.	200,000 including premiums.	64,220	43,026	58,455
Spennymoor and Tudhoe Gas	Spennymoor and Tudhoe Gas Act, 1876, c. 128.	12,500 37,500 50,000	12,500 14,375 26,875	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	6,250	–	- -	–	–	–	4,113
Sunderland Gas - -	Sunderland Gas Act, 1857, c. 7.	90,600 100,000 190,600	90,600 52,500 Premiums, 36,865 179,965	10 per cent. - 8½ „ „ -	10 per cent. - 8½ „ „	–	–	- -	100,000	52,500	36,865	79,067
Tudhoe and Sunderland Bridge Gas	Tudhoe and Sunderland Bridge Gas Act, 1877, c. 222.	28,000	14,000	7 per cent. -	7 per cent. -	7,000	–	- -	–		–	2,819
ESSEX:												
Barking Gas - - -	Barking Gas Act, 1867, c. 18.	20,000 30,000 50,000	15,300 —	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	6⅔ per cent. -	12,500	–	- -	–	–	–	2,799
Braintree and Bocking Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1874, c. 87.	12,000 8,000 20,000	12,000 300 12,300	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	4 per cent. - 2⅔ „ „	3,000	3,000	4½ per cent. -	–	–	–	3,032
Chelmsford Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Acts, 1874, c. 87. 1885, c. 64 -	22,325 10,000 10,000 42,325	22,325 10,000 – 32,325	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	7 per cent. - 4⅘ „ „ - - -	10,500	3,000	4 per cent. -	10,000	–	–	7,424
Chigwell, Loughton, and Woodford Gas	Chigwell, Loughton, and Woodford Gas Act, 1873, c. 21. Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 125.	15,000 25,000 10,000 50,000	15,000 21,000 — 36,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - - -	10,000 2,500 12,500	3,750	4½ per cent. -	10,000	–	–	9,648

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
1,278	329	4 – Newbottle, 5 –	(1) 4 – Newbottle, 4 6 (2) 3 6 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 14*s.* for 30-light meter. (2) Provided by Local Board.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	1,005	9,959,300	5,834,200 1,023,317 6,857,517	5½	255	131	
5,121	2,524	5 –	(1) 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* (2) 3 –	(1) (2) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 3*l.* 12*s.* for 100-light meter.	14 14½	–	–	5,297	48,857,000	34,461,000 3,241,000 37,702,000	23	934	430	
43,545	14,910	– –	(1) 2 6 Outside Boroughs of South Shields and Jarrow, 3 3 Dis. 7½, 10, 15, and 20 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 1*s.* per lamp per week (including lighting, cleaning, and extinguishing).	(1) From 4*s.* 4*d.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* 8*s.* for 100-light meter, including meter fittings, and labour of fixing and removal.	16 16·3	Yes –	3 3 Outside borough, 4 –	41,959	442,044,000	345,134,100 *54,224,779 399,358,879	92	8,158	2,520	*Estimated.
2,013	2,100	5 –	(1) 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 13*s.* for 100-light meter.	14 15	–	–	2,069	21,112,000	18,146,300 1,390,000 19,536,300	30	635	189	
64,826	14,241	4 –	(1) 2 – Dis. 1*d.*, to 6*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, and extinguishing.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter and fixing.	12 Company's test, 15½	–	–	64,159	674,621,000	569,542,000 60,855,000 630,397,000	114	11,733	2,532	
2,076	743	5 –	(1) 4 – Dis. 10 per cent. Weardale Iron Company, 2 – Dis. 10 per cent. (2) 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per lamp for 8 months.	(1) From 3*s.* for 1-light meter to 24*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16·2	–	–	2,795	25,228,000	†23,146,900 ‡144,000 23,290,900	6	108	22	†Including 21,316,760 supplied to Weardale Iron Company ‡ Estimated.
1,859	940	6 –	(1) 4*s.* 6*d.* Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. Dis. 12½ per cent. for gas by separate meter for heating and cooking purposes.	(1) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 14*s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 14	–	–	1,314	13,023,100	10,868,400	3	193	—	
2,371	661	6 5	(1) 5 – 4*s.* 6*d.* for cooking, &c. (2) 4 7	(1) (2) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 18*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 14·85	–	–	1,211	11,650,980	8,687,400 1,331,661 10,019,061	5¼	311	116	
5,114	2,310	5 10	(1) 4 – Contracts, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* 9*d.* (2) 3 10	(1) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 10*s.* for 80-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16½ to 17	–	–	3,299	31,818,000	28,241,000 § 359,300 28,600,300	About 13	770	45	§ Estimated.
6,647	3,001	7 –	(1) 4 6 (2) 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 10*s.* for 80-light meter.	14 16	–	–	3,695	32,913,000	32,513,000 400,000 32,913,000	25	710	50	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
ESSEX—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Clacton-on-Sea Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Acts, 1876, c. 41.	5,000	5,000	10 per cent.	3 per cent.	–	1,000	4¼ per cent.	20,000	–	–	1,678
	1885, c. 64	5,000	5,000	10 „ „	3 „ „	7,500						
		20,000	–	7 „ „								
		30,000	10,000									
Colchester Gas	Colchester Gas Acts, 1866, c. 89	20,000	20,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5,000	5,000	4 per cent.	10,000	2,000	666	22,181
	1875, c. 50	20,000	20,000	10 „ „	10 „ „	5,000	3,000	4½ „ „				
		10,000	2,000 Premiums, 666	7 „ „	7 „ „	2,500	–					
						12,500	8,000					
		50,000	42,666									
Grays Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation Acts, 1881, c. 103.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent.	4½ per cent.	2,500	600	4½ per cent.	30,000	15,000	2,194	5,253
	1885, c. 55	30,000	15,000 Premiums, 2,194	7 „ „	3 3/5 „ „	7,500	4,000	4½ „ „				
							800	4 „ „				
		40,000	27,194			10,000	5,400					
Halstead Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 61.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	3,750	3,750	4½ per cent.	5,000	–	–	2,563
		5,000	–	7 „ „								
		15,000		Standard rates for sliding scale.								
Harwich Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1874, c. 87.	12,000	12,000	10 per cent.	7 per cent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,736
		12,000	1,524	7 „ „	5 „ „							
		24,000	13,524									
Ilford Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1873, c. 42.	5,000	5,000	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	–	5,000	5 per cent.	12,500	9,000	1,292	5,203
		2,500	2,500	7 „ „	7 „ „							
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 104.	12,500	9,000 Premiums, 1,292	7 „ „	7 „ „	5,000						
		20,000	17,792									
Lea Bridge District Gas	Lea Bridge Gas Act, 1878, c. 49.	35,000	35,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	25,000	8,750	4 and 4½ per cent.	65,000	23,000	5,859	17,973
		65,000	3,000 Premiums, 5,859	7 „ „	7 „ „							
				Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		100,000	63,859									
Romford Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1874, c. 87.	14,000	14,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	7,500	6,900	4 per cent.	13,000	9,500	3,208	7,041
		3,000	3,000	7 „ „	7 „ „							
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 64.	13,000	9,500 Premiums, 3,208	7 „ „	7 „ „							
				Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		30,000	29,708									
Southend Gas	Southend Gas Act, 1877, c. 194.	9,000	9,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	2,250	2,250	4½ per cent.	38,000	12,500	2,062	9,177
		1,000	1,000	5 „ „	5 „ „							
		10,000	10,000 Premiums, 1,072	7 „ „	7 „ „	2,500	2,500	4 „ „				
	1892, c. 81	28,000	2,500 Premiums 990	7 „ „	7 „ „	7,000	–					
						11,750	4,750					
		48,000	24,562									
Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company (as owners of the Walton-on-the Naze Gas Works)	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 5.	42,000	28,002	8 per cent.	3 per cent.	17,500	9,550	4 and 4½ per cent.	–	–	–	2,829
	Tendring Hundred Waterworks Acts, 1884, c. 243, and 1886, c. 101	28,000	20,080	8 „ „								
		70,000	48,082									

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
1,217	461	6 6	(1) 5 – Dis. 2½ to 5 per cent. (2) 3 *l.* 3 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 18 *s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 15	–	–	705	5,353,000	5,139,500 594,000 5,733,500	4½	200	66	
18,471	3,710	5 –	(1) 3 6 (2) 3 –	(1) From 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter to 18 *s.* for 50-light meter.	14 16·42	–	–	11,000	110,000,000	90,875,000 9,445,600 100,320,600	22	1,600	600	
4,002	1,251	6 – Beyond one mile radius, 6 6	(1) 4 6 (2) 3 *l.* 6 *s.* per lamp for 10 months; 4 *l.* per lamp for 12 months, including lighting, extinguishing, and repairing.	(1) From 5 *s.* for 3-light meter to 18 *s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15	–	–	2,600	25,127,000	20,005,000 *3,750,000 23,755,000	About 10	254	160	* Estimated.
1,994	569	– –	(1) 5 – 4 *s.* 6 *d.* for purposes other than lighting. Dis. 5 per cent. to three large consumers. (2) 4 7	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 14·87	Yes	5 –	1,024	9,504,000	7,647,900 750,400 8,398,300	About, 4½	242	89	
1,797	939	7 1	(1) 4 9 Dis. 6 *d.*	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 7 *s.* for 5-light meter. Larger sizes in proportion.	14 16	–	–	1,259	11,781,000	10,343,200	4	380	–	
3,998	1,205	6 –	(1) 4 8 (2) 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 6 *s.* for 5-light meter to 18 *s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test over 15	–	–	2,372	22,400,000	15,000,000 4,931,000 19,931,000	9	300	250	
12,551	5,422	– –	(1) 4 6 (2) 4 –	(1) From 4 *s.* for 5-light meter to 1 *l.* 14 *s.* for 100-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Average, 14·91	Yes	5 –	7,609	73,237,100	55,516,000 9,719,000 65,235,000	31½	1,324	756	
4,684	2,357	– –	(1) 4 *s.* 2 *d.*; outside one mile circle, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* 15 *s.* per lamp extinguished at full moon; 4 *l.* per lamp burning twelve months. Hornchurch, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*	(1) From 5 *s.* for 3-light meter to 10 *s.* for 10-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15·5	Yes	4 6 Outside 1-mile circle, 4 9	2,982	29,641,000	25,209,200 2,461,565 27,670,765	13¼	493	177	
7,385	1,792	– –	(1) 4 5 Heating, 4 *s.* (2) 4 – (estimated.)	(1) From 6 *s.* for 3-light meter to 14 *s.* for 20-light meter.	15 15·45	Yes	4 6	3,413	36,063,000	30,485,300 2,831,600 33,316,900	27	882	358	
1,471	1,358	7 6	(1) 7 6 (2) 6 9	(1) From 10 *s.* for 3-light meter, and so on upwards.	14 Estimated by Company, 14	–	–	162	†1,187,000	506,100 287,900 794,000	2	28	48	† Estimated. The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892. The capital and revenue relate to both Gas and Water Undertakings combined.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
ESSEX—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Gas and Coke	Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Gas Act, 1869, c. 39.	20,000	20,000	10 per cent. -	6 per cent. -	5,500	5,500	4 and 4½ per cent.	25,000	–	–	5,823	1
		5,000	4,600	7 „ „ -	5 „ „								
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	25,000	–	7 „ „ -	- - -	6,250							
		50,000	24,600	Standard rates for sliding scale.		11,750							
West Ham Gas - -	West Ham Gas Acts, 1856, c. 59.	80,000	80,000	10 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	19,999	88,284	4 per cent. -	250,000	36,500	11,864	121,238	2
	1869, c. 22 -	150,000	150,000	10 „ „ -	8 „ „ -	37,500							
	1889, c. 160 -	250,000	36,500 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	5 „ „ -	102,501							
		480,000	11,864	Standard rates for sliding scale.		160,000							
			278,364										
FLINTSHIRE:													
Buckley Gas - - -	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 64.	5,000	4,218	10 per cent. -	- - -	1,250	–	- -	–	–	–	313	3
Connah's Quay Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 9.	15,000	4,520	8 per cent. -	- - -	3,800	3,500	4½ and 5 per cent.	–	–	–	806	4
Flint Gas and Water -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 92.	7,000	6,702	10 per cent. -	7 per cent. -	2,500	500	4½ per cent. -	–	–	–	2,074	5
		3,000	–	7 „ „									
		10,000											
Holywell Station (*British Gas Light Company)	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 61.	10,413	10,413	10 per cent. -	10 per cent.† -	5,000	–	- -	–	–	–	2,622	6
		10,000	3,674	7 „ „ -	7 „ „								
		20,413	14,087										
Mold Gas and Water -	Mold Gas and Water Act, 1867, c. 76.	12,000	12,000	10 per cent. -	9 per cent. -	3,000	3,000	4 per cent. -	25,000	6,000	1,538	3,169	7
		25,000	6,000 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	3½ per cent. for half year.	6,200							
	Mold Water Act, 1892, c. 80.	37,000	1,538			9,200							
			19,538										
Prestatyn Gas (Proprietor, H. D. Pochin, Esq.	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1892, c. 196.	5,000	–	10 per cent. -	- - -	1,250	–	- -	–	–	–	–	8
Rhyl Gas - - -	- - -	–	–	- - -	*9¼ per cent.* -	*8,750*	–	- -	*15,000*	–	–	*2,413*	9
GLAMORGANSHIRE:													
Aberdare and Aberaman Consumers Gas	Aberdare and Aberaman Consumers Gas Acts, 1869, c. 102.	30,000	30,000	10 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	7,500	–	- -	–	–	–	9,016	10
	1874, c. 64 -	10,000	–	7 „ „ -	- - -	2,500							
		40,000				10,000							
Barry and Cadoxton Gas and Water	Barry and Cadoxton Gas and Water Acts, 1886, c. 37.	14,400	14,400	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	3,600	8,400	5 per cent. -	19,200	19,200	1,198	5,450	11
	1889, c. 189 -	19,200	19,200 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	3½ „ „ -	4,800							
		33,600	1,198			8,400							
			34,798										
Bridgend (Glamorganshire) Gas and Water	Bridgend (Glamorganshire) Gas and Water Act, 1869, c. 51.	11,000	11,000	10 per cent. -	3 per cent. -	2,750	4,950 Deb. Stock.	4½ per cent. -	–	–	–	3,615	12
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1875, c. 169.	18,000	11,996	7 „ „ ord. or 6 „ „ pref.	5 „ „ -	4,500							
		29,000	22,996			7,250							

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
1	4,031	1,792	- -	(1) 4 6 (2) 3 3	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 15·5	Yes	5 -	2,486	25,169,000	18,000,000 3,000,000 21,000,000	15	500	250	
2	101,067	20,171	- -	(1) 3 2 (2) 2 10	(1) From 4*s.* for 3 and 5-light meters to 15 *s.* for 50-light meter.	16 16·69	Yes	3 -	71,339	688,234,192	576,908,300 66,328,850 643,237,150	227	9,000	2,966	
3	288	25	5 6	(1) 4 6	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2 or 3-light meter to 12 *s.* for 30-light meter.	15 No official tests.	-	-	167	1,283,000	1,173,000	2¾	76	-	
4	447	359	7 -	(1) 6 8 Dis. 10 per cent. (2) 4 -	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 6*s.* 6 *d.* for 10-light meter.	15 19	-	-	156	1,290,000	750,000 180,300 930,300	2	84	34	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
5	1,315	759	6 8	(1) 5 8 Dis. 5 per cent. Large consumers, 4 8 (2) 2 *l.* 14 *s.* per lamp.	(1) 5*s.*, 6*s.*, 8*s.*, and 10*s.* 8*d.*, according to size.	14 No official tests.	-	-	777	6,487,000	4,855,800 986,700 5,842,500	3½	121	92	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
6	2,052	570	5 6	(1) 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) Greenfield and Bagillt, 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 15 *s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 15·38	-	-	1,053	10,833,600	7,867,500 1,008,852 8,876,352	5½	253	87	* This Company also owns stations at Hull, Norwich, Trowbridge, and the Potteries. † The profits realised up to 31st December 1892 have been 5,071 *l.* 9 *s.* 9*d.* less than the authorised dividends.
7	1,667	1,502	4 *s.* 10 *d.* to 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	(1) 3 *s.* 10 *d.* to 5 *s.* 4 *d.* (2) 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp per month, including lighting and cleaning.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 18	-	-	819	8,211,000	6,947,000 793.000 7,740,000	5¼	309	69	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
8	-	-	6 -	- - -	- - -	15	-	-	-	—	—	-	-	-	Works not constructed.
9	*1,660*	*753*	-	(1) *3 9* *Cooking stoves and gas engines, 3 s. 4 d.* (2) *3 9* *Dis. 3 d.*	(1) *From 4 s. for 3-light meter to 1 l. 10 s. for 50-light meter.* (2) 6 -	*15* *Company's test, 16*	*Yes*	*4 -*	*1,314*	*11,067,680*	*9,574,200* *579,013* *10,153,213*	*8*	*680*	*172*	*The Return is for period of six months ended 31st October 1891.* *A Return for a later period cannot be obtained as the Undertaking was sold to the Rhyl Gas Commissioners on 31st December 1892, and the books and documents of the Company destroyed.*
10	5,216	3,800	5 -	(1) 4 3 4 6 in outlying districts. (2) 4 -	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 60-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 15*	-	-	‡ 4,510	42,263,800	32,505,800 5,409,300 37,915,100	About 20	993	412	‡ Mixture of small and large coal.
11	4,320	1,130	5 -	(1) (2) 4 2 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 18*s.* for 50-light meter. (2) 4 -	15 About 16	-	-	2,626	26,100,000	18,187,100 5,958,000 24,145,100	16	480	378	The Return relates to the Gas Undertaking only.
12	2,401	1,214	5 -	(1) 5 - Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 4 -	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's tests average 16	-	-	1,400	11,727,000	9,185,200 1,294,300 10,479,500	3½	325	104	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
LAMORGANSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Cardiff Gas Light and Coke	Cardiff Gas Acts, 1837, c. 19.	20,000	20,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	–	- -	250,000	49,160	840	108,793
	1854, c. 33 -	40,000	40,000	8 „ „ -	8 „ „ -	62,500						
	1870, c. 75 -	100,000	100,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „							
		*45,000	45,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „							
	1887, c. 39 -	250,000	49,160	5 „ „ -	5 „ „							
		455,000	Premiums, 840									
			255,000									
Cwm Avon Works Proprietors (Wright, Butler, & Co., Limited)	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1885, c. 64.	4,500	4,500	10 per cent. -	*See* Col. 14 -	1,750	–	- -	–	–	–	658
		2,500	2,500	7 „ „								
		7,000	7,000									
Ferndale Gas Light and Coke and Waterworks	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	5,000	–	- -	10,000	–	–	2,725
		10,000	–	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		20,000										
Garw and Ogmore Gas -	Garw and Ogmore Gas Act, 1891, c. 84.	20,000	702	- -	- - -	5,000	–	- -	–	–	–	–
Llynvi Valley Gas -	Llynvi Valley Gas Act, 1868, c. 133.	10,000	9,200	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	2,500	2,000	4½ per cent. -	–	–	–	2,035
Merthyr-Tydfil Gas -	Merthyr-Tydfil Gas Act, 1868, c. 77.	11,550	11,550	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	6,961	–	- -	–	–	–	11,947
		18,450	13,200	7 „ „ -	7 „ „							
		3,300	3,300	5 „ „ -	5 „ „ pref.							
		33,300	28,050									
Pontypridd Gas Light and Coke	Pontypridd Gas Act, 1850, c. 50.	6,000	6,000	- - -	10 per cent., and 17½ per cent. in respect of arrears.	3,000	3,000 Deb. Stock.	7½ per cent. -	–	–	–	8,027
Rhymney Valley Gas and Water	Rhymney Valley Gas and Water Act, 1892, c. 190.	50,000	11,674	- - -	- - -	12,500	–	- -	–	–	–	580
Swansea Gas Light -	Swansea Gas Acts, 1830, c. 17.	6,000	6,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	25,000	19,100	3½ per cent. -	94,000	94,000	24,301	46,196
	1861, c. 41 -	94,000	94,000 Premiums, 24,301	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -							
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 125.	50,000	25,000 Premiums, 10,301	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	12,500	11,308	4 „ „	50,000	25,000	10,301	
		150,000				37,500	30,408		144,000	119,000	34,602	
			159,602									
Ystrad Gas and Water -	Ystrad Gas and Water Act, 1868, c. 56.	25,000	25,000	10 per cent. -	9 per cent. -	–	20,000	5 per cent. -	40,000	29,845	10,155	19,867
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 69.	15,000	15,000	10 „ „ -	9 „ „							
	Ystrad Gas and Water Act, 1874, c. 144.	–	–									
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	40,000	29,845 Premiums, 10,155	7 „ „ -	6 „ „ -	10,000						
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	–	–	- - -	- - -	10,000						
	Ystrad Gas and Water Works Act, 1890, c. 160.	70,000	–	7 per cent. - Standard rates for sliding scale.	- - -	17,500	–	-	70,000			
		150,000	80,000			37,500			110,000			

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
1	89,038	19,755	3 6 Outside Cardiff and Penarth, 4 –	(1) 3 – Outside Cardiff and Penarth. 3 6 (2) 2 *l.* 16 *s.* per lamp, including cleaning, lighting, and repairing.	(1) From 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for 3-light meter to 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for 150-light meter.	16 Company's tests average 17·68	–	–	68,685	648,632,100	542,706,000 47,260,480 589,966,480	109	10,756	2,440	* Loan converted.
2	653	5	6 –	(1) 5 – Large manufacturing companies, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 5 –	6 *s.* for 5-light meter, and other sizes in proportion.	14 Not tested.	–	–	348	3,453,900	2,430,928 118,985 2,549,913	4¾	50	26	
3	1,837	888	- -	(1) 5 – (2) 3 *l.* 7 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 6 *s.* for 60-light meter.	14 Company's test, 14	Yes	- 6 10	1,286	12,560,600	8,317,800 1,748,600 10,066,400	7¼	226	123	The Return relates to the Gas Undertaking only. Water not supplied.
4	–	–	5 –	- - - - -	- - - - -	16	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–	Works not yet constructed.
5	1,575	469	6 6	(1) 5 – Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 4 –	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter.	14 16	–	–	1,129	10,335,100	6,809,400 747,500 7,556,900	17	335	136	
6	9,333	2,614	5 – Public lamps, 3 6	(1) 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 8 *d.*, according to consumption. Out districts, 4 – (2) 3 *l.* 5 *s.* per lamp. Out districts, 4 *l.* 5 *s.* per lamp (365 nights), including gas at 5 cubic feet per hour, all service, repairs, and maintenance.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 60-light meter.	14 15	–	–	5,971	60,965,700	52,015,400 † 5,105,786 57,121,186	About 22½	1,380	279	† Estimated.
7	6,167	1,860	8 –	(1) 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 10 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter.	12 14	–	–	4,462	41,427,834	32,243,900 6,569,700 38,813,600	21	808	331	
8	378	202	6 –	(1) 5 6 (2) 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp per annum.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 20-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15	–	–	361	2,347,500	1,777,500 ‡ 500,000 2,277,500	5½	154	59	‡ Estimated. Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
9	35,577	10,619	3 6 Without the Borough, 5 –	(1) 3 4 Without, 4 8 (2) 3 – Without, 4 –	(1) From 3 *s.* to 11 *l.* 10 *s.*, according to size.	15 15½ to 15¾	–	–	24,982 Including cannel coal.	249,512,000	196,035,000 24,251,000 220,286,000	77	4,049	1,441	
10	13,737	6,13	- -	(1) 4 3 Stoves and gas engines, 4 *s.* Contracts, 3 7 (2) 3 9	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 16 *s.* for 30-light meter. (2) Provided by Local Board.	14 Company's tests average 15½	Yes	- 6 *s.* and 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	6,750	67,801,800	51,822,000 6,305,400 58,127,400	24	1,365	457	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued*.													
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Bristol United Gas Light	Bristol United Gas Acts, 1853, c. 84. 1873, c. 58 1876, c. 107 1877, c. 84 1891, c. 129	*1,022,500	888,500	5 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	255,625	222,120	4 per cent. -	134,000	–	–	263,739	1
Cheltenham Gas Light and Coke	Cheltenham Gas Acts, 1819, c. 17.	25,000	25,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	17,500	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	49,322	2
	1856, c. 30 -	50,000	50,000	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	17,500							
	1872, c. 184 -	80,000	70,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	20,000							
		155,000	145,000			37,500							
Cirencester Gas - -	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1891, c. 145.	12,000	12,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	6,250	2,900	4 per cent. -	8,000	5,400	1,880	6,657	3
		5,000	5,000	5 „ „ -	2½ „ „ -								
		8,000	5,400	7 „ „ -	3½ „ „ -								
		25,000	Premiums, 1,880	Standard rates for sliding scale.									
			24,280										
Dursley Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1888, c. 126.	5,000	5,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	1,750	–	- -	2,000	500	475	1,770	4
		2,000	500	7 „ „									
		7,000	Premiums. 475	Standard rates for sliding scale.									
			5,975										
Gloucester Gas Light -	Gloucester Gas Acts, 1820, c. 10 - - 1834, c. 52 -	25,000	25,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	6,250	24,400	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	–	–	–	31,813	5
	1856, c. 118 -	21,400	21,400	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	5,350							
	1872, c. 5 - -	53,600	50,880	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	13,400							
		100,000	97,280			25,000							
Stroud Gas Light and Coke	Stroud Gas Act, 1864, c. 40.	18,000	18,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	10,000	5,000	5 per cent. -	–	–	–	14,409	6
		22,000	7,500	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „								
		40,000	25,500										
HAMPSHIRE:													
Aldershot Gas and Water	Aldershot Gas and Water Act, 1866, c. 203.	25,000	25,000	10 per cent. -	10⅔ per cent. -	6,200	6,200	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	16,576	7
		4,500	4,500	5 „ „ pref.	5 „ „	–	–						
			19,170	6 „ „ -	6 „ „ pref.	–	–				(6,863 *l.* realised, but not under auction clauses.)		
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Acts, 1879, c. 159.	25,000	5,000 Premiums, 6,863	7 „ „ -	7⅔ „ „ -	6,250	4,100	4 „ „					
	1890, c. 183 -	20,000	–	7 „ „ -	- - -	5,000	–	- -	20,000				
		74,500	60,533			17,450	10,300						
Alton Gas and Coke -	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1890, c. 206.	2,500	2,500	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	2,000	2,300	4 per cent. -	5,500	–	–	2,194	8
		5,500	–	7 „ „ -									
		8,000		Standard rates for sliding scale.									
Basingstoke Gas - -	Basingstoke Gas Act, 1887, c. 66.	11,100	11,100	*10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	7,750	–	- -	15,000	2,000	1,067	6,129	9
		5,550	5,550	5 „ „ -	5 „ „								
		15,000	2,000	*7 „ „ -	7 „ „								
		31,650	Premiums, 1,067	*Standard rates for sliding scale.									
			19,717										

* *Note.*—Under the Company's Act of 1891 the nominal amounts of the authorised share capital of 511,250 *l.*, and the paid up share capital of 444,250 *l.* (on which premiums amounting to 210,679 *l.* had been paid), which were entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent., were converted into 1,022,500 *l.* authorised share capital and 888,500 *l.* paid up share capital entitled to a dividend of 5 per cent.

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet. 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.				s. d.						
211,055	52,684	4 6	(1) 2 10 Outside Borough, 3 s. and 3 s. 4 d. Dis. 2 d. to consumers of 1,000,000 cubic feet and upwards, per annum. (2) 2 8 Outside Borough, 2 s. 8 d. and 3 s.	(1) From 3s. for 3-light meter to 5 l. 8 s. for 300-light meter.	City testing place, 14½ At Works, 15 City, 15·68	–	–	176,352 and 25 gallons of carburine.	1,616,075,000	1,314,311,287 149,466,157 1,463,777,444	264½	22,60	6,733	
38,689	10,633	4 – In out parishes, 5 –	(1) 2 6 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 2 4 Dis. 5 per cent. Out parishes, 2 6 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 1s. for 3-light meter to 18 s. for 250-light meter.	15 16·08	–	–	28,137	328,274,000	286,083,500 27,489,768 313,573,268	83½	6,137	1,792	
5,117	1,540	- -	(1) 4 3 Dis. 5 per cent., and 10 per cent. extra if used for cooking, &c. (2) 3 l. 5 s. per lamp. 2 l. 7 s. 6 d. lighted to 11.30 p.m.	(1) 4 –	15 Company's test, average 17·9	Yes -	4 3	3,046	27,650,000	22,727,100 2,799,000 25,526,100	9	630	207	
1,083	687	- -	(1) 4 – (2) 1 l. 12 s. per lamp.	(1) 3 s. to 4 s.	15 Company's tests, average not less than 15½	Yes -	4 1	869	8,037,300	7,132,300 380,000 7,512,300	8	244	63	
27,086	4,727	5 – Beyond one mile from city boundary, 6 –	(1) 2 6 Dis. 5 per cent. Dis. 10 per cent. to consumers of 1,500,000 cubic feet and upwards per annum, and a further discount of 5 per cent. upon net amount. (2) 2 6 Dis. 10 per cent., and a further discount of 5 per cent. upon net amount.	(1) From 3s. for 3-light meter to 2 l. 12 s. for 200-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	15 16·39	–	–	20,557	220,698,780	182,584,600 17,386,100 199,970,700	39½	3,525	1,060	
11,748	2,661	5 –	(1) 3 2 (2) 3 l. per lamp lighted whole year. 2 l. per lamp lighted six months.	(1) From 6 s. for 3-light meter to 4 l. for 500-light meter.	13 16·24	–	–	8,985	86,360,000	62,767,800 7,225,000 69,992,800	59	1,404	420	
11,132	5,444	- -	(1) (2) 3 1	(1) From 6 s. 8 d. for 3-light meter to 1 l. 10 s. for 60-light meter. (2) Provided by Local Board.	15 Company's tests, average, 15·75	Yes; upon 30,000 l.	3 8 Dividend increased or reduced by 3 s. per cent. for every 1 d. reduction or increase in price of gas.	6,700	67,798,000	60,256,000 3,173,300 63,429,300	11½	520	212	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
2,065	129	- -	(1) (2) 4 6 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) 3 s. up to 5 lights, and 6 s. for 6 lights and upwards. (2) No charge.	15 Company's tests, 16½	Yes -	4 6	988	9,802,100	7,870,600 831,868 8,702,468	6½	215	90	
4,628	1,501	- -	(1) (2) 4 s. 2 d. to consumers of under 200,000 cubic feet per annum. 3 s. 9 d. above that quantity. (2) 3 – (Estimated.)	(1) From 3s. for 3-light meter to 1 l. for 100-light meter.	15 Company's tests, average 15·60	Yes -	4 2	3,171	29,341,800	22,046,500 3,242,100 25,288,600	8	440	172	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
HAMPSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Bournemouth Gas and Water	Bournemouth Gas and Water Acts, 1873, c. 73 - -	50,000	50,000	*10 per cent. -	13 per cent. -	25,000	25,000	4 per cent. -	150,000	115,000	45,640	60,541
		10,000	10,000	6 „ „ pref.	6 „ „ -	–	–					
		40,000	40,000	*7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	–	21,250	4 „ „				
	1878, c. 202 -	150,000	115,000 Premiums,	*7 „ „ - *Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 „ „ -	37,500	Premiums, 1,020					
		250,000	45,640			62,500						
			260,640				47,270					
Christchurch Gas - -	Christchurch Gas Act, 1877, c. 146.	25,000	18,080	10 per cent. -	2½ per cent. -	8,750	–	- -	10,000	–	–	2,199
		10,000	–	7 „ „								
		35,000										
Fareham Gas and Coke -	Fareham Gas Act, 1865, c. 24.	10,000	9,200 Premiums, 388	8 per cent. -	6 per cent. -	2,500	600	4¼ per cent. -	4,045	3,245	388	3,178
							400	4¾ „ „				
							200	4 „ „				
			9,588				1,200					
Gosport Gas and Coke -	Gosport Gas Acts, 1865, c. 64. 1873, c. 152.	50,000	37,500	10 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	12,500	4,900	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	13,727
			11,500	5 „ „ pref.	5 „ „							
			49,000									
Havant Gas - - -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	3,000	3,000	10 per cent. -	6 per cent. -	3,250	3,250	4½ and 5 per cent.	10,000	1,500	391	1,846
		10,000	1,500 Premiums, 391	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	4 „ „							
		13,000	4,891									
North Camp and Farnboro' District Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 131.	20,000	9,500	10 per cent. -	2 per cent. -	–	–	- -	10,000	–	–	1,602
		10,000	–	7 „ „								
		30,000										
Portsea Island Gas Light	Portsea Island Gas Acts, 1821, c. 73.	31,800	31,800	10 per cent. -	13 per cent. -	–	–	- -	100,000	–	–	97,870
	1852, c. 13 -	30,000	30,000	10 „ „ -	13 „ „ -	9,012	Stock, 9,012	5 per cent.				
	1861, c. 121 -	30,000	30,000	10 „ „ -	13 „ „ -	22,950	Mortgage,					
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 69.	100,000	100,000	9 „ „ -	12 „ „ -	25,000	500	5 „ „				
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 99.	100,000	–	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	- - -	25,000	–					
		291,800	191,800			81,962	9,512					
Southampton Gas Light and Coke	Southampton Gas Acts, 1848, c. 14.	50,000	50,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	16,660	16,660	5 per cent. -	100,000	80,000	28,806	61,647
	1865, c. 142 -	20,000	20,000	5 „ „ -	5 „ „ -	15,000	15,000	5 „ „				
		60,000	60,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „							
	1876, c. 136 -	100,000	79,987 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	25,000	5,000	5 „ „				
		230,000	28,806			56,660	36,660					
			238,793									
Winchester Water and Gas	Winchester Water and Gas Act, 1865, c. 38.	61,500	61,500	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	15,000	15,000	4 per cent. -	40,000	9,500	5,045	19,058
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 127.	40,000	9,500 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	10,000						
		101,500	5,045			25,000						
			76,045									
York Town and Blackwater Gas and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1890, c. 206.	3,000	2,625 Premiums.	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	1,250	750	5 per cent. -	2,000	–	–	1,506
		2,000	450	7 „ „								
		5,000	3,075	Standard rates for sliding scale.								

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31 December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
40,241	20,300	- -	(1) 3 6 Dis. 2½ and 5 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3 6 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 14*s.* for 100-light meter. (2) Public property.	14 Company's test, 15·25	Yes -	4 6	19,229	208,424,000	174,524,000 13,626,000 188,150,000	57	2,854	1,051	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
1,695	504	6 6	(1) 5 – A reduction of 10 per cent. for cooking purposes. (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp for nine months.	(1) From 6*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* for 100-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 16	–	–	937	9,100,000	7,200,000 700,000 7,900,000	10	215	83	
2,581	597	5 3	(1) 3 9	(1) 12½ per cent. on cost of meter.	14 15 to 16	–	–	1,346	*12,750,000	†10,606,900	About 6½	About 340	–	* Estimated. † Including 1,100 cubic feet of gas estimated to have been supplied to two special lamps during part of year.
9,897	3,830	4 6	(1) 3*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 9*d.* (2) 3*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) Meter rent, 1*d.* to 2*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.	14 Company's test, 15·33	–	–	7,435	67,858,200	53,122,700 7,596,000 60,718,700	22	900	335	
1,317	529	- -	(1) 4 2 (2) 3*l.* per lamp.	(1) 3*s.* to 8*s.*, according to agreement.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes -	5 –	848	8,376,000	6,877,140 577,500 7,454,640	6	182	55	
1,422	180	7 –	(1) 4 6	(1) From 5*s.* upwards. (2) 3 9	15 Company's tests, 16 and upwards.	–	–	743	6,682,000	5,895,800	About 6	100	‡12	‡ Lighted on one evening only as an experiment.
73,446	24,424	- -	(1) 2 4 (2) 2 –	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 50-light meter.	14 14·86	Yes -	3 4	62,245	621,998,000	540,930,600 55,136,000 596,066,600	149	10,300	2,086	
47,043	14,604	4*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 5*s.* 6*d.*	(1) (2) 2*s.* 10*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* Dis. 5 per cent. to local authorities and 2½ per cent. to public companies. Shirley and Freemantle contract charge of 2*l.* 6*s.* per lamp for 10 months. Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* for 150-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority, except the New Forest Highway Board.	14 Company's test, 15·22	–	–	30,028	328,631,000	287,938,700 23,813,100 311,751,800	108¾	5,799	1,437	
12,573	6,485	5 –	(1) (2) 3 6	(1) From 8*s.* for 5-light meter to 14*s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15·50	–	–	6,425	62,479,800	55,350,000 § 1,426,000 56,776,000	Cannot be given.	875	15	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined. § Estimated. Including amount consumed by sewer gas destructors fitted to public lamps.
1,244	262	- -	(1) 4 7 Dis. according to consumption. (2) 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* to 14*s.*	15 15 to 16	Yes -	4 9	675	6,535,360	4,776,000 400,000 5,176,000	4½	170	68	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
HEREFORDSHIRE:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Leominster Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1873, c. 42.	5,000 4,000 9,000	5,000 2,500 7,500	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	–	500	4½ per cent. -	–	–	–	3,154
HERTFORDSHIRE:												
Elstree and Boreham Wood Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 69.	10,000	6,800	10 per cent. -	2½ per cent. -	–	1,700 900 2,600	5 per cent. - 6 „ „	–	–	–	880
Great Berkhampstead Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 125.	7,000 5,000 12,000	7,000 1,000 Premiums, 492 8,492	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	3,000	1,500 Premiums, 12 1,512	4 per cent. -	5,000	1,000	492	2,867
Hatfield Gas - -	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 125.	3,000 7,000 10,000	3,000 500 Premiums, 324 3,824	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	2,500	500	4 per cent. -	7,000	500	324	1,796
Hemel Hempsted District Gas	Hemel Hempsted District Gas Act, 1878, c. 78.	12,000 5,500 20,000 37,500	12,000 5,500 – 17,500	10 per cent. - 10 „ „ - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	8⅓ per cent. - 6⅔ „ „	9,400	3,000	4 per cent. -	20,000	–	–	4,703
Hertford Gas Light -	Hertford Gas Act, 1864, c. 56.	13,000 12,000 25,000	12,990 1,000 2,000 15,990	10 per cent. - 6 „ „ pref. 7½ „ „ -	7 per cent. - 5½ „ „ pref. 7 „ „	6,000	–	- -	12,000	2,000	–	6,605
Hoddesdon Gas and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1886, c. 19.	10,000 6,000 16,000	10,000 2,000 Premiums, 968 12,968	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ per cent. - 5½ „ „	4,000	3,000	3¾ per cent. -	6,000	2,000	968	3,057
Rickmansworth Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1885, c. 55.	10,733 5,000 15,733	10,500 1,500 Premiums, 145 12,145	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ per cent. - 5¼ „ „	3,933	400	4 per cent. -	5,000	1,500	145	2,526
St. Albans Gas - -	St. Albans Gas Act, 1870, c. 38.	10,000 18,000 28,000	10,000 10,000 20,000	7½ per cent. - 6 „ „ -	7½ per cent. - 6 „ „	7,000	–	- -	–	–	–	10,541
Ware Gas Light and Coal and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1890, c. 183.	8,500 8,000 16,500	8,500 –	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 per cent. -	4,125	2,300	4 per cent. -	8,000	–	–	3,580
Watford Gas and Coke -	Watford Gas Acts, 1871, c. 193. 1883, c. 41 -	14,800 10,200 } & 5,000 } 60,000 90,000	14,800 15,200 7,000 Premiums, 4,689 41,689	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	12¾ per cent. - 9¾ „ „ 9¾ „ „	15,000	–	- -	60,000	7,000	4,689	13,066

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31 December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
1	2,475	679	5 10	(1) 3 9 (2) 3 6	(1) From 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for 3-light meter to 14 *s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16½	–	–	1,429	15,312,000	11,970,400 1,056,400 13,026,800	4½	418	111	
2	565	315	6 –	(1) 5 6	(1) From 5 *s.* for 2-light meter to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 16·5	–	–	339	3,078,000	2,667,200	About 5	75	–	
3	1,942	925	– –	(1) (2) 4 7	(1) From 5 *s.* for 2-light meter to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter. (2) Provided by local authorities.	15 Company's test, 16½	Yes	4 7	1,068	11,636,000	9,215,900 864,756 10,080,656	5½	295	147	
4	1,455	341	– –	(1) 3 11 (2) 3 1	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter.	15 Company's test, 17	Yes	4 3	879	8,287,000	6,711,400 434,310 7,145,710	4	132	53	
5	3,183	1,520	– –	(1) 5 – Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) £.480 for 242 lamps, for 9½ months: two extra lamps at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 10 *s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes	5 3	1,782	18,595,100	14,664,400 2,097,557 16,761,957	14½	428	248	
6	5,452	1,153	6 –	(1) (2) 4 6 Dis. 5 per cent. Cookers and gas engines, 4 *s.* Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) (2) 4 –	14 Average, 16	–	–	2,700	28,000,000	22,000,000 1,300,000 23,300,000	About 8	466	180	
7	2,066	991	– –	(1) 4 2 (2) 2 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp, seven months.	(1) 5 –	14 Company's test, 16	Yes	5 –	1,302	14,065,600	10,702,200 1,939,900 12,642,100	9	300	166	
8	1,325	1,201	– –	(1) 4 7 (2) 2 *l.* 5 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 5 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes	4 7	978	10,354,700	7,928,600 955,000 8,883,600	5	220	101	
9	9,057	1,484	5 –	(1) 3 4 (2) 3 –	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test. 16½	–	–	4,509	42,706,000	41,169,640 5,135,246 46,304,886	20	888	310	
0	2,190	1,390	– –	(1) 3 11½ (2) 3 11½ Dis. 2½ per cent.	(2) 4 *s.* to 1 *l.*, according to size. (2) No charge.	15 Company's test, 16	Yes	4 9	1,263	11,866,000	9,271,932 1,525,352 10,797,284	About 4½	271	121	
1	9,213	3,853	– –	(1) 3 4 (2) 3 4 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 3 *l.* 12 *s.* for 100-light meter.	15 15	Yes	4 3	6,168	63,820,000	56,480,600 4,158,834 60,639,434	17¾	1,230	305	* Loan converted.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
HUNTINGDON:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Huntingdon and Godmanchester Gas and Coke.	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1890, c. 99.	12,000	12,000	10 per cent. - Standard rate for sliding scale.	8 per cent. -	3,000	500	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	4,136	1
St. Ives (Hunts) Gas -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 119.	10,000 2,500 12,500	10,000 –	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 per cent. -	3,125	600	4½ per cent. -	2,500	–	–	2,144	2
St. Neots Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	5,500 5,500 11,000	5,500 –	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10½ per cent. -	2,750	–	- - -	5,500	–	–	1,853	3
ISLE OF WIGHT:													
Newport (Isle of Wight) Gas	Newport (Isle of Wight) Gas Act, 1870, c. 5.	20,000 10,000 30,000	20,000 –	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10 per cent. -	7,500	–	- -	–	–	–	6,656	4
Ryde Gas Light - -	Ryde Gas Act, 1866, c. 54.	18,750 31,250 50,000	18,750 27,500 46,250	9 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	9 per cent. - 7 „ „	12,500	–	- -	–	–	–	11,176	5
Sandown Gas and Coke -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	10,000 10,000 20,000	10,000 –	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 per cent. -	5,000	–	- -	10,000	–	–	2,766	6
Shanklin Gas - -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	10,000 10,000 20,000	10,000 3,300 Premiums, 507 13,807	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 per cent. - 4 5/16 „ „	5,000	1,500	4 per cent. -	10,000	3,300	507	3,131	7
Ventnor Gas and Water	Ventnor Gas and Water Act, 1866, c. 47. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	30,000 27,500 57,500	30,000 8,900 Premiums, 279 39,179	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	8 per cent. - 5⅜ „ „ -	7,500 5,000 12,500	7,500 1,250 8,750	4½ and 4½ per cent.	27,500	8,900	279	8,423	8
KENT:													
Broadstairs Gas - -	Broadstairs Gas Act, 1875, c. 27. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	6,000 6,000 † 2,000 20,000 34,000	6,000 6,000 2,000 2,000 Premiums, 919 16,919	*10 per cent. - * 7 „ „ - 5 „ „ pref. * 7 „ „ - *Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ 5 „ „ 7 „ „	5,000	–	- -	20,000	2,000	919	5,767	9
Bromley Gas Consumers	Bromley Gas Acts, 1865, c. 286. 1879, c. 1 -	70,000 100,000 170,000	70,000 35,510 Premiums, 13,818 119,328	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	11½ per cent. - 8½ „ „ -	17,500 25,000 42,500	25,000	4 per cent. -	100,000	35,510	13,818	35,185	10
Canterbury Gas and Water	Canterbury Gas and Water Acts, 1822, c. 34. 1824, c. 34 - 1866, c. 99 - 1873, c. 42 - 1890, c. 27 -	Gas, 15,000 Water, 7,500 Gas, 20,000 9,000§ Water, 30,000 20,000 Gas, 36,000 Water, 15,000 152,500	15,000 7,500 20,000 9,000 30,000 20,000 2,000 Premiums, 1,938 105,438	- 8 per cent. - Standard rate for sliding scale.	- 8 per cent. -	1,875 – 7,500 5,000 9,000 3,750 27,125	6,500	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	36,000 15,000 51,000	2,000	1,938	Gas, 20,953 Water, 7,030 27,983	11

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
1	3,136	1,000	- -	(1) 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.* (2) Huntingdon, 4*s.*, and 98*l.* 12*s.* per annum for repairs, lighting, &c.; Godmanchester, 5*s.* 11*d.*, including, cleaning, lighting, &c.	(1) From 6*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 20-light meter.	15 Company's test, average 15⅝	Yes -	4 7 To consumers of 170,000 cubic feet per annum, 4 2	2,049	14,618,095	12,634,250 1,418,845 14,053,095	6½	449	186	
2	1,362	782	- -	(1) (2) 4 9	(1) From 6*s.* for 5-light meter to 1*l.* 4*s.* for 50-light meter. (2) No charge.	15 Company's tests, average 18·50	Yes -	5 -	790	8,127,700	7,082,400 498,400 7,580,800	3	241	83	
3	1,261	592	- -	(1) (2) 4 5	(1) From 4*s.* for 1-light meter to 1*l.* for 30-light meter. (2) 4 -	14 16	Yes -	4 7	768	7,541,400	6,251,400 503,702 6,755,102	3½	320	98	
4	4,787	1,869	5 -	(1) 3 9 (2) 2*l.* 17*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light and 3-light meters to 10*s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15	-	-	3,583	33,251,600	24,675,000 *3,848,000 28,523,000	9½	940	246	* Estimated.
5	7,665	3,511	5 -	(1) (2) 2 6 5 per cent. discount to lighting authority.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 30-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 15·75	-	-	5,767	57,744,000	46,334,400 3,652,190 49,986,590	16	1,355	325	
6	2,003	763	- -	(1) (2) 4 7	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 14*s.* for 20-light meter. (2) 3 -	14 Not stated.	Yes -	6 6	1,400	12,300,000	9,316,000 732,000 10,048,000	3½	363	96	
7	2,176	955	- -	(1) 4 7 (2) 2*l.* 15*s.* per lamp	(1) 10 per cent. on actual cost of meters.	14 Company's test, 16¼	Yes -	6 6	1,289	12,099,300	10,144,000 1,000,000 11,144,000	7	360	124	
8	5,071	3,352	5 10	(1) (2) 4 6	(1) 4*s.* and upwards (2) Provided by local board.	14 Company's tests, 16	-	-	2,493	25,616,500	21,758,200 1,365,200 23,124,400	About 7	537	136	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
9	4,046	1,721	- -	(1) 3 6 10 per cent. discount for motive power. (2) 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 6*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15·21	Yes -	4 4	2,231	24,868,500	21,321,200 2,698,499 24,019,699	14	475	222	† Loan converted. In addition to the usual rates and taxes the Company are charged a local duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* upon each ton of coal used in the manufacture of gas.
10	24,723	10,462	- -	(1) 3 - (2) 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, repairing, and interest on cost of lamps, &c.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* 8*s.* for 150-light meter.	14 Company's test, 17·1	Yes -	4 6	18,281	175,031,000	154,907,700 ‡ 14,573,000 169,480,700	About 60	2,135	748	‡ Estimated.
11	Gas. 16,511 Water. 2,589 19,100	Gas. 4,442 Water. 4,441 8,883	- -	(1) 3 - War Department, 2 9 (2) 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, from sunset to sunrise all the year.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of providing and fixing meters supplying 5 lights and under; 15 per cent. on meters supplying above 5 lights.	15 Company's test, 16	Yes, upon Gas Ordinary Capital.	3 4 within certain radius. 4 - beyond.	11,325	111,351,000	88,696,400 8,660,200 97,356,600	19½	2,076	394	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined. § Loan converted

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
KENT—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Crays Gas	Crays Gas Act, 1865, c. 166.	20,000	20,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5,000	7,500	4 per cent.	20,000	10,770	3,667	10,515	1
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1884, c. 39.	20,000	10,770 Premiums, 3,667	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 „ „	5,000							
		40,000	34,437			10,000							
Crystal Palace District Gas	Crystal Palace District Gas Acts, 1853, c. 129	50,000	50,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	9,375	6 per cent.	–	–	–	150,495	2
		50,000	50,000	6 „ „ pref.	6 „ „								
		25,000	25,000	10 „ „	10 „ „								
	1865, c. 32	100,000	100,000	7 „ „	7 „ „								
		25,000	25,000	7 „ „	7 „ „								
	1873, c. 59	150,000	150,000	7 „ „	7 „ „	37,500							
		400,000	400,000										
Dartford Gas	Dartford Gas Act, 1880, c. 122.	4,400	4,400	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	18,500	7,683	4½ per cent.	50,000	10,340	2,293	11,218	3
		70,000	30,340	7 „ „	7 „ „								
		74,400	Premiums, 2,293										
			37,033										
Deal and Walmer Gas	Deal and Walmer Gas Act, 1864, c. 45.	14,000	14,000	10 per cent.	9½ per cent.	7,000	5,000	4 per cent.	–	Some shares have been allotted at a premium of 950*l.*		10,892	4
		1,750	1,750	4 „ „	4 „ „								
		15,000	7,500	7 „ „	7 „ „								
		30,750	Premiums, 950										
			24,200										
Dover Gas Light	Dover Gas Acts, 1860, c. 84.	40,000	40,000	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	10,000	10,000	4 per cent.	58,055	52,055	15,043	32,961	5
	1864, c. 14	40,000	34,000	7½ „ „	7½ „ „	9,500							
	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1885, c. 55.	–	Premiums, 15,043			19,500							
		80,000	89,043										
Faversham Gas	Faversham Gas Act, 1889, c. 13.	26,880	26,880	10 per cent.	6 per cent.	10,000	–	– –	13,120	–	–	7,542	6
		13,120	–	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.									
		40,000											
Folkestone Gas and Coke	Folkestone Gas Acts, 1865, c. 15	36,000	36,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	15,000	4 per cent.	–	–	–	34,919	7
		*9,000	9,000	10 „ „	10 „ „								
	1876, c. 10	60,000	60,000	7 „ „	7 „ „	15,000							
		105,000	105,000										
Gravesend and Milton Gas Light	Gravesend Gas Acts, 1863, c. 57	*9,000	9,000	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	1,000	2,100	4 per cent.	25,000	3,000	1,497	18,788	8
		30,000	30,000	10 „ „	10 „ „								
		15,000	15,000	7½ „ „	7½ „ „								
	1890, c. 29	25,000	3,000	7½ „ „	7½ „ „	6,250							
		79,000	Premiums, 1,497	Standard rates for sliding scale.		7,250							
			58,497										
Hawkhurst Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1871, c. 144.	2,000	2,000	– – –	7½ per cent.	–	–	– –	–	–	–	1,061	9
Hythe and Sandgate Gas	Hythe and Sandgate Gas Act, 1868, c. 23.	6,660	6,660	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	6,000	5,250	5 per cent.	–	–	–	5,320	10
		17,340	12,900	7 „ „	3½ „ „								
		24,000	19,560										
Isle of Thanet Gas	Isle of Thanet Gas Acts, 1824, c. 75. 1877, c. 119 and 163.	44,000	36,800 Premiums, 7,428	7 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	10 per cent.	11,000	7,000	5 per cent.	16,000	12,000	7,428	23,227	11
			44,228										
Maidstone Gas	Maidstone Gas Acts, 1858, c. 36. 1880, c. 114.	111,785	74,000 Premiums, 10,971	7 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	10¾ per cent.	12,500	5,800	3½ per cent.	50,000	12,215	10,971	31,361	12
			84,971										

nited Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
,049	2,466	.. -	(1) 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s* 2 *d.* (2) 3 10	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15·1	Yes -	4 6	4,955	50,519,000	38,512,300 2,395,000 40,907,300	22	722	232	
,808	23,687	6 -	(1) 2 9 (2) 2 6 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) 3 *s.* for all sizes -	14 14·53	-	-	91,496	926,364,000	793,231,100 53,403,650 846,634,750	126½	12,169	2,695	The 150,000 *l.* share and loan capital authorised under the Acts of 1858 and 1865 has all been converted into stock.
,722	3,496	In parishes of Dartford, Wilmington, and Stone, 4 9 In all other parishes, 5 6	(1) 3 6 Dis. 10 per cent. on 100 *l.* consumption. 3 - To one firm. (2) 3*l.* 1 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 6 *s.* for 3 and 5-light meters to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15·5	-	-	5,461	54,469,000	48,081,500 3,000,000 51,081,500	47	585	183	
,379	2,513	6 -	(1) 3 10 Dis. 5 per cent. when consumption exceeds 50,000 feet per quarter. Barracks, 3 6 (2) 3 7	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 15 *s.* for 50-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 15	-	-	4,844	45,797,000	39,467,300 4,508,500 43,975,800	About 13	1,049	338	In addition to the usual rates and taxes the Company are charged a local duty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* upon each ton of coal used in the manufacture of gas.
6,577	6,384	5 3	(1) 3 3 Dis. 3 *d.* (2) 3 -	(1) From 5 *s.* for 3-light meter to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test 16	-	-	15,864	179,128,000	144,906,200 19,058,100 163,964,300	17½	2,326	804	
5,929	1,613	- -	(1) 3 3 Without radius, 3*s.* 9*d.* (2) Estimated at 3 3	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15	Yes -	4 - within radius of 2,200 yards. 4 6 beyond.	3,811	37,859,000	31,459,100 3,840,800 35,299,900	13	856	191	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
7,284	7,635	5 - Public Lamps, 4 6	(1) (2) 3 3	(1) From 6 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter. (2) Provided by Corporation.	14 Company's test, 15·75	-	-	17,800	178,824,000	143,586,000 21,056,000 164,642,000	31	2,200	907	* Loan converted.
4,339	4,449	5 -	(1) 3 - (2) 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 12 *s.* for 30-light meter.	16 Company's test, 16	Yes -	Below 2*s.* 10*d.* for increase of dividend; above 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for reduction of dividend.	10,786	105,788,000	87,622,000 9,906,000 97,528,000	22	1,750	520	* Loan converted.
901	160	7 6	(1) 4 2 (2) 2 *l.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 12 *s.* for 40-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's tests, average 14½	-	-	427	4,293,400	3,709,400 † 40,000 3,749,400	6½	110	8	† Estimated.
4,336	984	5 -	(1) 4 - Dis. 2 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* 18 *s.* per lamp. Dis. 2½ per cent.	(1) From 5 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* for 10-light metc	14 Company's test, 15	-	-	2,460	21,910,000	15,953,000 ‡ 2,500,000 18,453,000	About 6	508	160	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892 ‡ Estimated.
18,502	4,725	- -	(1) (2) 3 -	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 14 *s.* for 50-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 15	Yes -	4 -	12,401	122,862,000	105,301,000 6,868,033 112,169,033	11	2,277	437	664,000 cubic feet of gas estimated loss by damage caused by drainage works at Hythe and Sandgate.
23,715	7,646	- -	(1) (2) 2 5	(1) From 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* for 100-light meter. (2) No charge.	15 15·83	Yes -	3 8	17,743	190,347,000	168,143,300 12,700,850 180,844,150	25⅛	2,646	676	The Return is for year ending 30th June 1893.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
KENT—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Northfleet and Greenhithe Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	14,000 16,000 30,000	13,200 5,300 2,765 Premiums, 998 22,263	*10 per cent. *7 „ „ 3½ „ „ pref. *Standard rates for sliding scale.	11 per cent. 8 „ „ 3½ „ „	7,500	1,000 1,400 1,200 3,600	5 per cent. 4½ „ „ 4 „ „	11,935	4,000	998	5,842
Rochester, Chatham, and Strood Gas Light	Rochester, Chatham, and Strood Gas Acts, 1825, c. 136. 1867, c. 76	14,000 28,000 14,000 *9,000 65,000	14,000 28,000 13,930 8,747 64,677	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 7 „ „ 10 „ „	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 7 „ „ 10 „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,126
Sevenoaks Gas	Sevenoaks Gas Acts, 1876, c. 176. 1881, c. 30	15,000 25,000 40,000 80,000	15,000 21,000 – 36,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „ – – –	3,500 6,250 10,000 19,750	9,750	5 per cent.	40,000	–	–	11,091
Sheppy Gas	Sheppy Gas Act, 1871, c. 80.	21,000 4,000 15,000 40,000	21,000 4,000 11,500 36,500	10 per cent. 4 „ „ 7 „ „	10 per cent. 4 „ „ 7 „ „	10,000	–	–	–	–	–	10,252
Sittingbourne District Gas	Sittingbourne District Gas Act, 1877, c. 32.	30,000	24,800	10 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	7½ per cent.	5,500	5,500	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	7,576
Snodland Paper and Gas Works (C. Townsend, Hook, & Co., Limited)	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 125.	15,000	15,000	10 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	7½ per cent.	3,750	–	–	–	–	–	1,606
Tonbridge Gas	Tonbridge Gas Act, 1872, c. 151. Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1890, c. 206.	8,000 2,000 8,000 12,000 30,000	8,000 2,000 8,000 2,000 Premiums, 1,080 21,080	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7 „ „ 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7 „ „ 7 „ „	4,500 3,000 7,500	4,000	4 per cent.	12,000	2,000	1,080	6,605
Tunbridge Wells Gas	Tunbridge Wells Gas Acts, 1864, c. 11. 1875, c. 142 1876, c. 183 1887, c. 128	20,000 30,000 40,000 80,000 170,000	20,000 30,000 40,000 15,000 Premiums, 8,396 113,396	10 per cent. 7½ „ „ 7 „ „ 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10⅝ per cent. 8¼ „ „ 7⅜ „ „ 7⅜ „ „	10,000 10,000 30,000 50,000	10,000 10,000 3,000 Premiums, 419 23,419	4½ per cent. 4½ „ „ 4½ „ „	80,000	15,000	8,396	34,381
Westgate and Birchington Gas	Westgate and Birchington Gas Acts, 1881, c. 27. 1882, c. 119	24,000 15,000 39,000	23,100 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „	5½ per cent. – – –	6,000 3,750 9,750	5,860	5 per cent	15,000	–	–	4,130

nited Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.				s. d.						
3,789	2,053	- -	(1) 3 9 (2) 3s. 4d. and 3s. 7d.	(1) (2) From 4s. for 3-light meter to 1l. 10s. for 80-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16½	Yes -	4 9	2,791	29,550,000	22,083,900 3,576,100 25,660,000	About 8	300	217	
5,273	5,853	4 -	(1) 2 6 Government Departments, about 2 1 about (2) 1 6	(1) From 6s. for 3 and 5-light meters to 14s. for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 14·85	-	-	35,920	369,088,000	280,737,970 30,000,000 310,737,970	76	5,614	1,168	* Loan converted.
7,489	3,602	6 -	(1) (2) 3s. 7d., 4s., and 4s. 5d. according to distance.	(1) From 6s. for 3 and 5-light meters to 1l. for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	-	-	5,072	51,560,000	39,269,300 4,288,000 43,557,300	22	726	221	
7,125	3,127	4 6	(1) 3 8 Dis. 5d. War Department, 2 11 Dockyard, 2 6 (2) 3 8 Dis. 5d.	(1) From 2s. for 2-light meter to 1l. 10s. for 80-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	-	-	5,420	55,309,000	46,374,000 3,346,000 49,720,000	About 11½	1,079	268	
5,589	1,987	6 -	(1) In the town, 3 9 Outside, 4 2 (2) 3l. 7s. 6d. per lamp.	(1) From 4s. for 3-light meter to 1l. 10s. for 50-light meter.	14 14·5	-	-	3,542	33,836,000	26,400,400 2,649,400 29,049,800	16	600	160	
856	750	- -	(1) 4 - (2) 2l. 10s. per lamp.	(1) From 7s. for 5-light meter to 1l. 8s. for 50-light meter.	15	Yes -	4 -	733	7,186,500	2,426,500 600,000 3,026,500	About 1½	61	48	
4,758	1,847	- -	(1) (2) 3 6	(1) From 6s. for 3-light meter to 12s. for 20-light meter. (2) Provided by local board.	15 15·35	Yes -	Below 3s. 6d. for increase of dividend, above 3s. 9d. for reduction of dividend.	3,355	33,256,600	26,684,000 3,200,000 29,884,000	About 6½	650	203	
23,701	10,680	- -	(1) (2) 3 3 Outside the town, 3 9	(1) From 3s. for 1-light meter to 2l. 14s. for 100-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	15 15·45	Yes - But no increase of dividend shall be made till prices are reduced below 3s. 6d. and 4s. 3d. respectively.	3 9 Outside town, 4 6	16,749	169,558,000	148,666,100 11,893,700 160,559,800	About 48	2,676	684	
2,394	1,736	4 9	(1) (2) 4 9	(1) From 6s. for 3-light meter to 10s. for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	-	-	1,527	14,980,000	12,711,000 994,000 13,705,000	9	350	130	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
KENT—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
West Kent Gas	West Kent Gas Act, 1867, c. 69.	50,000 100,000	50,000 10,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	12,500 25,000	–	–	–	–	–	14,597
		150,000	60,000			37,500						
LANCASHIRE:												
Accrington Gas and Water	Accrington Gas and Water Acts, 1841, c. 27	7,500 *3,000	7,500 3,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	11,143	5 per cent.	–	–	–	54,235
	1854, c. 87	59,500	59,500	8 „ „	8 „ „	15,000	8,000	3⅜ „ „				
	1863, c. 36 1869, c. 54	160,000	160,000	8 „ „	8 „ „	39,600	24,549	3½ „ „				
		230,000	230,000			54,600	43,692					
Ashton Gas	Ashton Gas Acts, 1847, c. 201.	60,000	47,700 Premiums, 12,185	10 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	14 per cent.	Act 1877, 12,500 *l.*	–	–	74,000	16,680	19,278	34,017
	1877, c. 186	50,000	4,980 Premiums, 7,093									
		110,000	71,958									
Blackrod Gas	Blackrod Gas Act, 1876, c. 190.	10,000 10,000	10,000 585	10 per cent. 7 „ „	–	5,000	150 980 50	4½ per cent. 5 „ „ 6 „ „	–	–	–	1,132
		20,000	10,585				1,180					
Farnworth and Kearsley Gas	Farnworth and Kearsley Gas Acts, 1864, c. 167.	20,000 †4,000	20,000 4,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	–	–	100,000	2,000	1,100	15,973
	1868, c. 35	30,000 †7,500	30,000 7,500	7 „ „	7 „ „							
	1878, c. 18	100,000	2,000 Premiums, 1,100	7 „ „	7 „ „							
		161,500	64,600									
Fleetwood Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Acts, 1873, c. 81.	10,000 4,500	10,000 4,500	8 per cent. 7 „ „	7 per cent. 6½ „ „	–	5,300	4 to 4½ per cent.	20,500	1,500	683	4,286
	1884, c. 39	20,500	1,500 Premiums, 683	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	6½ „ „	5,400						
		35,000	16,683									
Formby Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	10,000	9,940	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	2,500	2,500	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	2,022
Garstang Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 61.	2,500 1,000	1,955 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „	2 per cent.	875	700	4 per cent.	–	–	–	1,117
		3,500										
Grange and Cartmel District Gas and Water	Grange and Cartmel District Gas and Waterworks Act, 1866, c. 68.	20,000 For Gas and Water Undertaking.	8,590 For Gas Undertaking.	–	4½ per cent.	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	1,285
Haslingden Union Gas	Haslingden Union Gas Act, 1861, c. 39.	29,090 10,910	29,090 10,910	10 per cent. 7½ „ „	9 per cent. 7½ „ „	9,950	7,600	3½, 3¾, and 4 per cent.	–	–	–	2,701
		40,000	40,000									

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
1	9,570	5,027	5 6	(1) 4 6 Sliding scale discount to large factories. (2) 3 – At Bexley, Bexley Heath, and Crayford.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 50-light meter, except where provided by consumers.	14 Company's test, up to 14 and above.	–	–	6,191	61,858,600	49,868,400 3,910,000 53,778,400	33½	1,100	304	
2	35,139	19,096	5 –	(1) 3*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 2½*d.* (2) 2 11	(1) 2, 3 and 5-light meters, 2*s.*; larger sizes, 10 per cent. on cost of meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 17	–	–	23,492	243,512,000	209,655,000 13,623,000 223,278,000	52	12,109	1,136	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined. * Loan converted.
3	27,317	6,700	– –	(1) (2) 2 4	Provided by consumers.	16 Company's test, 19	Yes	– 3 8	24,070	240,186,000	212,061,500 14,277,588 226,339,088	45	9,466	1,067	
4	1,251	*Loss 119*	5 6	(1) 3 – to 4 3 Dis. 3*d.* (2) 3 –	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 10*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 18	–	–	About 450	About 3,500,000	2,500,000 717,700 3,217,700	10	180	87	
5	10,758	5,215	5 6	(1) 3*s.* 1*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 3*s.* 5*d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 3*d.* (2) 2 8	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 9*s.* for 20-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 18·27	–	–	9,374	96,294,000	80,834,000 5,960,200 86,794,200	About 42	4,244	661	† Loan converted.
6	2,709	1,577	– –	(1) 4 2 (2) 3 7	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 4*s.* for 5-light meter, and larger sizes in proportion. (2) Provided by local authority.	16 Company's test, 17	Yes	– 4 5	2,058	20,034,100	16,350,100 1,000,650 17,350,750	6½	615	200	
7	1,369	653	6 6	(1) 5 – Stoves 3 6 Private lamps 1*l.* per year.	(1) From 2*s.* 8*d.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 18	–	–	816	8,005,100	7,365,000	7¾	243	–	
8	1,002	115	7 6	(1) 5 3 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 1*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 8*s.* for 20-light meter.	14	–	–	Coal 87 Cannel 18	842,100	648,600 Public lamps cannot be stated.	1½	49	16	For year ended 30 June 1893.
9	848	437	6 –	(1) 5 3 Cooking purposes, 3 9 Special contract, 4 6 (2) 1*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 17·2	–	–	640	5,092,000	4,260,000 515,000 4,775,000	6	145	79	The Water Undertaking has not been carried out, the powers under the Act having been allowed to lapse.
10	6,198	3,503	5 9	(1) 3*s.* 4*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 3 –	(1) From 2*s.* 4*d.* to 1*l.* (2) Provided by local authority.	12 Company's test, 17 to 18	–	–	5,437	54,001,200	41,085,900 3,813,511 44,899,411	20	1,668	500	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Huyton and Roby Gas	Huyton and Roby Gas Act, 1867, c. 82.	9,000 11,000 20,000	9,000 10,140 19,140	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	4,900	–	–	–	–	–	4,187	1
Kirkham Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	10,000 10,000 20,000	10,000 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „	6 per cent.	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	1,867	2
Leyland and Farington Gas	Leyland and Farington Gas Act, 1863, c. 8.	10,000 1,500 11,500	9,900 1,500 11,400	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	1,000	1,000	3½ per cent.	–	–	–	3,578	3
Littleborough Gas	Littleborough Gas Act, 1865, c. 54.	30,000	27,000 Premiums, 2,839 29,839	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	7,500	1,850	3½ per cent.	–	None, but 9,870 *l.* has been sold, realising a premium of 2,839 *l.*	–	8,446	4
Liverpool United Gas Light	Liverpool United Gas Acts, 1848, c. 38.	739,548	561,000 Premiums, 178,548	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	100,000	37,080	3½ to 4 per cent.	1,012,500	670,600	314,955	599,055	5
	1865, c. 77	300,000	300,000	7 „ „	7 „ „	60,000	Debenture Stock, 257,853 Premiums, 20,000	4 per cent. (nominal).					
	1882, c. 95	280,000	208,100 Premiums, 71,900	7 „ „	7 „ „	120,000							
	1886, c. 48	400,000	130,000 Premiums, 64,507	7 „ „	7 „ „	100,000							
	1892, c. 24	– –				380,000	314,933						
		1,719,548	1,514,055										
Longridge Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	10,000	4,803	10 per cent.	3 per cent.	2,500	2,500	4 per cent.	–	–	–	1,025	6
Milnrow Gas	Milnrow Gas Act, 1868, c. 106.	20,000 10,000 30,000	15,000 –	10 per cent. 7 „ „	8 per cent.	7,500	3,000	4 per cent.	–	–	–	4,125	7
Morecambe Gas and Light	Morecambe Gas Act, 1879, c. 137.	20,000 16,000 36,000	20,000 2,000 Premiums, 1,010 23,010	10 per cent. 6 „ „ *Standard rate for sliding scale.	10 per cent. 6 „ „	2,000	5,000	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	16,000	2,000	1,010	6,041	8
Ormskirk Gas Light	Ormskirk Gas Light Act, 1853, c. 8.	20,000	20,000 Premiums, 536	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	2,000	2,000	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	20,000	–	–	5,455	9
	1892, c. 90	20,000 40,000	– 20,536	10 per cent.	–	5,000 7,000							
Poulton-le-Fylde Gas, Coal, Lime, and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation Act (No. 2), 1888, c. 126.	5,000 7,000 12,000	4,995<–	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	4 per cent.	3,000		– –	7,000	–	–	673	10
Prescot Gas	Prescot Gas Acts, 1867, c. 39. 1880, c. 20	5,000 4,000 16,000 25,000	5,000 4,000 3,070 400 12,470	9 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „ 6 „ „	9 per cent. 7 „ „ 5 „ „ pref. 4½ „ „ „	2,000 4,000 6,000	2,750	4 per cent.	16,000	3,470	–	2,835	11

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: (1) To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. (2) For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
1	2,915	1,272	6 -	(1) 3 9 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 3 9 Dis. 7½ per cent.	(1) From 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter, to 10 *s.* for 150-light meter.	14 Company's test, 19	-	-	2,056	20,970,000	17,175,100 1,901,300 19,076,400	11	400	147	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1893.
2	1,321	546	5 6	(1) 4 2 Dis. 5 *d.*, 10 *d.*, and 1 *s.*, according to consumption. (2) 4 2 Dis. 10 *d.*	(1) 3 *s.* for 2-light meter, 4 *s.* for 3-light meter; larger meters 10 per cent. on cost price.	15 Company's test, 18	-	-	930	9,256,800	7,834,900 469,200 8,304,100	6	460	95	
3	2,570	1,008	6 -	(1) 3 *s.* 3 *d.* net, to 4 *s.* 1 *d.*, discount, 2 *d.* (2) 3 9	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter. (2) 2 *s.* 4 *d.* each.	14 Company's test, 18	-	-	2,230	18,693,400	17,055,940 424,610 17,480,550	8	401	77	
4	5,929	2,517	5 -	(1) 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 2 8	Provided by consumers.	15 Company's test, 18	-	-	4,771	44,912,900	37,118,400 2,717,800 39,836,200	16	2,700	382	
5	506,184	92,871	4 6	(1) (2) 3 -	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 3-light meter, to 1 *l.* 16 *s.* for 200-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	20 Company's tests, average, 21·63	-	-	319,309	3,421,534,000	2,921,994,000 273,640,000 3,195,634,000	761½	72,500 Including 8,000 automatic prepayment meters.	17,650	
6	860	165	7 -	(1) 5 6 Dis. 11 *d.* Dis. 1 *s.* 8 *d.* to Mills. (2) 5 6 Dis. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*	(1) From 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for 3-light meter, to 6 *s.* for 10-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15½	-	-	505	4,727,800	3,163,100 482,500 3,645,600	3½	197	124	
7	2,839	1,286	5 -	(1) 3 6 Dis. 2 *d.* to 5 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3 1	Provided by consumers.	16 Company's test, 17¼	-	-	2,980	25,540,000	19,535,200 2,379,600 21,914,800	4¾	1,670	183	
8	3,757	2,284	- -	(1) 3 *s.* 9 *d.* and 3 *s.* 11 *d.* Cooking and motive power, 3 *s.* 3 *d.* (2) 3 6	(1) 3 *s.* to 1 *l.*, according to size. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 17½	Yes	5 -	2,924	28,128,700	22,544,900 2,898,600 25,443,500	12	1,598	324	
9	3,549	1,906	5 6	(1) 3 3 Out townships 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Dis. 3 *d.* (2) 3 3 Dis. 3 *d.*	(1) From 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2-light meter, and larger sizes in proportion.	15 Company's test, 15·3	-	-	2,947	31,684,700	27,274,900 1,226,400 28,501,300	About, 20	673	146	
10	489	184	- -	(1) 5 - Dis. 2½ per cent. Cooking and heating 3 *s.* 9 *d.*, Dis. 2½ per cent. Railway Company, 4 - (2) 5 - Including lamps and pillars.	(1) 2 *s.* 4 *d.* and 4 *s.* -	16 Company's tests average, 20⅓	Yes	5 10	370	2,759,800	2,232,700 125,500 2,358,200	2½	130	32	
11	1,651	1,184	5 *s.* 4 *d.*, 5 *s.* 7 *d.*, and 5 *s.* 10 *d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) (2) 4 4 Dis. 10 per cent. Union Workhouse, and Lancashire Watch Company. 4 - Dis. 10 per cent. Public lamps, 4 2 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters, to 8 *s.* for 20-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	15 Company's test, 17	-	-	1,452	15,040,400	13,089,700 533,050 13,625,750	5½	415	138	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Preston Gas - - -	Preston Gas Acts, 1865, c. 57.	120,000	120,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	30,000	84,307	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	120,000	68,000	34,856	78,278	1
	1879, c. 135.	120,000	120,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	30,000							
		120,000	68,000 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	30,000							
		360,000	34,856			90,000							
			342,856										
Radcliffe and Pilkington Gas	Radcliffe and Pilkington Gas Acts, 1854, c. 3.	30,000	30,000	10 per cent. -	7½ per cent. -	8,000	8,000						
	1869, c. 37 -	50,000	50,000	7 „ „ -	5⅝ „ „ -	12,500	12,500	3½ per cent.	80,000	–	–	19,044	2
	1878, c. 169 -	120,000	20,000 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	5⅝ „ „ -	30,000	9,425						
		200,000	693			50,500	29,925						
			100,693										
Rainhill Gas and Water	Rainhill Gas and Water Act, 1870, c. 77.	15,000	12,280	- - -	1 per cent. -	3,750	600	4½ per cent. -	–	–	–	1,440	3
Ramsbottom Gas - -	Ramsbottom Gas Act, 1854, c. 17. -	10,000	10,000	10 per cent. -	7½ per cent. -	–	6,500	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	9,473	4
		* 2,500	2,500	10 „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	–							
	Ramsbottom Gas Amendment Act, 1865, c. 11.	40,000	38,072	7 „ „ -	6 „ „ -	10,000							
		52,500	50,572										
Rossendale Union Gas -	Rossendale Union Gas Acts, 1854, c. 26.	50,000	62,570	10 per cent. -	9 per cent. -	430	3,750	4 and 5 per cent.	–	–	–	34,533	5
		* 12,570											
	1865, c. 6 - -	50,000	55,849	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	6,651	†14,624	5 per cent.					
		* 5,849											
	1876, c. 36 -	100,000	5,064	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	25,000							
		218,419	123,483			32,081	18,374						
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 41.	15,000	5,840	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	5,533	4 and 4½ per cent.	–	–	–	3,300	6
			6,870	10 „ „ -	10 per cent. pref.								
			1,905	7 „ „									
			14,615										
Stretford Gas - -	Stretford Gas Acts, 1862, c. 72 - -	25,000	25,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	9,750	5,000	3¾ per cent. -	61,000	50,000	1,842	27,547	7
		14,000	14,000	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	–							
	1877, c. 182 -	61,000	47,500 Premiums,	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	15,000							
			1,842										
		100,000	88,342			24,750							
Westhoughton Consumers' Gas	Westhoughton Consumers' Gas Act, 1871, c. 19.	15,000	15,000	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	8,750	5,108	3½ per cent. -	–	–	–	3,213	8
		20,000	5,617	7 „ „ -	5 „ „								
		35,000	20,617										
Whitworth Vale Gas -	Whitworth Vale Gas Act, 1861, c. 97.	12,000	12,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	9,000	1,000	3¾ per cent. -	–	–	–	5,120	9
		24,000	7,491	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „	–	2,000	3½ „ „					
		36,000	19,491				3,000						

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
54,491	23,787	Preston and Fulwood, 4 2 Walton-le-Dale, 4 7 Rest of the district, 5 – Dis. 10, 15, and 20 per cent., according to consumption.	(1) (2) Preston, Ashton, Fulwood, Ribbleton, and part of Walton-le-Dale, 3*s.* 7¾*d.* Other districts, 3 10¼ Dis. 15 and 20 per cent., according to consumption.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 4*s.* for 5-light meter, and larger sizes 10 per cent. on cost. (2) No charge.	18 18·34	–	–	44,825	436,664,600	404,529,330 19,804,800 424,334,130	About 120	23,315	2,731	
12,017	7,027	5 6	(1) (2) 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 1*d.* Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 150-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's tests, average 18·1	–	–	9,322	97,788,000	82,642,000 5,660,000 88,302,000	39¾	4,391	1,096	
1,228	212	4 6	(1) 4 6	(1) Provided by consumers.	14 Company's tests, 17	–	–	520	3,780,400	3,301,600	4	105	–	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
5,941	3,532	5 –	(1) 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3 4	(1) Provided by consumers, with a few exceptions, who pay 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for 3-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 18	–	–	5,172	51,609,000	41,675,000 2,485,000 44,160,000	40	2,325	374	* Loan converted.
24,834	9,699	5 –	(1) 3*s.*, 3*s.* 1*d.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 1*l.* 18*s.* per lamp for 2,250 hours, including lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, painting, and repairing.	(1) From 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter, to 8*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 18	–	–	19,070	184,086,000	151,985,000 17,435,000 169,420,000	30	13,000	1,500	* Loan converted. † Amount paid in anticipation of calls.
2,423	877	7 6	(1) 4 6 Dis. 3*d.* Dis. 9*d.* when used for cooking purposes. (2) 3 9	(1) From 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter to 9*s.* for 15-light meter. (2) 2*s.* each.	14 Company's test, 18	–	–	1,700	15,300,000	12,979,000 1,310,500 14,289,500	10	549	123	
20,209	7,338	5 – Outlying districts, 5 6	(1) 3 2 (2) 3 –	(1) From 2*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 12*s.* for 20-light meter. (2) 2 –	14 Company's test, 18·75	–	–	15,749	150,417,000	133,333,900 7,886,700 141,220,600	69	4,781	1,030	
2,117	1,096	4 6	(1) 4 6 Dis. 4*d.* (2) 3 1 Over Hulton, 3*s.* 2*d.*	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 5*s.* for 5-light meter. (2) Provided by local board.	16 16	–	–	1,690	14,909,600	11,272,200 2,261,600 13,533,800	15½	454	261	
3,472	1,648	6 –	(1) 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* (2) 3 4	(1) Provided by consumers. (2) Provided by local authority.	12 17 to 18	–	–	2,735	26,341,700	22,512,300 1,553,900 24,066,200	About 17	1,351	228	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5 Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
LANCASHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Woolton Gas	Woolton Gas Act, 1867, c. 33.	6,000 6,000 12,000	6,000 6,000 Premiums, 488 *599 13,087	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	3,000	1,000 1,000 500 2,500	4½ per cent. 4½ „ „ 4 „ „	–	–	–	5,491	1
LEICESTERSHIRE:													
Great Wigston Gas	Great Wigston Gas Act, 1839, c. 28.	14,000 10,000 24,000	14,000 2,000 16,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	6 per cent. 4½ „ „	6,000	4,000	4 per cent.	10,000	2,000	–	3,684	2
Loughborough Gas	Loughborough Gas Act, 1868, c. 8. Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1886, c. 56.	13,330 11,670 15,000 40,000	13,330 11,670 10,000 Premiums, 4,295 39,295	8 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „	5,000 3,750 8,750	5,000 1,250 6,250	3⅜ per cent. 4 „ „	15,000	10,000	4,295	11,321	3
Melton Mowbray Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 64.	18,000 4,000 22,000	12,000 4,500 – 16,500	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent. 6 „ „	5,500	–	–	4,000	–	–	5,122	4
Quorndon and Mountsorrel Gas, Coke, and Coal	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1884, c. 51.	5,000 5,000 10,000	5,000 1,000 Premiums, 80 6,080	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	6 per cent. 4½ „ „	2,500	600	4½ per cent.	5,000	1,000	80	2,060	5
LINCOLNSHIRE:													
Alford Gas	Alford Gas Act, 1875, c. 131.	5,875 10,000 15,875	5,875	10 per cent.	– – –	3,800	2,800	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	1,295	6
Boston Gas Light and Coke	Boston Gas Amendment Act, 1856, c. 23. Boston Gas Act, 1871, c. 28.	20,000 30,000 50,000	20,000 15,000 Premiums, 4,421 39,421	8½ per cent. 7 „ „	8½ per cent. 7 „ „	5,000 5,000 10,000	–	–	30,000	15,000	4,421	10,490	7
Cleethorpes Gas	Cleethorpes Gas Acts, 1866, c. 97. 1875, c. 39 Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	5,000 5,000 10,000 20,000 40,000	5,000 5,000 10,000 – 20,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „ 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. 5 6/10 „ „ 5 6/10 „ „ – – –	2,500 2,500 – 5,000 10,000	5,000	4½ per cent.	20,000	–	–	4,501	8
Gainsborough Gas	Gainsborough Gas Act, 1856, c. 9.	20,000	18,400 Premiums, 9 18,409	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5,000	4,600	4½ per cent.	4,000	4,000	9	8,578	9
Grantham Gas	Grantham Gas Act, 1874, c. 24.	25,000 15,000 40,000	25,000 15,000 40,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,330	10
Great Grimsby Gas	Great Grimsby Gas Acts, 1846, c. 117 1867, c. 90 Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1885, c. 64.	10,000 6,500 60,000 19,000 80,000 175,500	10,000 6,500 79,000 13,510 8,950 Premiums, 5,086 123,046	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 7 to 10 per cent., according to price of gas. 7 to 10 per cent., according to price of gas. 4 per cent. pref.	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 10 „ „ 8½ „ „ 4 „ „	– 20,000	–	–	80,000	22,460	5,086	30,569	11

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*						
4,481	1,010	5 6	(1) 4 6 Dis. 1 *s.* If used for cooking or heating purposes, Dis. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 18 *s.* per lamp for each 1,000 hours.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 1 and 2-light meters to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 100-light meter.	16 Company's test, 19·538	–	–	2,325	23,509,100	20,589,600 739,500 21,329,100	About 10	485	108	* Bonus received for extensions of mains.
2,607	1,077	- -	(1) (2) 3 4 Dis. 5 per cent. on a consumption of 50 *l.*, and 7½ per cent. on 100 *l.* a year.	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 3-light meter to 11 *s.* for 50-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	15 Company's test, 16½	Yes -	3 6	1,827	20,137,000	16,920,000 1,003,500 17,923,500	8½	440	157	
9,085	2,236	- -	(1) 3 – 2 *s.* 10 *d.* to large consumers. (2) 2 3	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 12 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes -	3 –	7,495	68,442,500	55,083,700 6,326,900 61,410,600	About 12	2,389	344	
3,489	1,633	- -	(1) (2) 3 11 Dis. 2½ per cent.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 10 *s.* for 10-light meter.	15 Company's test average 18	Yes -	4 –	2,466	21,921,100	18,921,100 1,000,000 19,921,100	6	604	126	
1,626	434	- -	(1) (2) 4 10 Dis. 2½ and 5 per cent.	(1) (2) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 45-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes -	4 7	1,161	9,434,000	6,750,000 440,100 7,190,100	8	384	144	
1,585	*Loss* 290	6 8	(1) 4 7 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 2 *l.* per lamp. Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 4 *s.* to 1 *l.* 12 *s.*, according to size.	14 16·8	–	–	670	5,400,000	3,844,900 367,900 4,212,800	4¾	240	74	
7,376	3,114	5 6	(1) 4 7 Dis. 10 *d.* (2) 3 9	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 15 *s.* for 50-light meter. (2) 3 –	14 16	–	–	4,500	49,574,000	41,255,000 2,115,000 43,370,000	About 17	1,820	366	
2,716	1,785	6 10	(1) 3 *s.* and 3 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 2 3	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter.	14 Company's test, 18	Yes -	6 –	1,908	21,115,000	16,705,000 2,432,000 19,137,000	45	790	221	
5,595	2,983	5 6	(1) (2) 3 4 Dis. 3 *d.* and 6 *d.*, according to consumption.	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 8 *s.* 4 *d.* for 20-light meter.	10 Company's test, 17	–	–	4,819	45,404,000	35,823,100 6,500,000 42,323,100	10	860	243	
8,372	2,958	6 –	(1) 2 *s.* 3 *d.* and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 2 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2,000 hours.	(1) 4 *s.* and upwards, according to size.	14 Company's test, 17	–	–	6,748	66,941,000	58,420,000 4,900,000 63,320,000	Cannot be given.	1,855	361	
19,356	11,213	3 9	(1) 2 9 Railway Company, 2 3 (2) 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for 3,000 hours.	(1) 4 *s.* for 3-light meters and upwards according to size.	14 16	Yes -	3 3	16,013	165,122,000	148,453,700 14,463,400 162,917,100	31¼	3,656	784	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31st Dec. 1892	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
LINCOLNSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Louth Gas Light and Coke	Louth Gas Acts, 1826, c. 137.	6,000	6,000	*10 per cent. -	13¾ per cent. -	–	3,250	4 per cent. -	20,000	4,500	591	6,677
	1877, c. 209 -	20,000	4,500	*7 „ „ -	10¾ „ „							
		15,000	15,000	5 „ „ -	5 „ „ -	10,250						
			Premiums, 591	*Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		41,000	26,091									
Market Rasen New Lighting	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 64.	4,000	4,000	10 per cent. -	3 per cent. -	1,375	1,050	4 per cent. -	1,500	–	–	1,435
		1,500	–	7 „ „								
				Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		5,500										
Stamford and St. Martin's (Stamford Baron) Gas Light and Coke	Stamford Gas Act, 1823, c. 101.	15,750	15,750	8 per cent. -	6⅔ „ „ -	3,937	–	- -	10,000	–	–	6,363
	1892, c. 147 -	10,000	–	7 „ „		2,500						
				Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		25,750				6,437						
Woodhall Spa Gas and Water	Woodhall Spa Gas and Water Act, 1889, c. 128.	12,500	–	- - -	- - -	2,500	–	- -	–	–	–	–
MERIONETHSHIRE:												
Dyzynni Gas - - -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	2,400	2,400	10 per cent. -	- - -	1,250	1,250	5 per cent. -	3,000	–	–	503
		3,000	–	7 „ „								
		5,400										
MIDDLESEX:			A Stock,									
Barnet District Gas and Water	Barnet District Gas and Water Acts, 1872, c. 189.	72,720	72,720	10 per cent. -	8½ per cent. -	} 21,100	33,600	4 and 4½ per cent.	58,200	–	–	Gas, 17,373
			B Stock,									
		12,280	12,280	*10 „ „ -	7½ „ „ -							Water, 15,686
			C Stock,									
		50,000	50,000	10 „ „ -	8½ „ „ -	12,500						33,059
	1883, c. 200 -	Gas, 58,200	–	7 „ „								
		Water, 116,800	40,512	7 „ „ -	5¾ „ -	43,750	6,400	4 per cent.				
	1887, c. 2 - -	Water, 40,000	–	7 „ „ -	- - -	10,000						
		350,000	175,512			87,350	40,000					
Brentford Gas - -	Brentford Gas Acts, 1858, c. 44.	179,700	} 380,000	‡10 per cent. -	11⅞ per cent. -	50,000	159,375	4 per cent. -	750,000	180,000	63,300	230,590
	1868, c. 40 -	250,300	} 50,000	5 „ „ pref.	5 „ „ pref.	62,500						
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 41.	Order 1881, 750,000	180,000	‡7 „ „ -	8⅞ „ „ -	Order 1881, 187,500	Premiums, 2,925					
			Premiums, 63,300	‡Standard rates for sliding scale.		300,000	162,300					
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	1,180,000	673,300									
Colney Hatch Gas -	Colney Hatch Gas Company Acts, 1866, c. 82.	15,000	15,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	8,700	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	12,075
		45,000	20,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „							
		–	10,000	5 „ „ pref.	5 „ „ pref.							
	1876, c. 140 -	20,000	–	7 „ „ -	- - -	20,000						
		80,000	45,000									
Enfield Gas - - -	Enfield Gas Act, 1867, c. 127.	12,000	12,000	10 per cent. -	9½ per cent. -	5,500	5,000	5 per cent. -	62,375	37,375	3,819	13,595
		12,000	12,000	7 „ „ -	6½ „ „							
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	11,625	11,625	6 „ „ -	6 „ „ -	6,000	5,500	5 „ „				
		12,375	12,375	6 „ „ -	5 „ „							
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	50,000	25,000 Premiums, 3,819	7 „ „ -	6⅔ „ „ -	12,500	–					
						24,000	10,500					
		98,000	76,819									

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
4,388	2,289	- -	(1) (2) 4 2 Dis. 15 per cent.	(1) From 4*s.* to 3*l.*	14 Company's test, 16	Yes -	5 5 Dis. 10*d.*	2,983	31,179,000	25,436,600 2,883,400 28,320,000	11	10,025	284	The Return is for year ended 30th September 1892.
1,313	122	- -	(1) 4 7 (2) 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters, to 8*s.* for 20-light meters.	15 Company's tests average over 18	Yes -	5 -	849	6,254,000	3,901,600 516,000 4,417,600	4½	257	78	The Return is for year ended 31st August 1892.
5,169	1,194	- -	(1) 3 6 (2) 3 -	(1) 10-light meters, 4*s.*, 60-light meters, 1*l.* 4*s.*	15 Company's tests, average 17 to 18	Yes -	3 6	2,799	28,783,000	22,921,000 3,164,097 26,085,097	About 5	703	224	
-	-	6 - under 4,000,000 cubic feet. 5 - above.	- - -	- - -	15	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	Works not yet commenced.
393	110	8 4	(1) 4*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 1*l.* 14*s.* per lamp for 8 months.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 6*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16½	-	-	226	1,973,000	1,457,000 200,000 1,657,000	7	90	41	
Gas, 11,438 Water, 6,141 17,579	Gas, 5,935 Water, 9,545 15,480	4 6 with an addition of 3*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet, in respect of each 5*s.* per ton of coal (up to, but not beyond 15*s.*) should the average cost per ton of coal exceed 16*s.* 3*d.*	(1) 4 - (2) East Barnet Valley Local Board, 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning. Barnet Urban Sanitary Authority. Contract for whole of lamps, 465*l.* per annum.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 16*s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Prescribed illuminating power is maintained.	-	-	7,020	74,597,000	62,341,000 6,568,000 68,909,000	45	1,610	544	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined. The dividend on B Stock is to be at the rate of 1 per cent. less than on the A Stock until 10 per cent. is paid on A Stock, when dividend on B Stock may be 10 per cent.
174,230	56,360	- -	(1) 3 3 (2) 2 11	(1) From 6*s.* and upwards, according to size.	14 Company's test, 15·3	Yes -	3 9	119,968	1,228,350,000	1,053,041,000 99,248,000 1,152,289,000	280	16,233	5,292	
7,591	4,484	5*s.* to 6*s.* according to dividend declared.	(1) (2) 4 4	(1) From 2*s.* for 1-light meter to 18*s.* for 30-light meter. (2) 2*s.*	14 Company's tests, average 15·25	-	-	4,494	46,808,000	41,579,400 2,992,500 44,571,900	25½	981	459	
8,597	4,998	5 6	(1) 4 4 3*s.* 9*d.* to public offices; 4*s.* to union workhouses; 4*s.* 1*d.* for gas cooking stoves. (2) 3 9	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 10*s.* for 20-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 15·3	-	-	5,687	59,145,000	47,071,000 8,217,000 55,288,000	26	1,066	492	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Hampton Court Gas	Hampton Court Gas Act, 1867, c. 63.	36,000 39,000 75,000	36,000 39,000 75,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	18,750	–	–	–	–	–	23,788	1
Harrow District Gas	Harrow Gas Act, 1873, c. 74.	30,000 15,000 45,000	30,000 5,000 6,000 41,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 7 „ „	7½ per cent. 7 „ „ 5¼ „ „	11,250	8,900	4, 4½, and 5 per cent.	–	–	–	9,659	2
Hornsey Gas	Hornsey Gas Act, 1866, c. 33.	20,000 30,000 12,500	20,000 30,000 12,500	7 „ „	7 „ „	–	–	–	100,000	40,000	5,672	30,529	3
	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1884, c. 51.	100,000	20,000 20,000 Premiums, 5,672	7 „ „ 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 „ „ pref. 7 „ „	40,625	25,625	4 per cent.	40,625 140,625	25,625 65,625			
		162,500	108,172										
LONDON:													
Commercial Gas	Commercial Gas Act, 1852, c. 155.	450,000	450,000	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	–	165,000	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	347,430	4
	Ratcliffe Gas Act, 1855, c. 12.	100,000	100,000	10 „ „	12½ „ „	20,000							
	Commercial Gas Act, 1875, c. 200.	280,000	165,000	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	9¾ „ „	280,000							
		830,000	715,000			300,000							
Gas Light and Coke With which are amalgamated the following Companies, viz.: City of London. Great Central. Victoria Docks. Equitable. Western. Independent. Imperial. London.	City of London Gas Company's Act, 1859, c. 52.	300,000 100,000	300,000 100,000	Standard Rate. 10 per cent. Max. Div. 4 per cent.	12 per cent. 4 „ „	60,000	60,000	4 and 4½ per cent.	1,000,000	976,000	Ordinary Stock, 655,000 Debenture Stock (but not under Auction Clauses), 255,750	3,711,095	5
	Great Central Gas Consumers Act, 1851, c. 69.	200,000	200,000	Max. Div. 10 per cent.	10 per cent.	66,000	66,000	4 and 4½ per cent.					
	Victoria Docks Gas Act, 1857, c. 127.	100,000	100,000	Standard Rate. 10 per cent.	12 per cent.	25,000	25,000	4 and 6 per cent.					
	Equitable Gas Light Company's Act, 1842, c. 36.	200,000 ‡ 100,000	200,000 100,000	Max. Div. 10 per cent. 10 „ „	10 per cent. 10 „ „								
	Companies Act, 1862.	600,000	600,000	Standard Rate. 10 per cent.	12 per cent.	200,000	200,000	4½ per cent.					
	Independent Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1864, c. 162.	120,000 ‡ 45,000 30,000 60,000	120,000 45,000 30,000 60,000	Max. Div. 10 per cent. 10 „ „ 5 „ „ 7½ „ „	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 5 „ „ 7½ „ „								
	Imperial Gas Act, 1854, c. 55.	1,300,000 ‡ 260,000	1,300,000 260,000	Standard Rate. 10 per cent. 10 „ „	12 per cent. 12 „ „	173,000	173,000	4, 6, and 10 per cent.					
	Imperial Gas Act, 1866, c. 352.	825,000	825,000	Max. Div. 7 per cent.	7 per cent.	81,250	81,250	4 per cent.					
	Imperial Gas Act, 1869, c. 128.	975,000	975,000	Max. Div. 7 per cent.	7 per cent.	243,750	243,750	4 and 6 per cent.					
	London Gas Light Acts, 1852, c. 87.	544,000	394,000 150,000 Premium, 69,247	Max. Div. 10 per cent. 6 „ „	10 per cent. 6 „ „	78,000	78,000	4 and 6 per cent.					
	1857, c. 73	26,000	26,000 Premium, 12,003	6 „ „	6 „ „								
	1866, c. 55	363,000	69,000 300,000 Premium, 132,900	10 „ „ 6 „ „	10 „ „ 6 „ „	29,500	29,500	4½ per cent.					
	Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1868, c. 106.	1,550,000	1,549,150 § 70 § 70 § 710	Standard Rate. 10 per cent. Max. Div. 5 per cent. 5 „ „ 5 „ „	12 per cent. 5 „ „ 5 „ „ 5 „ „	462,500	462,480	4, 4½, 4½, and 6 per cent.					
	Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1872, c. 23.	1,000,000	987,410 7,970 4,620	Standard Rate. 10 per cent. Max. Div. 5 per cent. 5 „ „	12 per cent. 5 „ „ 5 „ „	250,000	250,000	4 per cent.					
	Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876, c. 225.	1,000,000	500,000 440,850	Standard Rate. 10 per cent. Premium.	12 „ „	1,000,000	775,020 255,750	4 and 6 per cent. Premium.					
		9,204,000	9,359,000			2,669,000	2,699,750						

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
17,871	5,917	5 –	(1) 3 6 (2) 3*l.* 15*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 15·8	–	–	11,063	113,583,700	94,804,200 10,777,500 105,581,700	Cannot be given.	1,875	540	
6,323	3,836	6*s.* and 6*s.* 8*d.*	(1) 4*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 9*d.* (2) 4 –	(1) (2) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	3,605	37,459,000	32,243,000 3,050,000 35,293,000	24	640	286	
22,222	8,307	3 9	(1) 3 4 (2) 2*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 16*s.* for 30-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15·86	Yes	3 9	14,717	154,644,000	132,461,700 16,131,000 148,592,700	47	3,192	787	* Loan converted
280,702	66,728	– –	(1) 2 9 (2) 3*l.* 9*s.* per lamp	(1) From 2*s.* for 3-light meter to 7*l.* 8*s.* for 500-light meter. (2) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 12*s.* for 10-light meter (special iron meters).	16 16·33	Yes	3 9	223,222	2,210,624,000	1,932,321,000 117,993,000 2,050,314,000	265	21,776	5,372	
,674,033	1,037,062	– –	(1) Common (16-candle) Gas, 3*s.* 1*d.* north of the Thames; 2*s.* 6*d.* south of the Thames. (2) Common Gas, 2 2	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 4*s.* for 50-light meter, and larger sizes in proportion. In a large part of the City of London the Company supply meters, when so required by consumers, free of charge. (2) 3-light meter, 4*s.* and 6*s.* 5-light meter, 6*s.* and 8*s.* 10-light meter, 10*s.*	Common, 16 Cannel, 20 Supplied: Common, 16·39 Cannel, 21·39	Yes	Common Gas, 3 9 Cannel Gas, 4 9	Common Gas, 1,940,908 ¶Cannel Gas, 39,380 † 1,980,288	Common Gas, 19,991,041,000 ¶Cannel Gas, 376,943,000 20,367,984,000	Common Gas: Private, 17,764,038,000 Public, 1,000,641,000 ¶Cannel Gas: Private, 330,179,000 Public, 22,214,000 19,117,072,000	1,900	218,183	50,966	‡ Loan capital converted into stock. § Convertible into ordinary stock. †Including the equivalent in tons of coal of the oil and spirit used for enriching gas. ¶Supply of Cannel Gas discontinued from 1st October 1892.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*		£. By Phœnix Scheme of Amalgamation (1880) the Capital of the Company was classed as follows:										
LONDON—*continued.*												
South Metropolitan Gas (with which are amalgamated the Surrey Consumers, Phœnix, Woolwich Equitable, and Woolwich Consumers Gas Companies)	South Metropolitan Acts, 1842, c. 79; 1869, c. 130; 1876, c. 229; 1881, c. 172; and 1882, c. 38.	A Stock, 600,000	500,000	- -	15½ per cent.	One-third of total capital received from the issue or sale of ordinary shares or stock. This is estimated to amount to a sum exceeding 1,000,000 *l.*	750,000	5 per cent. -	871,000	138,500	167,415	1,135,002
		B Stock, 1,350,000	1,350,000	- -	12 „ „							
	Surrey Consumers Gas Acts, 1854, c. 94; and 1863, c. 37.	C Stock, 232,000	120,500	- -	13 „ „							
	Phœnix Gas Acts, 1824, c. 78; and 1864, c. 159.	2,082,000	Premium capital, 167,415	10 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.								
	Woolwich Consumers Gas Acts, 1855, c. 2; 1862, c. 2; and 1877, c. 145.	South Metropolitan Act, 1881, C Stock, 600,000	—									
	Woolwich Equitable Gas Acts, 1855, c. 26; and 1884, c. 136.	Woolwich Scheme of Amalgamation 130,500	109,500	- -	13 per cent.							
	Schemes of Amalgamation, 1879, 1880, and 1884.	2,812,500	2,247,415									
North Middlesex Gas -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Acts, 1871, c. 144.	15,000	15,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	- -	5,000	5 per cent. -	-	-	-	13,741
	1876, c. 41 -	30,000	30,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	11,250						
		45,000	45,000									
Pinner Gas - - -	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	8,000	8,000	10 per cent. -	*See* Column 14	3,200	-	- -	-	-	-	2,123
		4,800	1,245	7 „ „								
		12,800	9,245									
Staines and Egham District Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1871, c. 144.	16,000	16,000	10 per cent. -	12½ per cent.	- -	-	- -	14,000	5,000	274	11,145
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	14,000	5,000 Premiums, 274	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 „ „ pref.	7,500						
		30,000	21,274									
Sunbury Gas Consumers	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1887, c. 157.	20,000	18,577	7 per cent. - Standard rate for sliding scale.	4½ per cent.	5,000	-	- -	-	-	-	3,436
Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Light and Coke	Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Act, 1859, c. 61.	60,000	60,000	10 per cent. -	11½ per cent.	15,000	15,000	4½ per cent.	120,000	10,000	6,759	63,398
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 41.	60,000	60,000	7 „ „ -	8½ „ „ -	15,000	15,000	4 and 4½ per cent.				
	Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Act, 1882, c. 105.	120,000	10,000 Premiums, 6,759	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	8½ „ „ -	30,000	4,100					
						60,000	34,100					
		240,000	136,759									
Uxbridge and Hillingdon Gas Consumers	Uxbridge Gas Acts, 1861, c. 53 -	5,860	5,860	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	2,300	4,800	4 per cent.	-	-	-	8,704
	1873, c. 142 -	14,140	11,840	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	7,500						
		30,000	17,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -							
		50,000	34,700			9,800						
MONMOUTHSHIRE:							Deb. Stock,					
Abercarn and Newbridge Gas and Water	Abercarn and Newbridge Gas Act, 1884, c. 140.	5,380	5,380	10 per cent. -	7½ per cent.	1,845	1,700	6 per cent.	2,000	1,200	240	2,726
		2,000	1,200 Premiums, 240	7 „ „ -	6 „ „ pref.							
		7,380	6,820									
Abersychan Gas - -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1873, c. 42.	4,000	4,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	- -	-	- -	-	-	-	2,084
		4,000	4,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „							
		8,000	8,000									

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
321,376	313,626	- -	(1) (2) 2 6 Dis. 5 per cent. to public bodies and railways. Dis. to private consumers of 3 per cent. for accounts of 100*l.* and under 500*l.* per annum, 4 per cent. 500*l.* to 1,000*l.*, 5 per per cent. 1,000*l.* and upwards.	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* 10*s.* for 200-light meter.	16 16·5 (about)	Yes -	3 6	697,035	7,062,225,000	6,194,052,000 421,384,000 6,615,436,000	790	78,589	18,868	
9,878	3,863	5 -	(1) (2) 4 3	(1) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 12*s.* for 30-light meter. (2) Provided by local authorities.	14 Company's tests, average 15·85	-	-	6,397	59,378,000	49,333,100 3,372,200 52,705,300	32	1,296	529	
1,699	424	7 -	(1) 5 4 A few large consumers, 4 11 (2) 18*l.* 11*s.* for 7 lamps for 6 winter months.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 8*s.* for 10-light meter	14 Supply averages 16, by proprietors' test	-	-	847	7,982,400	7,323,300 *280,000 7,603,300	About 11¾	138	7	No company has been constituted. The works are carried on by C. & W. Walker as sole proprietors. * Estimated.
9,654	1,491	- -	(1) 3 6 (2) 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) 6*s.* to 8*s.*	14 Company's test. 16	Yes -	4 3	5,700	57,000,000	51,000,000 3,000,000 54,000,000	43	840	214	
2,598	838	- -	(1) 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* (2) 3*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 4*l.* for 200-light meter.	15 17·10	Yes -	5 -	1,448	14,055,700	10,823,800 1,430,800 12,254,600	14	272	98	
48,580	14,818	- -	(1) 3 2 (2) Average, by contract, 2*s.* 2½*d.* (3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, lighted all the year from sunset to sunrise, including gas, lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning). By meter, 3*s.* 2*d.* Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 10*s.* for 200-light meter.	14 15·39	Yes -	3 8	30,564	343,132,000	285,032,600 37,031,800 322,064,400	87¾	5,325	1,791	
5,875	2,829	5 6 Beyond certain limits, 7 - Public lamps, 5 -	(1) 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* (2) 4 -	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 4*l.* for 200-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 15	-	-	3,598	36,189,200	32,282,200 1,130,100 33,412,300	24	About 850	141	
2,197	529	6 -	(1) 4 6 Colliery, 2 6 (2) 4*s.* 7*d.*, including lamps, cleaning, repairing, lighting, and extinguishing.	(1) From 6*s.* to 1*l.* according to size.	14 16	-	-	1,706	17,440,000	13,391,000 3,154,000 16,545,000	6½	170	142	The Return relates to gas only; water is not supplied.
1,385	699	6 -	(1) 3 9 Large consumers, 3*s.* (2) 3 6	(1) From 8*s.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 50-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 15	-	-	1,122	11,215,000	9,591,000 657,000 10,248,000	15	280	70	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Blaenavon Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 69.	12,000	11,476	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	–	- -	–	–	–	4,295
Chepstow Gas and Coke Consumers	Chepstow Gas and Coke Consumers Act, 1857, c. 2.	5,000 2,000 7,000	5,000 1,800 6,800	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ -	7 per cent. -	1,750	800	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	1,818
Monmouth Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1873, c. 81.	7,000 3,780 3,220 14,000	7,000 3,780 3,220 14,000	10 per cent. - 4 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 4 „ „ 7 „ „	–	–	- -	–	–	–	4,337
Newport (Mon.) Gas -	Newport (Mon.) Gas Acts, 1855, c. 80. 1875, c. 141 - 1886, c. 32 -	12,600 27,400 50,000 60,000 150,000	12,600 27,400 50,000 24,000 Premiums, 9,416 123,416	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ - 7 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ 7 „ „ - 7 „ „	10,000 12,500 15,000 37,500	Debenture Stock 10,000 12,500 – 22,500	5 per cent. - 5 „ „	98,700	62,700	11,226	36,984
New Tredegar Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	1,800 2,000 3,800	1,805 500 Premiums, 157 2,462	- - - 7 per cent.	6 per cent. -	950	750	5 per cent. -	2,000	500	157	883
Pontypool Gas and Water	Pontypool Gas and Water Acts, 1873, c. 57, and 1890, c. 68.	26,400 13,600 40,000 80,000	26,400 10,000 11,600 48,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	7½ per cent. - 5 „ „ 5 „ „	20,000	7,500	4 per cent. -	40,000	11,600	–	Gas, 4,672 Water, 2,612 7,284
Western Valleys (Mon.) Water and Gas	Western Valleys (Monmouthshire) Water and Gas Act, 1892.	9,000 11,000 20,000	9,000 — 9,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	- - -	5,000	–	- - -	11,000	–	–	765
NORFOLK:												
Cromer Gas and Coke -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 92.	5,000 5,000 10,000	5,000 2,000 7,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	6 per cent. -	–	1,200	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	† 2,005
Great Yarmouth Gas -	Great Yarmouth Gas Act, 1863, c. 112.	30,000 60,000 90,000	30,000 53,400 Premiums, 21,301 104,701	8½ per cent. - 7½ „ „ -	8½ per cent. - 7½ „ „	22,500	13,900 2,600 16,500	3½ „ „ - 4 per cent.	60,000	53,400	21,301	25,982
King's Lynn Gas - -	King's Lynn Gas Act, 1870, c. 11. Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 126.	32,000 8,000 40,000	32,000 3,000 Premiums, 75 35,075	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	9½ per cent. - 4 „ „ -	8,000 2,000 10,000	8,000	4 per cent. -	8,000	3,000	75	13,814
Norwich Station (British Gas Light Company)‡	British Gas Light Company (Limited), Norwich, Acts, 1858, c. 79. 1875, c. 14 -	40,000 60,000 80,000 180,000	40,000 60,000 66,727 166,727	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ 7 „ „ -	– 20,000	–	- -	–	–	–	64,171
Sheringham Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 127.	6,000	2,000	10 per cent. - Standard rate for sliding scale.	- - -	1,500	900	5 per cent. -	–	–	–	124

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*						
2,970	1,325	5 –	(1) 4 2 Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 3 6	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 4*s.* for 60-light meter. (2) 4 –	14	–	–	1,350	12,980,000	10,770,000 730,000 11,500,000	4¾	264	95	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
1,297	521	5 –	(1) 4 9 Dis. 6*d.* (2) 4 –	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 8*s.* for 10-light meter. (2) No charge.	12 Not stated.	–	–	1,125	* 6,860,000	5,930,000 712,000 6,642,000	3¼	207	76	* Estimated.
2,807	1,530	7 –	(1) 4 – Dis. 6*d.* (2) 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, repairs, and renewals.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's tests, 15	–	–	1,310	12,947,000	10,600,000 1,500,000 12,100,000	About 3	300	102	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined
29,622	7,362	4 –	(1) 2*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.*, and 3*s.* 2*d.* according to consumption. Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 2*l.* 17*s.* per lamp, including cleaning, lighting, and repairing.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 4*l.* for 200-light meter.	15 16·51	–	–	22,937	218,651,000	175,646,000 19,000,000 194,646,000	46	3,182	950	
643	240	6 –	(1) 4 2 (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) 4*s.* for 5-light meter, 6*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 14·30	–	–	300	3,000,000	1,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	3	60	40	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
Gas, 3,103 Water, 980 4,083	Gas, 1,569 Water, 1,632 3,201	5 6	(1) 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* Dis. 3*d.* on latter price. (2) 3 9	(1) From 6*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* for 80-light meter.	14 Company's tests average, 15 to 16	–	–	2,455	21,806,800	17,399,000 1,705,000 19,104,000	10	325	170	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
566	199	– –	(1) 4 6 (2) 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 8*s.* for 10-light meter, and upwards according to size.	15	Yes –	5 –	550	4,400,000	2,522,700 1,026,000 3,548,700	5	150	120	
† 1,320	† 685	7 6	(1) 5 – (2) By contract per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 12*s.* for 30-light meter.	15 No official or other tests.	–	–	† 746	† 6,940,000	6,220,600 500,400 † 6,721,000	† 3½	† 183	† 60	† For year ended 30th September 1892.
19,122	6,860	5 –	(1) 3 4 Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3 4 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) From 4*s.* 4*d.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 100-light meter.	12 Company's test, 15·50	–	–	12,420	124,141,000	113,286,900 10,854,000 124,140,900	About 22	2,430	594	
9,790	4,924	– –	(1) 3 8 (2) 3 8	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	15 16·50	Yes –	3 6	6,448	64,201,000	55,427,000 4,687,500 60,114,500	Estimated, 15	1,317	375	
32,659	11,512	4 6 Outside the city, 5 6	(1) 3 8 Dis. 2½ to 7½ per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per lamp.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 7*l.* for 500-light meter.	14 14·40	–	–	31,589	314,574,000	256,889,200 30,399,800 287,289,000	76½	5,762	1,616	‡ This Company also owns stations at Hull, the Potteries, Trowbridge, and Holywell.
187	Loss, 63	– –	(1) 5 –	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 14*s.* for 20-light meter.	15 Not tested	Yes –	5 –	126	1,167,125	442,690	About 2	9	–	Owing to breakage of main a large quantity of gas was lost.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Kettering Gas - -	Kettering Gas Act, 1891, c. 91.	20,000 6,500 53,500 80,000	20,000 6,500 7,000 Premiums, 4,733 38,233	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ 5 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	11¼ per cent. - 8¼ „ „ 5⅝ „ „	20,000	9,500	4 per cent. -	53,500	13,500	4,381	13,383
Northampton Gas Light	Northampton Gas Acts, 1823, c. 96.	15,540	15,540	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	22,000	4½ per cent. -	100,000	28,600	11,262	55,844
	1858, c. 103 -	15,540 28,920	15,540 28,919	4 „ „ - 7½ „ „ -	4 „ „ - 7½ „ „	15,000						
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1871, c. 144 - - -	45,000	45,000 Premiums, 510	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	11,250						
	Northampton Gas Act, 1887, c. 16.	100,000	28,600 Premiums, 11,262	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	25,000						
		205,000	145,371			51,250						
Peterborough Gas - -	Peterborough Gas Acts, 1868, c. 66.	20,000 10,000	20,000 10,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	7,500	7,500	3½ per cent. -	–	–	–	18,354
	1874, c. 36 -	50,000	32,300 9,500	7 „ „ - 6 „ „ -	7 „ „ 5 „ „ pref.	12,500						
		80,000	72,300			20,000						
Wellingborough Gas Light	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1879, c. 159.	25,000 5,000	25,000 —	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	11 per cent., free of tax.	7,500	2,000 5,500	3 per cent. - 4 „ „	5,000	–	–	10,188
		30,000					7,500					
	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1890, c. 99.											
NORTHUMBERLAND:												
Alnwick Gas - -	Alnwick Gas Act, 1881, c. 56.	7,500 10,000	7,500 1,250 1,250 Premiums, 975	*10 per cent. - * 7 „ „ - 6 „ „ pref. *Standard rates for sliding scale.	12⅝ per cent. - 9¼ „ „ 6 „ „	6,000	4,000	3 per cent. -	10,000	2,500	975	4,494
		17,500	10,975									
Blyth and Cowpen Gas -	Blyth and Cowpen Gas Act, 1887, c. 88.	17,500 20,000	17,500 —	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. -	10,000	–	- - -	20,000	–	–	4,518
		37,500										
Hexham Gas - -	Hexham Gas Act, 1881, c. 44.	24,000	8,100 4,990 1,000 Premiums, 910	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - 5 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ 5 „ „ pref.	6,000	2,000	3⅜ and 4 per cent.	15,900	5,990	910	3,652
			15,000									
Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas	Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Acts:	750,000 Including premiums.	592,000 Premiums, 134,500	7 per cent. when charge is from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* less 10 per cent., and 5*s.* per cent. less dividend for every 1*d.* above 3*s.* 4*d.* Standard price for sliding scale, 2*s.* 9*d.*	9¾ per cent. -	175,000	165,726	3½, 3¾, and 4 per cent.	400,000	242,000	134,500	136,909
	1864, c. 148.		726,500									
	1867, c. 30.											
	1873, c. 117.											
	1879, c. 152.											
Tynemouth Gas - -	Tynemouth Gas Act, 1867, c. 153.	34,570 35,430	34,570 32,344	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	17,500	2,500 14,990	4 per cent. - 3½ „ „	–	–	–	28,217
		70,000	66,914				17,490					
Walker and Wallsend Union Gas	Walker and Wallsend Union Gas Acts, 1866, c. 244.	25,000	25,000	7 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	20,000	8,750	4 per cent. -	45,500	4,750	2,809	14,932
	1884, c. 54 -	55,000	14,200 Premiums, 2,809	Standard rate for sliding scale.								
		80,000	42,009									

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
9,702	3,681	- -	(1) 3 2 (2) 3 2 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 8*s.* for 100-light meter. (2) 2-light meters, 3 *s.*	15 Company's tests, average 17	Yes -	*4 -	7,219	72,202,400	62,458,700 2,736,900 65,195,600	14	2,050	321	*For every 1 *d.* increase or decrease, dividend on 26,500 *l.* to be reduced or increased by 5 *s.* per cent., and dividend on 53,500 *l.*, by 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per cent.
47,572	8,272	5 - Outside Borough, 6 -	(1) 2 4 Dis. 7½ per cent. (2) 1 11 Dis. 7½ per cent.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 50-light meter.	14 17½	-	-	37,191	370,302,000	342,491,600 20,870,719 363,362,319	59	7,989	1,292	
12,627	5,727	5 - Beyond radius of one mile from Market-place, 6 6	(1) 3 4 (2) 3 *s.* 2 *d.* for railways and public lamps.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's test, 17	-	-	7,936	84,648,600	68,796,400 8,869,364 77,665,764	About 26½	1,680	700	
7,246	2,942	- -	(1) 3 2 Dis. 2 *d.* Out District, 4 *s.* (2) 3 - Dis. 5 per cent. Out District, 4 *s.*	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 16 *s.* for 100-light meter. (2) 4 -	15 Company's test, 16 to 16½	Yes -	4 - 1*s.* extra in out District.	5,127	54,307,200	48,409,400 2,862,400 51,271,800	23	1,504	390	
3,141	1,353	- -	(1) 3 4 Dis. 2½ per cent. over 30,000 cubic feet. (2) 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp (all night); half-night lamps, 1 *l.* 5 *s.* Bray's large lamps, 5 *l.* 10 *s.*	(1) 3 *s.*, 4 *s.*, and 5 *s.* -	15 Company's tests, average 17	Yes -	4 3	2,810	25,641,300	20,537,700 2,209,800 22,747,500	9	570	169	
2,715	1,803	- -	(1) 3 5 Dis. 5 and 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3 5 Dis. 15 per cent.	(1) 3 *s.* to 1 *l.*, according to size. (2) Provided by local authority.	15 Average, 16	Yes -	4 - Beyond 1,250 yards from Gas Works, 5 3	2,919	†27,993,200	24,128,400 1,452,400 25,580,800	About 7	750	108	† Estimated.
2,314	1,338	4 9 Beyond Hexham, 5 9	(1) 3 4 Dis. 10 to 20 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3 4 Dis. 15 per cent.	(1) From 2 *s.* to 1 *l.* 2 *s.* (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 16·66	-	-	2,137	21,587,400	18,375,200 768,500 19,143,700	About 8	740	157	The Return is for year ended 31st August 1892.
171,908	25,001	- -	(1) 1 10 Dis. 10 per cent., and 5 per cent. additional above 400,000 cubic feet per quarter. (2) 1 *s.* per lamp per week. Dis. 5 per cent. Gateshead, 1 *s.* per lamp per week.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 200-light meter.	15½ Average, 16	Yes -	2 9 and 3 4 less 10 per cent.	184,920	1,917,423,400	1,499,073,000 201,844,000 1,700,917,003	364	30,471	8,093	
24,074	4,143	4 - In the lighted district, and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* in all other parts of Tynemouth.	(1) In lighted district of Borough, 2 3 In other parts, 2 9 Dis. 5, 7½, 10, 15, and 20 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 1 *s.* per lamp per week, which includes gas, lighting, cleaning, and extinguishing.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 5-light meter to 8 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 16·23	-	-	Common 20,995 Cannel 990	219,524,200	173,496,000 23,642,125 197,138,125	About 40½	About 4,900	1,220	
10,516	1,416	3 9	(1) 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.*, according to consumption. Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 1 *s.* per week per lamp, which includes lighting and extinguishing.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter, to 3 *l.* 12 *s.* for 100 light meter.	15½ 15½	Yes -	3 3	10,381	103,827,000	76,685,500 15,565,596 92,251,096	Cannot be given.	1,412	675	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES – *continued.*													
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Newark Gas	Newark Gas Act, 1866, c. 31.	5,000 5,000 15,000 *5,300 30,300	5,000 5,000 15,000 5,480 Premiums, 425 30,905	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7 „ „ 7 „ „	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7 „ „ 7 „ „	–	–	–	–	(None; but 920*l.* has been sold, realising a premium of 425*l.*)		10,013	1
Worksop Gas Light and Coke	Worksop Gas Act, 1856, c. 21 Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 41. Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1888, c. 126.	6,000 5,700 800 2,500 5,000 7,000 27,000	6,000 5,700 800 2,500 5,000 3,000 Premiums, 547 23,547	*8 per cent. *7 „ „ 6 „ „ *7 „ „ 5 „ „ 5 „ „ *Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. 7 „ „ 6 „ „ 7 „ „ 5 „ „ pref. 5 „ „	3,000 1,250 1,750 6,000	4,000	4 per cent.	7,000	3,000	547	6,089	2
OXFORDSHIRE:													
Banbury Gas Light and Coke	Banbury Gas Act, 1866, c. 4.	10,000 20,000 30,000	10,000 8,250 18,250	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	7,500	–	–	–	–	–	8,612	3
Goring and Streatley District Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1888, c. 127.	Gas, 8,000	Gas, 8,000	10 per cent.	1 per cent. for 9 months.	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	380	4
Henley-on-Thames Gas	Henley-on-Thames Gas Act, 1888, c. 75.	7,500 4,500 12,000 24,000	7,500 4,500 4,800 Premiums, 1,786 18,586	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7 „ „ Standing rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. 4 „ „ 5½ „ „	6,000	–	–	12,000	4,800	1,786	3,735	5
Oxford Gas Light and Coke	Oxford Gas Acts, 1818, c. 64. 1869, c. 12 1882, c. 127. 1892, c. 19	96,780 47,112 100,000 *243,892	96,780 47,112 5,000 Premiums, 936 149,828	5 per cent. 5 „ „ pref. 5 „ „	6½ per cent. 5 „ „ 6½ „ „	28,500 25,000 53,500	29,500	4, 4½, and 5 per cent.	100,000	5,000	936	50,411	6
PEMBROKESHIRE:													
Pembroke Docks and Town Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1871, c. 144.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	2,500	1,500	5 per cent.	–	–	–	4,010	7
RADNORSHIRE:													
Llandrindod Water Gas (Messrs. R. P. A. Swettenham, W. N. Swettenham, and W. Bubton)	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1890, c. 99.	4,000	–	10 per cent.	–	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
RUTLAND:													
Oakham Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1888, c. 126.	8,000 4,000 12,000	8,000 600 Premiums, 53 8,653	*10 per cent. *7 „ „ 6 „ „ pref. *Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ per cent. 5 „ „ pref.	3,000	2,000	4 per cent.	4,000	600	53	2,104	9
SHROPSHIRE:													
Oakengates and St. George's Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1873, c. 42.	6,000 4,000 10,000 For Gas Undertaking.	6,000 1,500 7,500	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,060	10

* *Note.*—Under the Oxford Gas Act, 1892, the nominal amount of 114,000*l.* share capital, authorised and paid up, was converted into 143,892*l.* Consolidated Stock, viz., 96,780*l.* Ordinary, and 47,112*l.* Preference Stock.

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any); 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
8,152	1,861	4 3	(1) 2 9 (2) 2 *s.* 2*d.* per lamp per 100 hours.	(1) About 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 17 to 18	–	–	5,800	57,500,000	52,029,800 1,989,800 54,019,600	About 9½	About 1,355	231	* Loan converted.
4,149	1,940	– –	(1) 3 6 Dis. 2 *d.* (2) 2 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, painting, and all repairs.	(1) From 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for 3-light meter.	15 Company's test, 16·75	Yes	3 8	4,033	29,678,000	25,180,000 2,300,000 27,480,000	12	945	178	
7,123	1,489	4 6 Public lamps, 3 6	(1) 3 10 Dis. 9 *d.* and 1 *s.* (2) 2 10	(1) 2 *s.* if consumption is less than 10 *l.* per annum; meters provided free of charge if consumption is more than 10 *l.* (2) No charge.	14 16	–	–	4,659	44,785,000	39,960,100 3,727,150 43,687,250	13¾	1,470	244	
329	51	– –	(1) 5 –	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 80-light meter.	15	Yes	5 –	175	1,229,300	1,029,000	5	69	–	The Return is for nine months only. Prior to Lady-day 1892, the Undertaking was worked by lessees.
2,568	1,167	– –	(1) 4 4 (2) 3 *l.* 3 *s.* per lamp burning all night; 2 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp burning to midnight, including cleaning, lighting, and extinguishing.	(1) 4 –	15 Company's test, 15½ to 16	Yes	4 4	1,533	15,058,400	12,648,400 1,200,000 13,848,400	About 5½	350	121	
41,314	9,097	– –	(1) 2 *s.* 8 *d.* Without the Local Board District, 3 *s.* 2 *d.* (2) 2 8	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* 4 *s.* for 150-light meter.	16 Company's test, 16·88	Yes	3 2 Without the Local Board District, 3 8	31,817	314,222,000	272,155,300 19,704,500 291,859,800	51	4,652	1,013	
3,400	610	5 6	(1) 3 *s.* 9 *d.* and 4 *s.* 2 *d.* (2) 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 80-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	1,800	17,500,000	13,500,000 2,600,000 16,100,000	9	599	241	
–	–	5 *s.*, 4 *s.*, and 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, according to total amount supplied.	– – –	– – –	16	–	–	– – –	– –	– –	–	–		Construction of works not commenced.
1,377	727	– –	(1) 4 6 (2) 1 *l.* 16 *s.* per lamp for nine months.	(1) 1 *s.* per light per annum.	15 Company's test, 16	Yes	4 6	825	8,212,200	7,367,400 457,650 7,825,050	8½	271	82	
2,346	714	6 –	(1) 4 6 Dis. 6 *d.* and 9 *d.* (2) 3 –	(1) 12½ per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 17¾	–	–	1,063	14,490,000	10,458,000 2,000,000 12,458,000	7	330	125	The Company does not supply Water. Mining District.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
SHROPSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Shrewsbury Gas Light	Shrewsbury Gas Acts, 1820, c. 56; 1857, c. 56, and 1878, c. 34.	40,000 40,000 Including Premiums. 80,000	40,000 19,740 Premiums, 10,260 70,000	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	16,000	11,000 2,500 13,500	3½ per cent. 3¾ " "	40,000 Including Premiums.	19,740	10,260	*24,322
Wellington (Salop) Coal and Gas Light	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 69.	21,000	12,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	4,000	4,000	5 per cent.	–	–	–	5,425
SOMERSETSHIRE:												
Bath Gas Light and Coke	Bath Gas Acts, 1818, c. 55. 1846, c. 29 1865, c. 25 1875, c. 79 1875, c. 79 210,000	40,000 45,000 50,000 50,000 25,000 210,000	40,000 45,000 50,000 40,000 20,000 195,000	8 per cent. 7 " " 7 " " 7 " " 5 " "	8 per cent. 7 " " 7 " " 7 " " 5 " "	Act 1856, 15,000	15,000	5 per cent.	–	–	–	65,362
Bridgwater Gas Light	Bridgwater Gas Act, 1834, c. 33.	4,000	18,000	– – –	10 per cent.	1,300	1,300	4 per cent.	–	–	–	9,214
Chew Magna Gas and Coal	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 61.	2,030 3,000 5,030	1,500 –	10 per cent. 7 " "	– – –	750	500	5 per cent.	3,000	–	–	247
Clevedon Gas	Clevedon Gas Act, 1868, c. 42.	8,000 20,000 28,000	8,000 4,000 8,800 20,800	10 per cent. 7 " " 5 " "	6 per cent. 6 " " 5 " "	6,000	–	– –	–	–	–	5,191
Frome Gas	Frome Gas Act, 1866, c. 37. Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1884, c. 39.	12,000 13,000 15,000 40,000	12,000 13,000 – 25,000	10 per cent. 7 " " 7 " " Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent. 7 " "	3,250 3,750 7,000	1,500	4 per cent.	15,000	–	–	6,756
Glastonbury Gas and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1892, c. 196.	4,575 5,425 10,000	4,575 –	10 per cent. 7 " " Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ per cent.	2,500	2,600	4½ per cent.	5,425	–	–	3,125
Midsomer Norton Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1873, c. 81.	4,000	2,330	10 per cent.	8½ per cent.	5,000	1,600	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	694
Taunton Gas Light and Coke	Taunton Gas Acts, 1845, c. 67. 1846, c. 15 1855, c. 4 Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1871, c. 144.	7,000 7,000 14,000 7,000 35,000	7,000 7,000 14,000 7,000 35,000	8 per cent. 7 " "	8 per cent. 7 " "	2,333 2,333 2,600 1,750 9,016	9,016 Debenture Stock.	5 per cent.	–	–	–	12,351

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
1	*19,931	*4,391	5 – Without the borough, 5 6	(1) 3 – Without the borough, 3 3 (2) 3*l.* per lamp, for 3,337 hours, including interest on lamps and pillars, lighting, cleaning, and repairing, which leaves 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet for gas.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* 4*s.* for 500-light meter.	15 Company's tests, average 16·85	–	–	15,010	141,281,400	121,579,700 11,540,700 133,120,400	34	3,851	636	* For the year ended 30th June 1892.
2	4,503	922	5 – Outside limits. 6 –	(1) 4*s.* 3*d.* and 5*s.* 3*d.* Dis. 7½ and 12½ per cent. (2) 6*s.* 3*d.* per lamp per month, including cleaning, lighting, &c.	(1) About 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 16·50	–	–	†2,570	26,444,000	18,360,000 4,124,300 22,484,300	About 7½	456	205	† Estimated.
3	51,346	14,016	3 9 Outer districts, 5 6	(1) 2 8 Outer districts, 3*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*, and 4*s.* 8*d.* (2) 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, and repairing (2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet). Outer districts, 2*l.* 15*s.*, including lighting and cleaning, and 3*s.* 11*d.*, and 4*s.* 8*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.	(1) (2) From 3*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 1*l.* for 50-light meter.	14 16	–	–	41,295	403,498,000	352,182,000 29,827,000 382,009,000	84	7,416	1,962	
4	7,368	1,846	- -	(1) 3 – Dis. 2½ to 15 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 6½	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 12*s.* for 100-light meter.	Not prescribed; Company's test, 15 to 16	–	–	5,053	46,519,000	37,917,000 4,702,000 42,619,000	11	869	276	The Return is for the year ended 30th June 1892.
5	223	24	7 –	(1) 5 –	(1) 6 –	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	170	927,100	802,300	About 2	40	–	
6	3,813	1,378	5 6	(1) 4 6 Dis. 3*d.* (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp, for 10 months.	(1) 12½ per cent. on retail price of meter.	14 Company's tests, average 15	–	–	2,425	22,440,200	17,360,600 2,848,700 20,209,300	About 10¼	500	229	
7	4,597	2,159	- -	(1) 3 4 (2) 2 8 Dis. 5 to 20 per cent., according to consumption.	Not provided by Company.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes	4 –	4,172	37,801,900	31,570,100 2,666,400 34,236,500	About 10	980	208	
8	2,547	578	- -	(1) 4 6 Dis. 3*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3*l.* to 12*l.* per lamp per annum.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 8*s.* for 10-light meters, and so on in proportion. (2) No charge.	15 Company's test, 15½	Yes	4 6	950	9,768,200	7,931,200 1,700,000 9,631,200	About 10	282	108	The Return is for 15 months ended 31st December 1892.
9	484	210	7 –	(1) 5 6 Dis. 6*d.* (2) 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, from 1st September to 14th May.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 40-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	386	2,841,500	1,936,700 337,000 2,273,700	About 3	90	67	
10	9,435	2,916	6 6	(1) 4 – Dis. 3d., to 25 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 4 – Dis. 20 per cent.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 4*l.* for 200-light meter. (2) 3*s.* 6*d.* per lamp per year for supply and maintenance of meters, governors, and fittings.	10 Company's test. 17	–	–	6,065	58,111,900	53,443,500 2,337,600 55,781,100	15	1,250	268	The Return is for the year ended 30th June 1893

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
SOMERSETSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Wells Gas Light	Wells Gas Acts, 1832, c. 37.	4,000	4,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	1,300	2,300	5 per cent.	–	–	–	3,148	1
	1867, c. 48	2,000	2,000	5 „ „ pref.	5 „ „	2,000							
		8,000	4,000	7 „ „	7 „ „								
		14,000	10,000			3,300							
Weston-super-Mare Gas Light	Weston-super-Mare, Gas Light Acts, 1855, c. 81	4,000	4,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	2,000	7,375 Debenture Stock.	4 per cent.	22,000	9,000	1,836	14,257	2
	1861, c. 116	4,000	4,000	7½ „ „	7½ „ „	–							
		16,000	16,000	7½ „ „	7½ „ „	4,000							
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	22,000	9,000 Premiums, 1,836	7 „ „	7 „ „	5,500							
						11,500							
		46,000	34,836										
STAFFORDSHIRE:													
Bilston Gas Light and Coke	Bilston Gas Act, 1846, c. 39.	35,000	35,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	–	–	32,000	19,000	5,324	21,040	3
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	32,000	19,000 Premiums, 5,324	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 „ „	8,000							
		67,000	59,324										
Brierley Hill District Gas Light	Brierley Hill Gas Act, 1865, c. 55.	11,750	11,750	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	15,000	3,000	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	12,809	4
		46,650	18,606	7 „ „	7 „ „								
		1,600	1,600	4 „ „	4 „ „ pref.								
		60,000	31,956										
Cradley Heath Gas	Cradley Heath Gas Act, 1871, c. 14.	5,000	5,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	3,250	2,300	3½ per cent.	–	–	–	8,587	5
		8,200	8,200	7 „ „	7 „ „								
		6,800	6,800	4 „ „ pref.	4 „ „								
		20,000	20,000										
Kidsgrove Gas Light	Kidsgrove Gas Act, 1871, c. 105.	9,240	9,240	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	3,449	6
		10,760	4,304	7 „ „	7 „ „								
		20,000	13,544										
Lichfield Gas	Lichfield Gas Act, 1878, c. 135.	21,000	21,000	10 per cent.	11½ per cent., free of income tax.	11,500	2,400	3¾ per cent.	25,000	–	–	7,119	7
		25,000	–	7½ „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.									
		46,000											
Potteries Station (British Gas Light Company) *	British Gas Light Company (Limited) Staffordshire Potteries Acts, 1858, c. 32.	42,610	42,610	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	10,000	3½ per cent.	–	–	–	39,135	8
		30,000	30,000	7½ „ „	7½ „ „								
	1880, c. 120	40,000	40,000	5 „ „	5 „ „	10,000							
		112,610	112,610										
Rowley Regis and Blackheath Gas	Rowley Regis and Blackheath Gas Act, 1886, c. 91.	10,000	8,900	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	2,500	2,500	4 per cent.	–	–	–	2,581	9
Stone Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	2,700	1,800	4 per cent.	7,500	–	–	3,305	10
		7,500	–	7 „ „									
		17,500											

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
1	2,286	862	5 –	(1) 4 2 (2) 2*l.* 17*s.* per lamp per annum.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 10*s.* for 20-light meter.	14 15·90	–	– –	1,499	14,669,000	10,738,500 2,225,200 12,963,700	About 5½	385	127	
2	11,339	2,918	6 –	(1) 3 6 Dis. 5 to 20 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per lamp (5 feet per hour); 9*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per lamp (25 feet per hour).	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 10*s.* for 100-light meter.	10 Company's test, 17	–	–	7,682	73,884,100	62,194,800 9,205,200 71,400,000	About 20	1,560	422	
3	16,187	4,853	– –	(1) (2) 2*s.* 7½*d.* and 3*s.*, according to consumption. Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 3*s.* to 1*l.*, according to size.	14 16½	Yes	3 6	11,177	110,286,000	90,103,000 4,454,000 94,557,000	36	2,120	366	Mining district. Loss of gas by leakage consequently heavy.
4	10,449	2,360	5 6	(1) 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* Out districts, 3*d.* extra. Dis. 5 per cent. (2) 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per lamp for eight winter months; 1*l.* each for four summer months.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 50-light meter.	13 14½	–	–	6,475	68,979,400	47,301,000 9,866,000 57,167,000	24	966	556	Mining district. Loss of gas by leakage consequently heavy.
5	7,098	1,489	5 –	(1) 2*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.*, and 3*s.* 3*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16½	–	–	4,170	44,202,000	33,983,900 3,621,700 37,605,600	About 12	630	272	Mining district. Loss of gas by leakage consequently heavy.
6	2,234	1,215	5 – Elsewhere, 6 –	(1) 4 – Dis. 6*d.* Elsewhere, 4 – Dis. 3*d.* (2) 3 3	(1) Meter rent 4*s.* and upwards according to size.	13 Company's test, 16	–	–	2,014	18,480,300	14,001,600 617,200 14,618,800	About 10	380	88	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1893.
7	4,578	2,541	– –	(1) (2) 3 4 Beyond 1½ miles, 4 4 Barracks, 3 10	(1) From 4*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, according to size. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 15	Yes	4 –	3,593	36,485,000	28,625,000 2,193,000 30,818,000	About 9	712	246	
8	29,979	9,156	3 6	(1) 3 – (2) 3*l.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for 400-light meter.	14 Hanley, 15·57, Tunstall, 15·02, average as tested by Company.	–	–	24,020	234,755,900	189,207,200 21,484,061 210,691,261	51	5,744	954	* This Company also owns stations at Hull, Norwich, Trowbridge, and Holywell.
9	2,060	521	4 6	(1) 2*s.* 9*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* in Tividale. 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 9*d.* in Rowley Regis and Blackheath. (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp for seven months, from 15 September to 15 April.	(1) From 3*s.* for 3-light meter to 1*l.* 13*s.* for 150-light meter in Tividale. From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 100-light meter in Rowley Regis and Blackheath.	15 15	–	–	945	9,956,000 Bought for Tividale, 4,243,000	10,544,600 1,647,000 12,191,600	6½	266	121	
10	2,399	906	4 6	(1) 3 6 Dis. 8*d.* (2) 3 10 Dis. 8*d.*	(1) 4 –	14 17 to 18	–	–	1,961	16,841,000	13,954,000 897,000 14,851,000	About 10	457	111	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Tamworth Gas Light and Coke	Tamworth Gas Act, 1872, c. 72.	9,600 18,840	7,340 6,200 Premiums, 300	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	4,700	1,560 1,140 2,700	5 per cent. 4 „ „	–	–	–	4,112	1
		28,440	13,840										
Willenhall Gas	Willenhall Gas Act, 1857, c. 15.	18,750	5,100 2,754 10,710	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7½ „ „	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7½ „ „	8,000	–	–	13,250	–	–	8,580	2
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1892, c. 196.	13,250	–	7 „ „									
		32,000	18,564										
Wolverhampton Gas	Wolverhampton Gas Act, 1852, c. 4.	88,960	98,960	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	12,370	3½ per cent.	–	–	–	79,584	3
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1875, c. 169.	*10,000 49,480	49,480	6 „ „	6 „ „	12,370							
		148,440	148,440										
SUFFOLK:													
Beccles Water and Gas	Beccles Water and Gas Act, 1854, c. 99.	3,500 16,500	3,500 3,600 1,500	10 per cent. 8 „ „ Unless to make up previous deficiency.	9 per cent. 9 „ „ 8 „ „	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	2,806	4
		20,000	8,600										
		For Water and Gas undertaking.	For Gas undertaking.										
Bungay Gas (Owners, Executors of the late T. H. Methven, esq.)	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 79.	4,500	4,500	10 per cent.	*See* Column 14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,817	5
Bury St. Edmunds Gas Light	Bury St. Edmunds Gas Acts, 1849, c. 21.	12,000	12,000	10 per cent.	11½ per cent.	4,000	2,500 Borrowed from Urban Sanitary Authority under special agreement.	–	20,000	1,000	645	9,814	6
	1859, c. 42	18,000	18,000	7½ „ „	9 „ „	5,000							
	1879, c. 9	20,000	1,000 Premiums, 645	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8½ „ „	5,000							
						14,000							
		50,000	31,645										
Gorleston and Southtown Gas	Gorleston and Southtown Gas Act, 1876, c. 67.	15,000 10,000	15,000 – –	10 per cent. 7 „ „	5 per cent.	6,055	3,550	4 per cent.	10,000	–	–	3,423	7
		25,000											
Ipswich Gas Light	Ipswich Gas Acts, 1821, c. 76.	14,000	14,000	10 per cent.	11½ per cent.	–	25,000	3½ per cent.	60,000	8,650	3,268	35,987	8
	1847, c. 7	14,000	14,000	10 „ „	11½ „ „	9,333							
	1864, c. 17	50,000	50,000	7½ „ „	9 „ „	12,667							
	1883, c. 172	60,000	8,650 Premiums, 3,268	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8½ „ „	15,000							
						37,000							
		138,000	89,918										
Long Melford Gas and Coal.	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1887, c. 125.	3,250 3,500	3,250 1,250 300	10 per cent. 7 „ „	5 per cent. 5 „ „ 5 „ „ pref.	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	3,601	9
		6,750	4,800										
Lowestoft Water, Gas, and Market	Lowestoft Water, Gas, and Market Acts, 1853, c. 18.	25,000	25,000	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	5,000	5,000	29,000 *l.* Debenture Stock at 4 per cent.	–	None; but 40,000*l.* has been sold. Amount of premium realised, 2,678 *l.*	–	19,147 Gas and Water.	10
	1857, c. 57	25,000	25,000	5½ „ „ pref.	5½ „ „	6,500	6,500						
	1863, c. 169	20,000	20,000 Premiums, 68	6 „ „ pref.	5½ „ „	5,000	5,000						
	1877, c. 147	80,000	40,000 20,000 Premiums, 2,610	7 „ „ 6 „ „ pref.	5*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* p. cent. 5 per cent.	20,000	12,500 Premiums, 416						
		150,000	132,678			36,500	29,416						

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed; 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
2,836	1,276	5 6 Dis. 3 *d.* Outside boundary, 6 6 Dis. 3 *d.*	(1) 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.* 3 *d.* (2) 4 –	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* for 150-light meter. (2) Supplied by Local Authority.	14 Company's tests, average 17·85	–	–	1,900	17,385,000	14,953,000 1,820,000 16,773,000	About 8	460	209	
6,729	1,851	- -	(1) 2 *s.* 9 *d.*, 3 *s.*, and 3 *s.* 3 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 2 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp for nine months.	(1) From 5 *s.* for 3-light meter to 8 *s.* for 20-light meter.	15 15	Yes -	3 6	4,737	49,084,000	40,833,000 3,376,000 44,209,000	6	680	206	
66,960	12,624	- -	(1) (2) 2 6	(1) (2) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 16 *s.* for 50-light meter.	Not prescribed. Company's test, about 16	–	–	48,768	496,210,000	389,381,600 25,558,100 414,939,700	72	6,173	1,786	* Loan converted.
1,856	950	6 –	(1) 4 4 Dis. 5, 10, and 15 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 4 4	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 14 *s.* for 50-light meter. (2) No charge.	Not prescribed. Company's test. 15 supplied.	–	–	1,250	12,019,500	8,677,300 1,638,300 10,315,600	5½	325	183	The Return is for year ended 1st April 1893, and relates to the Gas undertaking, except where otherwise stated.
1,433	384	5 10	(1) 4 10 (2) 1 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* to 1 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, and repairing, from 1st Sept. to 30th April.	(1) 4 *s.* and upwards, according to size.	14 Owners' test, 16	–	–	533	5,010,000	4,242,700 † 506,300 4,749,000	4	201	73	† Estimated.
7,105	2,709	- -	(1) 3 8 (2) 2 4½	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes -	4 6	4,253	45,132,200	37,853,800 3,209,500 41,063,300	Estimated. 10	1,033	312	
2,468	955	6 –	(1) 5 – Dis. 6 *d.*, and additional discount of 15 per cent. on accounts of 20 *l.* and upwards per annum. (2) 4 –	(1) From 6 *s.* to 18 *s.*, according to size.	14 Company's test, 15·3	–	–	1,343	13,861,600	8,563,000 3,322,223 11,885,223	7	320	198	
27,641	8,346	- -	(1) 2 10 Dis. 2½ and 5 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 10 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) (2) From 4 *s.* for 5-light meter to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 150-light meter.	15 15·54	Yes -	3 9 for reducing dividends; 3 6 for increasing dividends.	20,034	203,842,000	168,779,000 20,799,000 189,578,000	40	3,050	1,036	
3,357	244	6 6	(1) 5 10 Dis. 4 *d.*	No charge -	15 Company's tests average 17	–	–	316	2,422,900	1,947,600	About 2	105	–	
10,766 Gas and Water.	8,381 Gas and Water.	6 –	(1) 4 1 Dis. 3 *d.* (2) 3 7	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 16 *s.* for 20-light meter. (2) No charge, except with regard to 4 meters (5-light) which are charged 8 *s.* each.	Not prescribed; 14 and upwards supplied, as tested by Company.	–	–	4,805	49,525,000	39,658,400 4,634,185 44,292,585	14½	1,064	500	The capital is for the three undertakings combined. The market site and rights were transferred to the Corporation of Lowestoft on 25th March 1887.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes. Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
SURREY		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Carshalton Gas	Carshalton Gas Act, 1877, c. 175.	50,000 50,000 100,000	30,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent.	25,000	–	–	50,000	–	—	8,592
Caterham and District Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1887, c. 157.	25,000 10,000 35,000	13,955	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	6 per cent.	8,750	5,500	4½ per cent.	10,000	–	—	3,446
Chertsey Gas Consumers	Chertsey Gas Act, 1864, c. 9. Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1886, c. 56.	8,000 12,000 20,000 13,030	7,900 4,000 Premiums 1,130	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	11 per cent. 8 „ „	2,000 3,000 5,000	2,000	4 per cent.	4,000	4,000	1,130	6,108
Cranleigh Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 131.	4,000 4,000 8,000	3,310	7 per cent. 6 „ „	4 per cent.	–	300 1,200 1,500	4½ per cent. 4 „ „	4,000	–	—	1,086
Croydon Commercial Gas and Coke	Croydon Commercial Gas Acts, 1847, c. 124.	40,000	40,000	10 per cent.	14 per cent.	20,000 By Act, 1877.	10,000	4 per cent.	80,900	50,000	28,057	87,794
	1860, c. 27	11,600†	11,600									
	1866, c. 16	78,000 19,500†	78,000 19,500	7 „ „	11 „ „							
	1877, c. 176	80,900	50,000 Premiums 28,057	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	11 „ „							
	1887, c. 166	230,000	227,157									
Dorking Gas	Dorking Gas Act, 1871, c. 143.	15,000 15,000 30,000	15,000 1,800 16,800	10 per cent. 7 „ „	8 per cent. 7 „ „	6,750	3,750	5 per cent.	–	–	—	6,206
Epsom and Ewell Gas	Epsom and Ewell Gas Act, 1877, c. 191.	30,000 30,000 60,000	30,000 10,500 Premiums 12 40,512	8 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. 7 „ „	15,000	6,000	5 per cent.	30,000	30,000	12	9,662
Godalming Gas and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56.	18,300 5,000 20,000 43,300	18,300 5,000 5,000 Premiums 1,775 30,075	10 per cent. 5 „ „ pref. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 5 „ „ 7 „ „	10,825	5,000	4 per cent.	20,000	5,000	1,775	9,356
Godstone District Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1891, c. 145.	12,000	6,378	10 per cent.	–	3,000	900	5 per cent.	–	–	—	311

nited Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.							
6,003	2,589	- -	(1) 4 6 Dis. 2½ per cent. to railway companies, and 5 per cent. to 1 consumer. (2) 4 3	(1) From 5s. for 3-light meter to 3 l. for 100-light meter.	14 15·22	Yes	5 6	3,685	33,644,000	26,760,200 4,559,000 31,319,200	19	653	337	
2,375	1,071	- -	(1) 4 9 (2) 2 l. 13 s. 8 d. per lamp for seven months.	(1) From 4s. for 2-light meter to 14 s. for 20-light meter.	15 15¼	Yes	5 6	1,419	14,191,890	11,908,500 487,900 12,396,400	14	190	67	
4,764	1,344	- -	(1) 3 6 (2) 3 l. 2 s. per lamp for whole year, including all expenses. Other lamps 2 l. for seven months.	(1) From 4 s. to 1 l. 8 s., according to size.	14 Company's tests, average 16	Yes	4 -	* 2,992	28,433,000	22,470,000 4,000,000 * 26,470,000	24	513	179	* Estimated.
893	193	8 6	(1) (2) 5 -	(1) From 4s. for 3-light meter to 12 s. for 20-light meter. (2) 2 -	12 Company's test, 14	-	-	410	3,600,000	3,430,000 154,500 3,584,500	5	93	41	
3,262	21,532	-	(1) (2) 2 10 Dis. 2½ and 5 per cent. to large consumers and to public bodies.	(1) (2) 5 -	14 15·4	Yes	4 7	44,697	477,246,000	429,953,900 27,267,300 457,221,200	84¾	7,303	1,426	† Loan converted.
4,553	1,653	5 6	(1) 4 2 (2) 3 9	(1) 5-light, 6 s. - 10-light, 8 s. 20-light, 10 s. 30-light, 12 s.	14 16·5	-	-	2,455	26,938,000	22,351,000 3,245,000 25,596,000	13	508	197	
6,043	3,619	- -	(1) (2) 3 10	(1) From 4s. for 3 to 5-light meter to 4 l. for 200-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15	Yes	5 6	4,103	43,762,000	36,787,000 2,600,000 39,387,000	‡ 22	760	245	‡ Estimated.
6,932	2,424	6 -	(1) Godalming and District, 4 s. 3 d. Outside districts, 4 s. 7 d. Special rates, 3 s. 9 d. and 4 s. Dis. 1 s. for stoves, engines, &c., and 5 per cent. to consumers of 40,000 cubic feet per quarter. (2) 3 -	(1) From 6 s. for 2, 3, and 5-light meters to 5 l. for 400-light meter.	14 14·75	-	-	4,120	39,903,600	30,727,100 3,631,800 34,358,900	23	420	196	
252	59	5 -	(1) 5 -	No charge - -	15 Company's tests, average 15	-	-	128	1,095,600	1,009,700	6½	28	-	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in th

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
SURREY—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Guildford Gas Light and Coke	Guildford Gas Act, 1857, c. 12.	20,000	8,800	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,713
			10,040	7½ „ „	7½ „ „							
			1,056	5 „ „	5 „ „							
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1874, c. 87.	30,000	27,100	7 „ „	7 „ „	12,500						
			3,000	5 „ „	5 „ „							
		50,000	49,996									
Horley District Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1886, c. 19.	20,000	14,450	10 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	3¼ per cent.	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	1,428
Kingston-on-Thames Gas Light and Coke	Kingston-on-Thames Gas Acts, 1854, c. 78.	20,000	20,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5,000	8,400	4 per cent.	–	–	–	52,610
	1859, c. 9	15,000	15,000	7½ „ „	7½ „ „	3,750						
	1864, c. 10	65,000	65,000	10 „ „	10 „ „	16,250						
		100,000	100,000			25,000						
Mitcham and Wimbledon District Gas Light	Mitcham and Wimbledon Gas Act, 1867, c. 68.	100,000	80,327	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	45,000	25,000	3½ per cent.	–	–	–	36,911
		80,000	8,000 Premiums, 440	7 „ „	7 „ „							
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1892, c. 66.	180,000	88,767									
Red Hill Gas	Red Hill Gas Act, 1865, c. 13.	50,000	42,590	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,777
		*12,500	2,500									
		62,500	45,090									
Richmond Gas	Richmond Gas Acts, 1867, c. 100.	60,000	60,000	8 to 10 per cent.	10 per cent.	15,000	23,000	5 per cent.	40,000 including premiums.	28,000	9,658	39,629
	1881, c. 35	40,000	28,000 Premiums, 9,658	7 „ „	7 „ „	10,000						
						25,000						
		100,000	97,658									
Sutton Gas	Sutton Gas Act, 1876, c. 123.	25,000	25,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	13,750	2,000	4 per cent.	–	–	–	16,234
		35,000	13,498	7 „ „	7 „ „							
		60,000	38,498									
Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge Gas	Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge Gas Acts, 1869, c. 104.	30,000	30,000	10 per cent.	4½ per cent.	7,500	8,500	5 per cent.	12,000	4,000	509	9,779
	1887, c. 91	12,000	4,000 Premium, 509	7 „ „	3 2/3 „ „	3,000						
		42,000	34,509			10,500						
Wandsworth and Putney Gas Light and Coke	Wandsworth and Putney Gas Acts, 1856, c. 62.	15,000	15,000	10 per cent.	14 per cent.	–	7,719	5 per cent.	120,000	20,000	10,876	68,884
		15,000	15,000	7½ „ „	11½ „ „							
	1866, c. 275	40,000	40,000	7 „ „	11 „ „							
		‡15,750	15,340	7 „ „	11 „ „	250						
			20,000	7 „ „	11 „ „	30,000						
	1880, c. 72	120,000	Premiums, 10,876	Standard rates for sliding scale.								
						30,250						
		205,750	116,216									
Woking District Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1891, c. 152.	16,000	11,220	10 per cent.	–	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	59

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1 Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
13,204	3,509	6 6 Beyond radius of two miles, 7 0	(1) 3 6 Dis. 6 *d.* Beyond two mile radius, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* per lamp, including pillars, lanterns, &c., lighting, extinguishing, and repairing.	(1) No charge - -	14 Company's test, 17	–	–	9,800	98,013,000	81,794,000 5,374,000 87,168,000	26	1,650	283	
1,051	377	- -	(1) 5 – (2) 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 5-light meter to 14 *s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, About 17.	Yes -	5 –	587	5,617,500	3,969,000 788,900 4,757,900	About 7¼	106	116	
43,622	8,988	6 8	(1) 3 – (2) 3 *l.* 12 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 3 and 5-light meters to 2 *l.* for 300-light meter.	Not prescribed; Company's test, 16	–	–	29,455	295,000,000	236,000,000 39,428,000 275,428,000	126	4,750	1,441	
30,833	6,078	5 6	(1) 3 8 (2) 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 200-light meter.	15 15·45	–	–	17,723	170,394,000	145,505,600 12,058,700 157,564,300	62	2,700	607	
9,267	4,510	5 6	(1) Red Hill and Reigate, 3 8 Outlying districts, 4 2 Contracts, 3 *s.* 3 *d.* and 3 *s.* 5 *d.* (2) 3 *l.* 5 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 3-light meter to 5 *s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15 to 16	–	–	6,081	61,788,600	54,568,000 3,612,420 58,180,420	About 19½	900	305	* Loan converted.
31,857	7,772	4 – Outlying districts, 4 6	(1) 3 3 Outlying districts, 3 6 (2) 3 *l.* 15 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* 18 *s.* for 150-light meter.	15 15·45	–	–	19,735	207,100,000	176,158,000 16,711,000 192,869,000	29½	2,982	803	
12,071	4,163	Sutton and Cheam, 5 10 Banstead, 6 4 Dis. 6 *d.*	(1) 3 8 Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 3 –	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16 to 17.	–	–	7,708	77,229,000	62,251,300 †12,360,200 74,611,500	21	1,087	420	† Including gas sold by special contract.
6,836	2,943	5 –	(1) 4 9 3 *s.* 9 *d.* for stoves and motive power. (2) 4 6	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter. (2) 4 *s.* each.	15 Company's tests, average 16	–	–	3,881	38,179,300	34,235,800 975,700 35,211,500	22	720	58	
55,639	13,245	- -	(1) 2 8 (2) 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 3-light meter to 9 *s.* for 30-light meter.	14 About 15·5	Yes -	4 –	40,870	408,704,000	347,115,000 33,451,000 3 0,566,000	About 58	4,521	1,501	‡ Loan converted.
146	*Loss.* 87	5 –	(1) 5 –	(1) From 6 *s.* for 3-light meter to 40 *s.* for 150-light meter.	15 Not stated	–	–	69	341,000	150,600	About 4	34	–	The works were opened in June 1892, and the return is for the three months ending 30th September 1892.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
SUSSEX:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Bexhill Water and Gas	Bexhill Water and Gas Act, 1885, c. 96.	24,000	23,525	- - -	- - -	6,000	-	- -	-	-	-	3,888
	1892, c. 192 -	10,000				2,500						
		34,000				8,500						
Bognor Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Acts, 1871, c. 144.	8,500	8,500	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	-	1,000	4 per cent. -	8,500	3,250	890	3,851
	1878, c. 56 -	8,500	3,250 Premiums. 890	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	4,000						
		17,000	12,640									
Brighton and Hove General Gas	Brighton and Hove General Gas Acts, 1839, c. 38; 1843, c. 21; 1854, c. 42; 1866, c. 184; 1870, c. 106; 1873, c. 123; 1879, c. 38, and 1881, c. 206. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1875, c. 169.	Act, 1839, 100,000	100,000	10 per cent. -	11½ per cent. -	10,000 Act, 1854,	10,000	5 per cent. -	150,000	112,500	35,440	160,940
		Act, 1866, 25,000	25,000	7 „ „ -	8½ „ „ -	10,000 Act, 1866,	10,000	5 „ „				
		50,000 Order, 1875,	50,000	6 „ „ -	6 „ „ -	25,000	25,000	5 „ „				
		50,000 Act, 1879,	50,000	7 „ „ -	8½ „ „ -	12,500	12,500	5 „ „				
		150,000 Act, 1881,	112,500	7 „ „ -	8½ „ „ -	37,500	18,700	4 „ „				
		120,000	120,000 Premiums,	10 „ „ -	11½ „ „ -	-	-					
		495,000	35,440	Standard rates for sliding scale.		95,000	76,200					
			492,940									
City of Chichester Gas	City of Chichester Gas Act, 1868, c. 76.	18,000	18,000	10 per cent. -	9 per cent. -	4,500	4,500	5 per cent. -	10,000	-	-	7,514
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1881, c. 103.	10,000	- -	7 „ „ -	- -	2,500						
		28,000				7,000						
Eastbourne Gas	Eastbourne Gas Act, 1868, c. 126 -	20,000	20,000	10 per cent. -	13 per cent. -	-	-	- -	150,000	25,000	6,541	41,558
		30,000	30,000	7 „ „ -	10 „ „							
		*12,500	12,490	10 „ „ -	13 „ „							
	1880, c. 46 -	150,000	25,000 Premiums,	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 „ „ -	37,500						
		212,500	6,541									
			94,031									
East Grinstead Gas and Water	East Grinstead Gas and Water Act, 1878, c. 76.	12,814	12,814	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	14,454	4,454	4 per cent. -	45,000	5,000	-	4,307
		5,000	5,000	7 „ „ -	3½ „ „							
	1892, c. 104 -	40,000	- -	7 „ „ -								
		57,814	17,814									
Emsworth Gas and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1884, c. 51.	2,600	2,600	10 per cent. -	4 per cent. -	2,650	700	4½ per cent. -	8,000	-	-	695
		8,000	- -	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		10,600										
Hastings and St. Leonards Gas	Hastings and St. Leonards Gas Acts, 1854, c. 6.	41,250	41,250	10 per cent. -	12 per cent. -	13,750	14,825	4 per cent. -	120,000	45,000	20,883	72,188
	1865, c. 119 -	60,000	60,000 Premiums, 760	7 „ „ -	9 „ „ -	15,000	11,475	3½ „ „				
							26,300					
	1883, c. 168 -	120,000	45,000 Premiums, 20,123	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	9 „ „ -	30,000						
		221,250	167,133			58,750						

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*						
2,231	1,657	6 –	(1) 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* (2) 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per lamp, including lighting and repairs.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* for 100-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15·84	–	–	Common 1,050 Cannel 26	10,317,600	7,756,500 1,245,800 9,002,300	9	232	122	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
2,766	1,085	5 10	(1) (2) 4 2	(1) From 6*s.* to 18*s.*, according to size. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	1,556	15,820,000	12,827,000 1,617,340 14,444,340	About 8½	390	162	
127,541	33,399	– –	(1) (2) Brighton, Hove, Preston, and Aldrington, 2*s.* 9*d.* Portslade, Southwick, Kingston, and New Shoreham, 3*s.* 8*d.* Old Shoreham and Lancing, 4*s.* 6*d.* Elsewhere, 4*s.* 9*d.*	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 3*l.* for 150-light meter. (2) 4 – Meters generally provided by Local Authority.	14 14·55	Yes	3*s.* 3*d.*, 4*s.* 2*d.*, 5*s.*, and 5*s.* 3*d.*, according to district supplied.	86,262	964,368,000	835,641,700 61,668,556 897,310,256	134	16,832	3,389	
4,976	2,538	5 –	(1) 4 3 (2) 3*l.* 17*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3 and 5-light meters to 10*s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	3,062	29,896,000	24,142,100 4,221,000 28,363,100	8	699	201	
31,412	10,146	– –	(1) 3 2 Dis. 5 per cent. on consumption of 100*l.* per annum. (2) 3 2 Dis. 7½ per cent.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* for 150-light meter. (2) Provided by corporation.	14 Company's test, 16·8	Yes	4 4	19,675	206,621,000	176,422,300 19,087,100 195,509,400	35	2,792	992	* Loan converted.
3,518	789	6 – Beyond one mile from works, 7 –	(1) (2) 4 7	(1) (2) 4*s.* each.	15 One Official test, 14·47	–	–	1,578	13,680,800	8,788,000 † 934,000 9,722,000	5½	274	96	† Estimated. Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
584	111	5 6	(1) 5 6 (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* upwards according to size.	14	Yes	5 –	320	2,691,100	1,729,000 312,460 2,041,460	2	89	38	
52,007	20,181	– –	(1) 3 4 (2) 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per lamp, including lamp, column, fittings, lighting, repairing, extinguishing, and cleaning.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 3*l.* for 300-light meter.	15 16·32	Yes	4 – Outside borough, 4 4	32,978	334,394,000	289,595,000 30,017,000 319,612,000	87½	5,989	1,403	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
SUSSEX—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Horsham Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 131.	15,000 15,000 30,000	15,000 2,400 Premiums, 811 18,211	10 per cent. 7 „ „	8½ per cent. 7 „ „	–	1,000	4 per cent.	15,000	2,400	811	6,080	1
Lewes Gas	Lewes Gas Act, 1878, c. 48.	26,880 25,000 51,880	26,880	10 per cent. 7 „ „	9½ per cent.	12,950	6,700	4 per cent.	25,000	–	–	8,752	2
Littlehampton Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1875, c. 169.	5,300 1,700	5,300 1,700	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	–	3,000	4 per cent.	10,000	5,500	2,093	3,582	3
	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1888, c. 126.	10,000 17,000	5,500 Premiums, 2,093 14,593	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7 „ „	4,250							
Worthing Gas Light and Coke	Worthing Gas Acts, 1868, c. 92 1875, c. 144	12,250 12,750 25,000	12,250 12,750 23,750	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	8,000 6,250	12,500	4 per cent.	–	–	–	15,572	4
		50,000	48,750			14,250							
WARWICKSHIRE:													
Leamington Priors Gas	Leamington Priors Gas Acts, 1837, c. 53; 1865, c. 128.	30,000 70,000 100,000	30,000 27,000 57,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10,000 15,000 25,000	11,790	4½ per cent.	–	–	–	28,144	5
Nuneaton Gas	Nuneaton Gas Act, 1886, c. 31.	15,752 16,000 31,752	15,752 6,400 Premiums, 767 22,919	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ per cent. 5½ „ „	5,800 4,000 9,800	5,000 800 5,800	4½ per cent. 4 „ „	16,000	6,400	767	8,018	6
Rugby Gas	Rugby Gas Act, 1882, c. 86.	37,500 22,500 60,000	29,901	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	11 per cent.	14,500	9,000	3½ per cent.	22,500	–	–	12,287	7
Solihull Gas	Solihull Gas Act, 1886, c. 30.	8,000 7,000 15,000	8,000 1,000 Premiums, 200 9,200	10 per cent. 7 „ „	5 per cent.	3,750	2,000	4 per cent.	7,000	–	–	1,927	8
Studley Gas, Coal and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1890, c. 99.	2,500	2,000	10 per cent. Standard rate for sliding scale.	–	625	–	–	–	–	–	520	9
Warwick Gas Light	Warwick Gas Act, 1822, c. 29.	15,000	15,000	–	10 per cent., and bonus of 2½ per cent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,520	10

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*						
4,555	1,525	7 6	(1) 4 2 (2) 4 2 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 12 *s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's tests, average 16·25	–	–	2,678	25,700,000	18,674,100 3,204,038 21,878,138	13	470	232	
6,038	2,714	6 – Beyond Parliamentary Borough, 7 –	(1) 3 10 Dis. 5 per cent. to consumers of 50 *l.* and upwards per annum. (2) 3 6	(1) (2) 4 –	14 Company's test, 16·28	–	–	4,203	40,287,260	32,327,000 3,720,274 36,047,274	About 14	798	221	
2,492	1,090	- -	(1) 4 3 (2) 2 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* per lamp, and special contract for esplanade lamps.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 18 *s.* for 60-light meter.	15 Company's test, 16 candles.	Yes -	4 3	1,578	15,679,000	12,684,500 968,400 13,652,900	About 5	473	140	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1893.
11,039	4,533	6 6 If coal duty ceases, 6 3	(1) 3 9 (2) 3 6	(1) 4 *s.* for 3 and 5-light meters; 6 *s.* for 10-light meters and upwards.	14 Company's test, 16·50	–	–	6,257	64,897,000	55,300,120 6,643,676 61,943,796	25	1,568	538	
28,770	*Loss,* 626	4 – Beyond half-mile from borough boundary, 5 6 Public lamps, 3 6	(1) 2 6 Outside district, 3 – (2) 2 5	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 150-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 15·70 by old standard argand burners.	–	–	17,497	178,150,000	156,317,000 13,468,000 169,785,900	About 35	About 3,300	983	
6,961	1,057	- -	(1) 4 – (2) 2 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 1 *l.* 12 *s.* for 80-light meter.	15 Company's test, 16½	Yes -	4 –	3,342	33,163,000	26,058,000 2,884,000 28,942,000	9¼	659	218	The Return is for year ended 25th March 1893.
8,888	3,399	- -	(1) 3 *s.* in Rugby, other parts 3 *s.* 6 *d.* Dis. 2 *d.* Railway Companies, 2 6 (2) 2 6	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* 16 *s.* for 100-light meter.	15 Company's test, 16·8	Yes -	Rugby, 3 8 Other parts, 4 8	7,267	73,630,000	63,250,400 4,311,700 67,562,100	14	1,648	281	
1,468	459	4 6	(1) 4 3 (2) 1 *l.* 3 *s.* per lamp, lighted during eight winter months.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 15 *s.* for 100-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	947	8,421,500	7,003,000 394,600 7,397,600	Nearly 7	About 250	59	
479	41	- -	(1) 5 5	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 60-light meter.	15	Yes -	5 6	311	* 1,940,000	1,623,700	3	86	–	* Estimated.
7,482	2,038	- -	(1) 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 4 *d.* (2) 2 *l.* 14 *s.* per lamp, including all charges.	(1) 3 *s.* to 18 *s.* - - (2) No charge.	Not prescribed. Company's test, 16·1 supplied.	–	–	5,229	54,065,600	44,477,700 5,434,900 49,912,600	About 16	1,106	300	

RETURN relating to all authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued, at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
WESTMORELAND:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Kendal Union Gas and Water	Kendal Union Gas and Water Act, 1846, c. 116.	30,000 7,600 37,600	30,000 7,600 37,600	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ pref.	6 per cent. - 7½ „ „	10,000	1,850 3,550 5,400	3½ per cent. - 4 „ „	–	–	–	11,448
Windermere District Gas and Water	Windermere District Gas Act, 1862, c. 73.	10,000 *2,560	10,000 2,500 Premiums, 160	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	1,500	3½ per cent. -	17,500	–	–	3,565
	Windermere District Gas and Water Act, 1889, c. 50.	17,500 30,000	- - 12,660	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	- -	7,500						
WILTSHIRE:												
Calne Gas and Coke -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	3,000 7,000 10,000	3,000 - -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. -	2,500	2,000	4 per cent. -	7,000	–	–	2,006
Marlborough Gas - -	Marlborough Gas Act, 1875, c. 77.	7,490 22,510 30,000	7,490 - -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	5 per cent. -	7,500	1,100	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	3,327
Melksham Gas Light and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1886, c. 56.	10,000	7,000	10 per cent. - Standard rate for sliding scale.	5 per cent. -	2,500	500 200 700	4 per cent. - 3¾ „ „	–	–	–	1,597
Salisbury Gas Light and Coke	Salisbury Gas Act, 1864, c. 23. Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 99.	11,000 6,000 4,000 40,000 61,000	11,000 6,000 4,000 5,000 1,000 Premiums, 4,729 31,729	10 per cent. - 8 „ „ - 6 „ „ - 7 „ „ - 5 „ „	10 per cent. - 8 „ „ 6 „ „ 7 „ „ -	5,250 10,000 15,250	5,250	5 per cent. -	50,000	16,000	4,729	14,464
Trowbridge Station (British Gas Light Company)†	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 61.	20,253 20,000 40,253	20,253 4,167 24,420	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10,000	–	- -	–	–	–	9,005
Warminster Gas and Coke	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 64.	8,000 4,000 12,000	8,000 700 Premiums, 216 8,916	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8 per cent. -	3,000	–	- -	4,000	700	216	2,569
WORCESTERSHIRE:												
Bromsgrove Gas Light and Coke	Bromsgrove Gas Act, 1882, c. 40.	12,000 18,000 30,000	12,000 3,000 Premiums, 268 15,268	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 per cent. - 3½ „ „	7,500	3,750	4 per cent. -	18,000	3,000	268	4,538
Dudley Gas Light - - (Town of.)	Dudley Gas Acts, 1821, c. 71. 1853, c. 2 - - 1881, c. 75 -	12,000 42,000 46,000 100,000	12,000 27,450 9,000 5,550 9,250 Premiums, 1,167 64,417	10 per cent. - 10 „ „ - 5 „ „ pref. 4½ „ „ „ 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 10 „ „ 5 „ „ - 4½ „ „ 7 „ „ -	– 2,000 21,000 23,000	9,500 4,500 14,000	4½ per cent. - 4 „ „	46,000	9,250	1,167	22,562

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
8,125	3,323	- -	(1) 3 6 Motive power, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Dis. 2½ to 15 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 1 *l.* 16 *s.* per lamp. High-power lamps, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.	(1) (2) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 200-light meter.	Not prescribed. Company's test, 16 supplied.	–	–	4,680	45,821,600	35,720,600 5,006,000 40,726,600	14	1,314	Ordinary lamps, 274 High-power, 30 304	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
2,262	1,303	- -	(1) (2) 4 *s.* 3 *d.*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*, 4 *s.* 9 *d.*, and 5 *s.*, according to consumption. Cooking, heating and motive power, 3 4 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) (2) From 4 *s.* for 2-light meter to 12 *s.* for 10-light meter.	16 Company's tests average 20	Yes -	5 –	1,476	15,958,100	13,677,000 521,300 14,198,300	10	458	110	* Loan converted. The Return relates to the Gas Undertaking.
1,600	406	- -	(1) 4 2 Dis. 5 per cent. above 10,000 cubic feet per quarter. (2) 4 2 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) (2) Up to 10-lights, 2 *s.*; 10-light meter, 4 *s.*; larger sizes in proportion.	14 Company's tests average about 16	Yes -	4 2	1,073	9,633,300	7,830,037 504,731 8,334,768	About 4	398	90	
3,125	202	7 6	(1) 4 2 (2) 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp, including lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 14 *s.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 15	–	–	1,615	15,782,200	12,239,200 1,226,000 13,465,200	3½	332	75	
1,075	522	- - -	(1) 4 7 Dis. 5 to 10 per cent. (2) 1 *l.* 13 *s.* per lamp per season.	(1) 4 *s.* to 18 *s.* according to size.	14 15½	Yes -	5 –	626	6,004,900	4,933,400 638,800 5,572,200	5¾	210	74	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
12,346	2,118	5 – Outside city, 6 6	(1) 3 4 Engines, 2 9 (2) 2 9	(1) (2) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 10 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 15	–	–	8,175	78,047,400	60,466,900 5,677,200 66,144,100	18	1,550	330	
6,393	2,612	4 6	(1) 3 4 Dis. 2½ to 15 per cent. (2) 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp.	(1) From 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* 16 *s.* for 200-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 15·46	–	–	4,506	45,267,100	37,995,000 4,049,830 42,044,830	14	1,320	274	† This Company also owns stations at Holywell, Hull, Norwich, and the Potteries.
1,985	584	- -	(1) 3 6 (2) 3 –	(1) (2) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 1 *l.* for 100-light meter.	15 Company's test, 16	Yes -	4 –	1,560	13,126,000	10,355,000 1,531,800 11,886,800	9¾	422	140	
3,638	900	- -	(1) 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, to 4 *s.* 4 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3 6	(1) 2 *s.* for 2-light meter to 8 *s.* for 10-light meter to consumers of under 10,000 cubic feet per year; other consumers, nil.	14 Company's test, 16·50	Yes -	4 4	2,224	22,175,500	15,297,800 2,320,200 17,618,000	13¼	440	175	
16,275	6,287	5 6	(1) 2 *s.* 9 *d.* and 3 *s.* - Out districts, 3 *s.*, and 3 *s.* 3 *d.* (2) 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp (5 cubic feet per hour), including lighting and repairing. 4 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp (10 cubic feet per hour). 6 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per lamp (15 cubic feet per hour). Out Districts, 2 *l.* 15 *s.* per lamp (5 cubic feet per hour). 6 *l.* 7 *s.* per lamp (15 cubic feet per hour).	(1) From 3 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* for 150-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15·40	–	–	11,839	138,104,000	104,975,000 12,045,000 117,020,000	31	2,102	705	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
WORCESTERSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Halesowen Gas	Halesowen Gas Act, 1883, c. 38.	9,000 10,000 19,000	9,000 1,000 Premiums, 10 10,010	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 per cent. 3½ „ „	4,750	2,500	4 per cent.	10,000	1,000	10	2,719
Kidderminster Gas Light and Coke	Kidderminster Gas Acts, 1818, c. 83. 1867, c. 13	12,000 14,400 3,600 30,000	12,000 14,400 3,600 30,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 5 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „ 5 „ „	– 6,000	6,000	4 per cent.	–	–	–	18,787
Redditch Town and District Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1873, c. 42. Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 99.	20,000 10,000 30,000	20,000 - -	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	11 per cent. - -	– 5,000	5,000	4 per cent.	10,000	–	–	7,192
Stourbridge Gas	Stourbridge Gas Act, 1855, c. 37. Stourbridge Gas (Amendment) Act, 1866, c. 32. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1871, c. 144. Stourbridge Gas (Amendment) Act, 1879, c. 99. Stourbridge Gas Act, 1891, c. 101.	15,000 12,000 50,000 77,000	15,000 12,000 15,000 Premiums, 8,403 50,403	10 per cent. 7½ „ „ 7 „ „	11 per cent. 8½ „ „ 8 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	– 3,000 12,500 15,500	– 3,000 2,500 5,500	– 4 per cent. 3½ „ „	50,000	15,000	8,403	15,397
Worcester New Gas Light	Worcester Gas Acts 1846, c. 217. 1848, c. 15	15,000 ‡ 5,000 10,000 ‡ 4,375 34,375	15,000 5,000 10,000 4,375 34,375	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 10 „ „ 10 „ „	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 10 „ „ 10 „ „	– 625	625	4 per cent.	–	–	–	30,183
YORKSHIRE:												
Ackworth, Featherstone, Purston, and Sharlston Gas	Ackworth, Featherstone, Purston, and Sharlston Gas Act, 1880, c. 113.	10,000 20,000 30,000	10,000 - -	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	6 per cent.	7,500	–	- -	20,000	–	–	1,900
Airedale Gas	Airedale Gas Act, 1870, c. 10.	21,000 9,000 30,000	21,000 - -	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent.	7,000	2,950	3½ per cent.	–	–	–	4,982
Barnoldswick Gas and Light	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1890, c. 183.	12,000 6,000 18,000	7,200 - -	10 per cent. 7 „ „	5 per cent.	4,500	2,000	4 per cent.	6,000	–	–	1,350

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*						
2,038	681	- -	(1) 3 *s.* 9 *d.*, and 4 *s.* (2) 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per lamp per season for small lamps, and 11 *l.* 5 *s.* for large lamps.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 10 *s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes -	4 6	1,040	10,581,000	6,209,200 2,788,889 8,998,089	* 7½	206	185	* Estimated.
16,327	2,460	4 6	(1) 2 *s.* 5 *d.* and 2 *s.* 7 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 2 *l.* 18 *s.* per lamp, including cleaning, repairing, lighting, and extinguishing.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 3-light meter to 5 *l.* 10 *s.* for 500-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	-	-	10,886	111,879,300	100,514,100 10,033,000 110,547,100	About 20	2,642	596	
5,075	2,117	- -	(1) 4 - Outside Local Board's district, 4 6 (2) 4 -	(1) From 3 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2, 3, and 5-light meters to 10 *s.* for 30-light meters. (2) Provided by local board.	14 Company's tests average 16·5	Yes -	4 6 Beyond radius of one mile from works, 5 -	3,660	35,314,900	27,338,000 1,435,000 28,773,000	13	850	204	
10,610	4,787	- -	(1) 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *s.* 8 *d.* (2) Urban Authority, 2 *l.* per lamp for nine months, less 45 nights. Rural Authority 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for nine full months.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for 100-light meter.	15 Company's test, 15·25	Yes -	3 2	8,456	96,138,500	72,170,400 † 9,845,500 82,015,900	37	1,340	683	† Estimated.
27,383	2,800	4 -	(1) 3 7 Dis. 10 *d.* (2) 4	(1) From 4 *s.* to 3 *l.* 2 *s.*, according to size.	Not prescribed; supplied, 17	-	-	17,130	178,866,200	153,333,841 19,551,841 172,885,682	63	3,730	1,011	‡ Loan converted. The Return is for the year ended 30th June 1892.
1,403	497	- -	(1) 3 *s.* 8 *d.*, 4 *s.* 7 *d.*, and 5 *s.* Dis. 5 *d.* in some cases. (2) 156 *l.* per annum for 80 lamps, lighting and cleaning, and 36 *l.* in addition for morning lighting.	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 14 *s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16½	Yes -	4 6	1,107	8,494,200	5,571,500 1,200,000 6,771,500	9	257	80	
3,103	1,879	4 6	(1) 3 9 Dis. 8 *d.* for quarterly accounts under 10 *l.*; 9 *d.* between 10 *l.* and 20 *l.*, and 11 *d.* on accounts of 20 *l.* and upwards. (2) 2 10	(1) 2 *s.* 4 *d.* Large meters 10 per cent. on cost. (2) 2 4 Some free.	14 Company's test, 16	-	-	2,941	29,307,000	24,604,200 2,574,700 27,178,900	About 13	1,352	331	
934	416	5 -	(1) (2) 4 2 Dis. 2 *d.*	(1) 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for 2-light meter, 2 *s.* for 3-light meter, above in proportion to cost.	15 Company's test about 15½	-	-	665	6,081,300	5,453,050 152,100 5,605,150	2½	290	31	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
YORKSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Barnsley Gas	Barnsley Gas Acts, 1852, c. 8. 1867, c. 15	40,000 10,000 40,000 10,000 *100,000	40,000 10,000 10 „ „ 30,000 7 „ „ 10,000 6 „ „ pref. 6,000 7 „ „ 96,000	10 per cent. 10 „ „ 7 „ „ 6 „ „ pref. 7 „ „	8 per cent. 8 „ „ 7 „ „ 6 „ „ 7 „ „	–	Original loans, amounting to 4,000*l.*, are outstanding.	3½ per cent.	–	–	–	25,096
Bridlington Gas	Bridlington Gas Act, 1886, c. 35.	20,000 30,000 50,000	20,000 – –	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	10 per cent.	12,500	4,000	3½ per cent.	30,000	–	–	7,519
Brotton Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 76.	15,000	6,000	– – –	7 per cent.	–	600	5 per cent.	–	–	–	1,867
Brough Elloughton and District Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1874, c. 87.	6,000	6,000	8 per cent.	7 per cent.	–	–	– –	–	–	–	1,283
Calverley and Horsforth District Gas	Calverley and Horsforth District Gas Act, 1868, c. 74.	14,000 36,000 50,000	14,000 21,000 35,000	10 per cent. 7 „ „	10 per cent. 7 „ „	12,500	–	– –	–	–	–	7,778
Castleford and Whitwood Gas Light and Coke	Castleford and Whitwood Gas Act, 1878, c. 187.	30,000 30,000 60,000	25,161 – –	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	9 per cent.	7,500	4,000 2,000 6,000	4 per cent. 3½ „ „	30,000	–	–	6,222
Clayton, Allerton, and Thornton Gas	Clayton, Allerton, and Thornton Gas Acts, 1864, c. 30. 1890, c. 6	25,000 25,000 50,000 100,000	25,000 25,000 – – 50,000	10 per cent. 7½ „ „ 7½ „ „	6¼ per cent. 6¼ „ „ – – –	12,500 12,500 25,000	12,500	4 per cent.	50,000	–	–	10,380
Cleveland Gas	Cleveland Gas Act, 1875, c. 20.	50,000	38,632	10 per cent.	– – –	12,500	–	– – –	–	–	–	1,919
Cullingworth Gas	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1892, c. 66.	10,000 8,000 18,000	10,000 – –	10 per cent. 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	2½ per cent.	4,500	–	– –	8,000	–	–	1,185
Drighlington and Gildersome Gas Light	Drighlington and Gildersome Gas Act, 1865, c. 76.	15,000 35,000 50,000	15,000 18,134 33,134	10 per cent. 7 „ „	6 per cent. 4 „ „	12,500	8,290	4, 4½, and 5 per cent.	–	–	–	6,099
East Ardsley Gas Light	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 69.	12,000	10,907	– – –	5 per cent. on 8,500*l.*	2,000	–	– –	–	–	–	1,806
Eccleshill and Bolton Gas	Eccleshill and Bolton Gas Act, 1870, c. 30.	20,000 10,000 30,000	18,210 – –	10 per cent. 7 „ „	7½ per cent.	7,500	2,600	4 per cent.	–	–	–	3,133
Elland-cum-Greetland Gas	Elland Gas Act, 1861, c. 68. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1878, c. 56	25,010 6,990 3,000 20,000 55,000	25,010 6,990 3,000 10,000 Premiums, 990 45,990	‡10 per cent. 2 „ pref. 5 „ „ 4½ „ „ ‡ Standard rate for sliding scale.	12 per cent. 2 „ „ 5 „ „ 4½ „ „	– 13,777	10,721	3½ and 5 per cent.	20,000	10,000	990	12,637

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
18,657	6,439	4 – Outside the borough, 6 –	(1) 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* Outside borough, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*, according to consumption. (2) 2 10	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 3*l.* 10*s.* for 300-light meter.	14 Company's test, 17 to 18	–	–	14,148	139,618,900	112,104,300 10,460,700 122,565,000	44	4,162	740	Mining district. * Including 28,000 *l.*, loan converted.
5,559	1,960	– –	(1) (2) 2 11	(1) 4*s.* for 3-light meter; larger sizes in proportion.	15 Company's test, 17·95	Yes –	4 –	3,946	40,229,000	33,556,000 † 3,300,000 36,856,000	About 12½	1,130	302	†Estimated.
1,359	508	6 6	(1) 4 7 Dis. 10*d.* One large consumer, 3*s.* 4*d.* (2) 2*l.* 2*s.* per lamp for seven months, including rent of lamps, lighting, and extinguishing.	(1) Meter rent averages 5*s.*	14 Company's tests average 14	–	–	1,060	9,135,000	8,077,200 420,000 8,497,200	About 4	240	67	
723	560	7 6	(1) 5 – For cooking stoves and gas engines, 4*s.*	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light to 1*l.* 12*s.* for 80-light meter.	12 Company's test, 18	–	–	512	5,180,700	4,587,400	About 12	140	–	
5,054	2,724	– –	(1) 2 6 Dis. 5 to 15 per cent. according to consumption. (2) 2 6 Dis. 15 per cent.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	5,747	56,024,000	45,100,300 2,287,500 47,387,800	34¼	1,800	367	
3,862	2,360	– –	(1) 3 – (2) Castleford, 2 9 Out townships, 3 –	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's test, 17	Yes –	4 7	3,952	39,538,000	26,889,500 3,847,700 30,737,200	8½	940	363	
6,597	3,733	5 –	(1) 3 1½ Dis. 2½ to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 10	(1) About 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	15 Company's test, 16·32	–	–	5,395	58,590,900	50,351,300 4,794,500 55,145,800	35	3,054	466	
1,496	423	7 –	(1) 4*s.* and 4*s.* 3*d.* Dis. 6*d.* (2) 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per season of eight months.	(1) From 2*s.* 8*d.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 16*s.* for 200-light meter.	14 Company's tests average about 15½	–	–	940	8,611,800	6,550,800 1,128,000 7,678,800	About 19	408	210	
812	373	– –	(1) (2) 3 4 and 2*s.* 10*d.* for cooking purposes. Dis. 15 per cent.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 45*s.* for 150-light meter. (2) Provided by local authority.	15 Company's tests average 18	Yes –	3 6	775	‡7,411,700	6,722,100 151,800 6,873,900	5	265	45	‡ Including 958,000 cubic feet of gas estimated to have been purchased.
4,126	1,973	5 10	(1) (2) 2 6 Dis. 2½ to 12½ per cent., according to consumption.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 3*l.* 12*s.* for 300-light meters, including fixing, repairing, cleaning, &c.	14 Company's test, 17	–	–	4,763	44,383,500	33,113,200 5,010,200 38,123,400	30	2,500	479	Leakage heavy, owing to district being a mining one.
1,352	454	7 6	(1) 3 9 Large consumers, 3 6 (2) 3 6	(1) 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*	14 16	–	–	1,234	11,341,000	6,413,000 618,000 7,031,000	7	203	60	
1,908	1,225	5 –	(1) (2) 3 4 Dis. 3*d.*	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	1,786	19,914,000	15,496,900 1,400,500 16,897,400	About 10	1,001	171	
10,339	2,229*	–	(1) (2) 2 8½ Dis. 2½ to 15 per cent., according to consumption.	(1) (2) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 17·50	Yes –	4 –	8,040	76,776,000	68,606,500 4,090,600 72,697,100	34	3,600	534	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
YORKSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Elsecar, Wentworth, and Hoyland Gas	Elsecar, Wentworth, and Hoyland Gas Act, 1863, c. 91.	12,000	10,400	10 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	2,000	–	- -	–	–	–	3,034
Filey Water and Gas -	Filey Water and Gas Act, 1856, c. 19.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent. -	5 7/10 per cent.	2,500	2,700	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	2,619
	1891, c. 28.	20,000	1,640	7 „ „	4 „ „	3,777						
		30,000	11,640			6,277						
Gomersal Gas - -	Gomersal Gas Act, 1865, c. 94.	3,875	3,875	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	3,400	4,270	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	3,696
		7,500	7,500	7 „ „ -	3½ „ „							
		2,325	2,325	5 „ „ -	2½ „ „							
		13,700	13,700									
Goole and District Gas and Water	Goole and District Gas and Water Act, 1881, c. 80.	60,000	45,000	- - -	6 per cent. -	15,000	13,100	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	–	–	–	Gas, 8,046 Water, 2,130
												10,176
Guisborough Gas - -	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 76.	15,000	7,500	10 per cent. -	4½ per cent. -	–	–	- -	–	–	–	1,781
Harrogate Gas - -	Harrogate Gas Acts, 1846, c. 40 -	10,000	10,000	10 per cent. -	16½ per cent. -	–	–	- -	27,000	27,000	7,738	22,326
		* 3,333	3,333									
	1863, c. 12 -	27,000	27,000	7½ „ „ -	14 „ „ -	9,000	9,000	4½ per cent. -	60,000	17,000	13,778	
		Premiums, 7,738	7,738	—	—				87,000	44,000	21,516	
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1880, c. 61.	60,000	17,000 Premiums, 13,778	7 per cent. - Standard rates for sliding scale.	13½ per cent. -	20,000	5,000	5 „ „				
						29,000	14,000					
		108,071	78,849									
Hebden Bridge Gas -	Hebden Bridge Gas Act, 1870, c. 40.	8,500	8,500	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	–	- -	–	–	–	7,722
		16,500	16,424	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -							
		† 5,150	5,150	10 „ „ -	10 „ „							
		30,150	30,074									
Heckmondwike Gas -	Heckmondwike Gas Acts, 1862, c. 19 - - -	7,000	7,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	1,750	3,000	3¾ per cent. -	–	–	–	11,618
		3,500	3,500	4 „ „ -	4 „ „ -	–						
		10,500	10,500	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	1,250						
	1875, c. 13.	42,000	18,900	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	10,500						
		63,000	39,900			13,500						
Holmfirth Gas Light -	Holmfirth Gas Act, 1839, c. 7.	12,000	12,000	- - -	7½ per cent. -	4,000	4,000	3½ and 4 per cent.	–	–	–	3,335
Honley Gas - - -	Gas Order Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1886, c. 19.	8,000	8,000	10 per cent. -	7½ per cent. -	3,000	2,000	3½ per cent. -	4,000	–	–	2,606
		4,000	- -	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.								
		12,000										

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24 Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27 REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
2,207	827	5 10	(1) 4 2 Dis. 5 *d.*	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* for 50-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	2,080	17,000,000	16,866,700	0	520	–	Mining district. Loss of gas by leakage consequently heavy.
1,780	839	– –	(1) 5 – Dis. 10 *d.* (2) 2 *l.* 8 *s.* per lamp, including lighting, maintenance, &c.	(1) 3-light, 4 *s.* 5-light, 6 *s.*	10 Company's test, 16	–	–	712	7,014,000	5,466,900 550,000 6,016,900	About 3	274	70	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
3,139	557	6 –	(1) 3 9 Dis. 3 *d.* to 1 *s.* 3 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 3 6 Dis. 3 *d.*	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 60-light meter. (2) 3-light meter, 2 *s.*	14 Company's test, 16 35	–	–	1,680	16,416,300	14,157,000 Public lamps cannot be stated.	14	783	202	Return is for year ended 31st March 1892.
Gas, 5,327 Water, 707 6,034	Gas, 2,719 Water, 1,423 4,142	5 –	(1) 4 – Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 4 – Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) From 3 *s.* for 2-light meter to 1 *l.* for 50-light meter. (2) 2 *s.* for 3-light meter, and 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for 5-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	4,022	41,355,000	27,129,400 6,507,474 33,636,874	Estimated 10¼	1,350	502	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
1,225	556	6 –	(1) 5 – Dis. 6 *d.* For heating purposes, 4 *s.* Dis. 6 *d.* (2) 4 6 On estimated consumption.	(1) 4 *s.* 6 *d.* irrespective of size.	14 Company's test. 14·5	–	–	791	6,952,130	4,782,100 777,000 5,559,100	8	204	111	
12,850	9,476	– –	(1) 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to 3 *s.* (2) 2 7½	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 2 *l.* for 100-light meter, including main tap and connections. (2) Provided by corporation.	14 Company's test, 14·59	Yes	5 6 Dis. 10 per cent. for prompt payment.	11,650	120,415,800	101,007,000 6,706,100 107,713,100	30¾	2,719	559 Public; 25 Private.	* Loan converted.
5,371	2,351	5 –	(1) (2) 3 1 Dis. 10 per cent. on accounts of 5 *l.* and upwards per quarter.	(1) 2-light meter, 2*s.*; 3-light meter, 4 *s.* (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's tests average 17	–	–	4,612	47,983,800	40,646,100 1,585,000 42,231,100	About 19	2,600	250	† Loan converted.
8,423	3,195	4 6	(1) 3 *s.* 6*d.* and 3 *s.* 8 *d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 10 *d.* For gas engines, cooking and heating purposes, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* (2) 2 6	(1) 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter. Larger sizes provided by consumers. (2) Provided by local authority.	14 Company's tests average 17½	–	–	8,522	78,797,900	57,873,500 4,332,000 62,205,500	20½	3,396	421	The Return is for year ended 30th June 1892.
2,230	1,105	– –	(1) (2) 3 9 Dis. 10 per cent.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost (2) 5 per cent. on cost.	Not prescribed. Company's test, 18	–	–	1,756	17,046,200	14,426,500 580,900 15,007,400	13½	850	143	
2,080	546	– –	(1) 3 9 Dis. 2½ to 7½ per cent., according to consumption. For other than lighting purposes 15 per cent. discount. (2) 3 9 Dis. 15 per cent.	(1) (2) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	15 19	Yes	4 4	1,382	13,314,200	10,563,400 368,500 10,931,900	11	780	90	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
YORKSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Hull Station (*British Gas Light Company)	British Gas Light Company (Limited) (Sculcoates and Kingston-upon-Hull) Act, 1858, c. 17.	57,624 42,376	57,624 42,376	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7½ „ „ -	–	–	- -	–	–	–	95,646
	British Gas Light Company (Limited) (Hull Station) Act, 876, c. 24.	80,000	80,000	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	20,000						
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1884, c. 39.	160,000	71,286	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	40,000						
		340,000	251,286			60,000						
Ilkley Gas - - -	Ilkley Gas Acts, 1869, c. 15 - -	2,100 10,000	2,100 10,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	13⅓ per cent. - 10½ „ „ -	3,000 –	2,500	4½ per cent. -	25,000	8,100	5,995	7,054
	1871, c. 6 - -	—	—	—	—	–						
	1879, c. 74 -	25,000	8,100 Premiums, 5,995	7 per cent. - Standard rates for sliding scale.	10½ per cent. -	6,250 9,250						
		37,100	26,195									
Kildwick Parish Gas -	Kildwick Parish Gas Act, 1876, c. 161.	30,000	30,000	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	7,500	7,506	3½, 3¾, 3¾, 4, and 4½ per cent.	–	–	–	†5,345
Kingston-upon-Hull Gas Light	Kingston-upon-Hull Gas Act, 1851, c. 45.	17,000	13,500	- - -	20½ per cent. - (For many years the Company paid no dividend.)	4,250	4,250	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	18,153
Kirkburton Gas Light -	Gas Orders Confirmation Act (No. 2), 1884, c. 51.	6,000 4,000	6,000 - -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	8¾ per cent. -	2,500	400	4 per cent. -	4,000	–	–	1,926
		10,000										
Kirkheaton, Dalton, and Lepton Gas	Kirkheaton, Dalton, and Lepton Gas Act, 1887, c. 20.	6,000 4,000	6,000 - -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 per cent. -	2,500	200	4½ per cent. -	4,000	–	–	1,286
		10,000										
Knottingley Gas Light -	Knottingley Gas Act, 1856, c. 2.	5,000 1,600	5,000 1,600	10 per cent. - 5 „ „ -	8 per cent. - 4 „ „	–	–	- -	–	–	–	1,708
		6,600	6,600									
Longwood Gas - -	Longwood Gas Act, 1875, c. 49.	24,000 20,000	24,000 3,220 6,000	10 per cent. - 6 „ pref. 7 „ -	7½ per cent. - 5 „ „ pref. 5¼ „ „	6,000 5,000	7,200	3½ and 4 per cent.	–	None; but 90*l.* has been sold, realizing a premium of 90*l.*		7,739
		44,000	33,220			11,000						
Malton Gas - - -	Malton Gas Act, 1880, c. 67.	24,000 24,000	20,836 - -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10½ per cent. - - - -	6,000 6,000	1,500	4 and 3½ per cent.	24,000	–	–	7,323
		48,000		Standard rates for sliding scale.		12,000						
Mirfield Gas - - -	Mirfield Gas Acts, 1860, c. 18.	43,000	43,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	5,000	3½ per cent. -	20,000	–	–	11,902
	1879, c. 138 -	20,000	- -	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	- - -	10,000						
		63,000										

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any); 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
82,852	12,794	5 –	(1) 1 9 (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 3*l.* 14*s.* for 200-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 16·10	–	–	71,019	748,418,000	654,057,100 66,216,496 720,273,596	105¾	14 364	2,652	* This Company also owns stations at Norwich, Trowbridge, Holywell, and the Potteries.
5,623	2,031	– –	(1) (2) 2 8	(1) 4*s.* for 3-light meter and upwards.	14 Company's tests, 17·70	Yes	4 –	4,324	45,552,100	40,573,100 2,061,300 42,634,400	11¼	847	274	
3,523	†2,022	6 –	(1) (2) 5 – Dis. 1*s.* 3*d.* if paid within month, and further dis. up to 15 per cent., according to consumption. Silsden Local Board, in bulk, 2*s.* 3·13*d.*	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 3*l.* for 200-light meter.	14 Company's tests average 19·87	–	–	2,986	29,194,200	25,311,200 781,500 26,092,700	21¾	1,300	223	
14,609	3,544	– –	(1) 3 – (2) 3*l.* 12*s.* per lamp (full lights), 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, half lights, and 9*l.* for Lambeth lamps.	(1) From 4*s.* to 3*l.*	Not prescribed. 16	–	–	11,714	104,282,000	82,775,100 13,702,000 96,477,100	6½	1,310	414	The Return is for year ended 31st March 1893.
1,299	627	– –	(1) 3*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 2*d.* Dis. 5*d.* Cooking and heating purposes, 2*s.* 6*d.* (2) 2 11	(1) (2) 2*s.* for 2-light meter and upwards, according to size.	14 Company's test, 18 to 20	Yes	4 4	About 1,060	10,053,000	7,827,800 309,100 8,136,900	10¾	574	66	
936	350	– –	4 2 Dis. 5, 7½, and 10 per cent., according to consumption.	From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 4*s.* for 5-light meter; larger sizes, 10 per cent. on cost.	15 Company's estimate, 16	Yes	4 7	735	6,570,000	5,070,000	About 4¾	248	–	
1,210	198	7 –	(1) 4 7 Railway, 3*s.* 11*d.* (2) 3 11	(1) 3*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter and upwards, according to size.	10 Company's test, 15	–	–	1,088	9,151,180	8,643,900 990,786 9,634,686	7	206	124	
5,901	1,838	5 –	(1) 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.*; dis. 5 per cent. (2) 1*l.* 10*s.* and 2*l.* per lamp, according to time of lighting and extinguishing.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 10*s.* for 60-light meter.	14 Company's test, 18	–	–	4,816	47,888,700	34,611,200 2,642,600 37,253,800	20	2,220	270	
5,092	2,231	– –	(1) 2*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* (2) 2 6	Provided free of charge.	14 Company's test, 17·24	Yes	4 –	3,588	27,437,000	31,483,300 3,044,300 34,527,600	About 11½	1,034	240	
7,491	4,501	– –	(1) (2) 3 3 Dis. 2½ to 10 per cent. 2 6 For heating purposes.	(1) 2*s.* to 6*l.*, according to size.	16 Company's test, 17½	Yes	4 –	7,119	69,533,000	†55,279,000 4,262,000 59,541,000	40	2,600	460	† Including 6,726,000 cubic feet supplied for heating purposes.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*												
YORKSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Morley Gas	Morley Gas Acts, 1842, c. 12	5,000	5,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	5,100	3½ per cent.	40,000	–	–	12,243
	1868, c. 87	*2,500	2,500	5 „ „	5 „ „	1,800						
	1889, c. 26	3,600	3,600	7 „ „	7 „ „	8,600						
		35,000	35,000	7 „ „		10,000						
		40,000	—									
		86,100	46,100			20,400						
Normanton Gas	Normanton Gas Act, 1878, c. 161.	20,000	20,000	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	16,000	1,000	3½ per cent.	45,000	–	–	4,956
		45,000	—	7½ „ „								
		65,000		Standard rates for sliding scale.								
North Bierley Gas	North Bierley Gas Act, 1868, c. 18.	30,000	30,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	2,187	3¾ per cent.	–	–	–	12,829
		†7,500	7,500	7 „ „	7 „ „	8,750						
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1875, c. 169.	35,000	20,657									
		72,500	58,157									
North Ormesby Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1876, c. 41.	5,000	5,000	10 per cent.	3 per cent.	1,350	1,150	4 per cent.	–	–		1,778
		5,000	2,478	7 „ „	3 „ „		200	4½ „ „				
		10,000	7,478				1,350					
Ossett Gas	Ossett Gas Act, 1855, c. 9.	15,000	15,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,841
	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 70.	28,000	27,997 Premiums, 490	7 „ „	7 „ „	7,000						
		43,000	43,487									
Otley Gas	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1889, c. 119.	20,000	20,000	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	6,875	–	–	7,500	–	–	5,581
		7,500	—	7 „ „								
		27,500		Standard rates for sliding scale.								
Penistone, Thurlstone, and Oxspring Gas	Penistone Gas Act, 1858, c. 22.	10,000	9,750	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	2,500	–	–	–	–	–	2,394
Pickering Gas and Water	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1877, c. 76.	10,000	9,042	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,397
Pontefract Gas	Pontefract Gas Act, 1873, c. 18.	16,000	16,000	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	5,733
		16,000	16,000	7 „ „	7 „ „	4,000						
		32,000	32,000			8,000						
Pudsey Coal Gas	Pudsey Gas Acts, 1845, c. 63; 1855, c. 1; 1887, c. 117.	§ 64,880	64,880	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	8,000	8,000	3½ and 3⅝ per cent.	24,000	–	–	16,860
		24,000 including Premiums.	— 64,880	Standard rate for sliding scale.								
		88,880										
Rastrick Gas	Rastrick Gas Act, 1865, c. 49.	25,000	21,997	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	6,250	2,800	3½ and 3¾ per cent.	–	–	–	7,296
Redcar, Coatham, Marske, and Saltburn Gas.	Redcar and Coatham Gas Act, 1876, c. 126.	24,000	24,000	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10,000	6,000	4 per cent.	–	–	–	7,385
		16,000	2,724	7 „ „	5⅝ „ „		200	4½ „ „				
	Marske and Saltburn Gas Act, 1878, c. 41.	40,000	10,000	10 „ „	8 per cent.	10,000						
		80,000	36,724			20,000	6,200					

§ By the Pudsey Gas Act, 1887, the existing paid-up share capital of 16,000 *l.*, 10 per Cent. Stock, and 42,000 *l.*, 7 per Cent. Stock, was consolidated into Stock of the nominal amount of 64,880 *l.*

United Kingdom, other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*							
1	8,312	3,931	4 –	(1) 2 6 Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 2 Dis. 5 per cent.	(1) 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter and upwards according to size.	16 Company's tests, average 17·35	–	–	8,980	86,507,500	71,860,100 5,638,300 77,498,400	About 20	3,181	335	* Loan converted
2	3,274	1,676	– –	(1) (2) 3 9	(1) (2) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 4*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 Company's test, 17	Yes	4 7	2,905	27,466,000	21,597,000 1,410,000 23,007,000	About 15	490	150	
3	8,529	4,300	5 –	(1) 3 1 Manufacturing purposes, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.* (2) 2 3	(1) 2 and 3-light, 2*s.*; larger sizes, 7½ per cent. on cost of meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 17	–	–	7,597	78,884,000	62,540,500 6,183,700 68,724,200	31½	4,622	622	† Loan converted.
4	1,524	254	5 6	(1) 3 7 Dis. 10*d.* (2) 2 9	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 16½	–	–	1,460	Station meter out of order; about 10,737,530	8,879,000 801,081 9,680,081	About 5½	290	91	
5	6,988	2,853	5 –	(1) (2) 2 9 Dis. 5 to 10 per cent., according to consumption.	(1) From 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 200-light meter.	14	–	–	6,927	64,498,000	49,233,878 ‡ 4,864,281 54,098,159	27	2,446	471	‡ Estimated.
6	3,913	1,668	– –	(1) 3 9 Dis. 5*d.* Dis. 2½ to 10 per cent. to large consumers. (2) 2 6	(1) Small meters, 3*s.*; large meters, 7½ per cent. on cost price.	15 Company's tests, average 17·9	Yes	3 6	2,935	28,904,200	23,474,250 1,879,650 25,353,900	10½	935	182	
7	1,701	693	6 –	(1) 4 6 (2) 3 3	(1) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 6*s.* for 10-light meter.	10 Company's test, 15	–	–	1,425	13,565,300	11,188,800 334,700 11,523,500	5½	215	76	
8	937	400	7 –	(1) 5 – (2) 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per lamp for seven months.	(1) From 4*s.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 10*s.* for 20-light meter.	14 Company's test, about 16	–	–	488	3,920,600	3,120,200 Public lamps cannot be given.	2½	182	88	Columns 1 to 14 relate to Gas and Water combined.
9	3,809	1,924	5 6	(1) (2) 2 10	(1) 2 6	14 17	–	–	3,580	32,378,600	28,969,000 2,576,319 31,545,319	10¼	700	224	
10	11,798	5,062	– –	(1) (2) 2 9 Dis. 2½ to 10 per cent., according to consumption.	(1) From 3*s.* 6*d.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 5*l.* for 500-light meter.	15 Company's test, 17·5	Yes	3 1	10,181	105,965,000	87,275,200 7,043,300 94,318,500	34	4,200	763	
11	5,612	1,684	5 –	(1) (2) 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 11*d.* Dis. 2½ to 20 per cent.	Meters provided by consumers.	14 18	–	–	5,147	48,222,200	37,831,300 4,419,500 42,250,800	13	2,000	294	
12	4,291	3,094	5 –	(1) (2) 4 – Dis. 10 per cent. Dis. to North Eastern Railway Company 15 per cent. Dis. 25 per cent. when used for cooking, heating, &c. purposes.	(1) (2) From 3*s.* for 2-light meter to 1*l.* 1*s.* for 50-light meter. Meters for cooking stoves, heating, &c., supplied free of cost.	14 Company's test, 16·62	–		3,587	34,500,100	30,323,900 2,125,800 32,449,700	About 15	1,355	304	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
YORKSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Rothwell Gas Light -	Rothwell Gas Act, 1882, c. 122.	8,000 12,000	8,000 2,700 Premiums, 861	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	5,000	2,500	4 per cent. -	12,000	2,700	861	2,616	1
		20,000	11,561										
Scarborough Gas - -	Scarborough Gas Acts, 1851, c. 14.	20,000	20,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	3,333	35,750	3½ per cent. -	60,000	4,380	625	36,831	2
	1859, c. 26 -	30,000	30,000	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	7,500							
	1867, c. 11 -	40,000	{ 27,343 12,657	5 „ „ pref. 7 „ „ -	5 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	} 10,000							
	1873, c. 52 -	60,000	54,000 Premiums, 625	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	15,000							
						35,833							
		150,000	144,625										
Sheffield United Gas Light	Sheffield Gas Acts, 1855, c. 14.	135,000	135,000	10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	–	- -	–	–	–	288,090	3
		129,984	129,054	8 per cent. if price exceeds 3 *s.* 6 *d.*									
		* 79,069	79,069	10 per cent. if price does not exceed 2 *s.* 9 *d.*									
	1866, c. 193 -	350,000	289,535	9 per cent. if price does not exceed 3 *s.*	10 „ „ -	2							
		*173,498	111,479	7½ per cent. if price does not exceed 3 *s.* 3 *d.*									
	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1882, c. 99.			7 per cent. if price exceeds 3 *s.* 3 *d.*									
		867,551	744,137										
Shelley and Shepley Gas Light	Gas Order Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1885, c. 55.	4,000 2,000	4,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	7½ per cent. -	1,500	1,000	4 per cent. -	2,000	–	–	1,534	4
		6,000											
Shipley Gas Light -	Shipley Gas Acts, 1847, c. 5.	5,000	5,000										
		†1,666	1,666	10 per cent.	10 per cent. -	–	6,000	3½ per cent. -	52,000	30,000	13,612	22,352	5
	1853, c. 43 -	{ 33,334 † 8,000	33,334 8,000										
	1870, c. 64 -	52,000	30,000 Premiums, 13,612	7 „ „ -	7 „ „ -	13,000							
		100,000	91,612										
Skipton Gas - - -	Skipton Gas Act, 1863, c. 94.	7,000 14,000	7,000 11,666	9 per cent. - 7½ „ „ -	9 per cent. - 7½ „ „	4,750	–	- -	–	–	–	7,649	6
		21,000	18,666										
Slaithwaite Gas - -	Slaithwaite Gas Act, 1876, c. 90.	20,000 10,000	10,000 6,400	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10 per cent. - 3¾ „ „ pref.	5,000 2,500	1,850 2,820	4 per cent. - 3¾ „ „	–	–	–	4,353	7
		30,000	16,400				1,400	3½ „ „					
						7,500	6,070						
Southbank and Normanby Gas Light and Coke	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Acts, 1871, c. 144.	10,000	10,000	10 per cent. -	9 per cent. -	–	–	- -	40,000	35,440	727	5,910	8
	1877, c. 131 -	40,000	19,492 Premiums, 727	7 „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	9 „ „ -	12,500							
		50,000	30,219										
Sutton, Southcoates, and Drypool Gas	Sutton, Southcoates, and Drypool Gas Act, 1867, c. 12.	100,000	59,772	7½ per cent. -	7½ per cent. -	5,000	–	- -	76,000	–	–	17,524	9

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
1	1,654	962	5 –	(1) 2 *s.* 10 *d.* to 3 *s.* 11 *d.*, according to consumption. Dis. 2 *d.* (2) 3 9	(1) From 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for 2 and 3-light meters to 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 100-light meter. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 17	–	–	1,556	14,126,500	10,960,300 821,200 11,781,500	16	750	108	
2	25,791	11,040	5 – Public lamps, 3 6	(1) 3 – Dis. 3 *d.* (2) 2 6	(1) From 4 *s.* upwards, according to size.	14 Company's test, 17·25	–	–	12,860	213,905,100	179,724,500 22,954,493 202,678,993	About 34½	4,550	1,283	
3	227,525	60,565	4 –	(1) 1 *s.* 10 *d.*, 2 *s.*, and 2 *s.* 2 *d.*, according to consumption. (2) 1 10	(1) From 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for 2-light meter to 8 *l.* 8 *s.* for 1,000-light meter.	15 under old standard. 15·90 under old standard, equal to 17·40 candles by new standard.	*See* Col. 4.	*See* Col. 4.	197,871	1,992,921,000	1,726,883,000 141,597,600 1,868,480,600	About 700	48,776	6,730	* Loan converted.
4	1,213	321	4 4	(1) 4 2 Dis. 5 *d.* (2) 3 –	From 2 *s.* to 10 *s.*, according to size.	14 17½	–	–	About 800	7,223,000	5,981,200 150,000 6,131,200	7¼	444	29	
5	16,129	6,223	4 2	(1) 3 4 Dis. 7 *d.* (2) 1 *l.* per lamp including lighting, cleaning, &c.	(1) 2-light meter, 2 *s.* 3-light „ 3 *s.* 5-light „ 4 *s.*	14 Company's tests, average, 17·60	–	–	14,310	141,547,000	112,718,000 19,168,700 131,886,700	About 56	About 5,000	948	Return is for year ended 30th June 1893. † Loan converted.
6	6,177	1,472	6 –	(1) (2) 2 8 Dis. 2½ to 12½ per cent., according to consumption.	No charge	14 18½	–	–	5,788	50,708,000	40,753,300 3,212,000 43,965,300	About 9	1,748	231	Return is for year ended June 1893.
7	2,643	1,710	5 6	(1) (2) 3 9 Dis. 2 to 10 per cent., according to consumption. Dis. 15 per cent. for public lamps, and for cooking, heating, and motive power.	(1) (2) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 13	–	–	2,505	22,843,800	17,565,000 1,617,600 19,182,600	11½	1,050	154	
8	3,329	2,581	– –	(1) 3 10 Dis. 8 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 7 *d.*, dis. 7 *d.* (2) 3 2	(1) 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to 10 *l.*, according to size.	14 16·14	Yes	5 –	2,978	29,674,100	24,424,900 ‡ 3,069,500 27,494,400	About 16	472	405	‡ Estimated.
9	14,703	2,821	4 – Beyond the borough, 4 6	(1) 2 – Dis. 5 and 7½ per cent., according to consumption. (2) 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* per lamp.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 3-light meter to 18 *s.* for 30-light meter, and larger sizes in proportion.	14 15·53	–	–	12,447	139,448,200	110,743,400 § 17,103,300 127,846,700	20½	1,950	741	§ Estimated.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*													
YORKSHIRE—*continued.*		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Swinton and Mexbrough Gas Light	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1872, c. 70.	9,500 10,000 19,500	9,500 10,000 19,500	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	7 per cent. -	6,000	6,000	4 per cent. -	–	–	–	6,607	1
Tadcaster and Wetherby District Gas Light	Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1883, c. 46.	7,000 8,000 15,000	7,000 —	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 per cent. -	3,750	1,875	5 per cent. -	8,000	–	–	2,091	2
Thirsk Gas - - -	Thirsk Gas Act, 1871, c. 134.	6,000 6,000 12,000	6,000 3,100 9,100	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	6½ per cent. - 6⅔ „ „	3,000	3,000	4 per cent. -	6,000	–	–	1,674	3
Todmorden Gas - -	Todmorden Gas Act, 1871, c. 160.	18,880 21,120 40,000	18,775 11,605 30,380	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10,000	10,400	3⅝ per cent. -	–	–	–	8,926	4
Wakefield Gas Light -	Wakefield Gas Acts, 1847, c. 199	32,500 † 10,800	32,500 10,800	} 10 per cent. -	11½ per cent. -	–	6,200	3½ and 3¼ per cent.	75,000	25,000	5,803	33,930	5
	1856, c. 20 -	20,700 † 16,000	20,700 16,000	} 7½ „ „ -	9 „								
	1877, c. 143 -	75,000	25,000 Premiums, 5,803	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	8¼ „ „	18,700							
		155,000	110,803										
Whitby Gas - - -	Whitby Gas Act, 1871, c. 136.	18,000 15,000 33,000	18,000 11,318 29,318	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	8,250	–	- -	15,000	1,550	8	7,527	6
Yeadon and Guiseley Gas Light and Coke	Yeadon and Guiseley Gas Acts, 1868, c. 48.	11,725 17,600	11,725 17,600	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	7,300	7,300	4 per cent. -	30,000	–	–	10,722	7
	1880, c. 102 -	30,000	—	7 „ „ -	- - -	7,500							
		59,325	29,325			14,800							
York United Gas Light	York United Gas Light Acts, 1844, c. 74.	75,000 ‡25,000	75,000 25,000	} 10 per cent. -	10 per cent. -	–	–	- -	–	–	–	61,463	8
	1878, c. 43 -	80,000	79,834 Premiums, 375	5 „ „ -	5 „ „ -	20,000	20,000	3½ and 3¾ per cent.					
		180,000	180,209										
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES - -		42,157,553½	34,222,045½	- - -	- - -	10,082,368	6,832,904	- -	11,910,680	4,650,597	2,125,352	12,310,557	9

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*						
5,193	1,414	5 – Beyond 1¼ miles, 5 10	(1) 3*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* (2) About 3 –	(1) From 2*s.* 8*d.* for 2-light meter to 18*s.* for 50-light meter.	14 No official tests.	–	–	4,255	39,816,000	26,054,100 * 3,500,000 29,554,100	About 14	899	293	* Estimated.
1,424	667	– –	(1) 5 6 (2) 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per lamp, including gas, rental of lamps and pillars, lighting, extinguishing, and repairs.	(1) From 3*s.* for 1 and 2-light meters to 12*s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	Yes –	5 6	1,070	7,250,000	5,580,700 569,000 6,149,700	8	247	80	
937	737	5 –	(1) 4 – 3*s.* 4*d.* for cooking and heating. (2) 1*l.* 14*s.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, and repairing.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2-light meter to 12*s.* for 30-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	721	7,397,530	5,825,600 586,845 6,412,445	Estimated, 7¼	321	120	
6,378	2,548	4 8	(1) (2) 4 – Dis. 3, 6, and 12 per cent., according to consumption, and 10*d.* additional dis. if paid within 28 days.	(1) (2) From 2*s.* 4*d.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* 16*s.* for 200-light meter.	17 Company's test, 19	–	–	6,211	55,071,000	46,883,300 2,461,700 49,345,000	35	3,100	352	
26,410	7,520	– –	(1) (2) 2 6	(1) From 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2-light meter to 2*l.* for 200-light meter.	15 17	Yes –	3 6	25,752	240,400,000	187,463,000 16,728,000 204,191,000	62½	5,276	1,431	† Loan converted.
4,972	2,555	5 –	(1) 3 6 (2) 2*l.* 12*s.* per lamp, including lighting, cleaning, and repairing.	(1) From 2*s.* for 2 and 3-light meter to 10*s.* for 30-light meter.	14 16	–	–	3,251	35,453,200	29,679,900 4,076,664 33,756,564	Estimated, 8¾	1,173	342	
8,057	2,665	5 –	(1) (2) 3 9 Dis. 10*d.*	(1) (2) About 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	14 Company's test, 15 to 16	–	–	7,560	64,700,000	54,340,000 1,860,000 56,200,000	About 21	2,112	216	
46,934	14,529	3 6 Beyond two miles radius from centre of Ouse Bridge, 4 –	(1) 2*s.*, 2*s.* 1*d.*, and 2*s.* 3*d.*, according to consumption. (2) 2*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet, inclusive of capital cost, lighting, and maintenance.	(1) From 2*s.* 8*d.* for 2-light meter to 3*l.* for 200-light meter.	14 Company's test, 16	–	–	37,280	376,050,000	312,905,000 33,255,700 346,160,700	About 68	11,066	1,691	‡ Loan converted.
										60,236,208,748 4,902,539,041				
9,255,822	Profit, 3,055,920 Loss, 1,185	– –	– – –	– – –	– –	–	–	6,929,141	70,337,872,496	65,138,747,789	§ 13,678	1,182,681	277,643	TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES.

§ In 5 instances this information cannot be given.

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
SCOTLAND:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
EDINBURGH:												
Musselburgh Gas Light	Gas Orders Confirmation Act, 1887, c. 125.	15,000 5,000	15,000 5,000 Premiums, 892	10 per cent. - 6 „ „ pref.	8 per cent. - 6 „ „ pref.	5,000	2,500	4 and 4½ per cent.	5,000	5,000	892	5,474
		20,000	20,892									
LANARKSHIRE:												
Coatbridge Gas - -	Coatbridge Gas Act, 1877, c. 140.	12,650 32,000	12,650 32,000	10 per cent. - 7 „ „ -	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10,000	6,000	3½ per cent. -	32,000	32,000	329	15,513
		44,650	44,650									
TOTAL SCOTLAND - - -		64,650	65,542	- - -	- - -	15,000	8,500	- -	37,000	37,000	1,221	20,987
IRELAND:												
CORK:												
Cork Gas Consumers -	Cork Gas Act, 1868, c. 32.	150,000	146,173	8 per cent. -	8 per cent. -	37,500	22,663	4 per cent. -	-	-	-	50,567
Queenstown Gas - -	Queenstown Gas and Light Act, 1879, c. 156.	10,000 3,000 12,000	10,000 3,000 2,000 Premiums, 73	10 per cent. - 5 „ „ - 7 „ „ -	8½ per cent. - 4½ „ „ 5 19/20 „ „	8,000	5,000	4½ per cent. -	12,000	2,000	73	4,157
		25,000	15,073									
DUBLIN:												
Alliance and Dublin Consumers Gas	Alliance and Dublin Gas Acts, 1866, c. 205. 1871, c. 191.	590,000	589,945	10½ per cent. -	10½ per cent. -	147,500	147,500	4 per cent. -	286,000	50,000	17,340	265,952
	1874, c. 35 - (Bray Supply), 1877, c. 37. 1879, c. 183.	50,000	49,962	7½ „ „ -	7½ „ „ -	12,500	12,500	4 „ „				
	1883, c. 109 -	286,000	50,000 Premiums, 17,340	7½ „ „ - Standard rates for sliding scale.	7½ „ „ -	214,000	100,000	4 „ „				
		926,000	707,247			374,000	260,000					
DOWN:												
Downpatrick Gas - -	Downpatrick Gas Act, 1846, c. 1.	5,000	4,355	10 per cent. -	5 per cent. -	1,500	–	- -	–	–	–	1,109
FERMANAGH:												
Enniskillen Gas -	Enniskillen Gas Act, 1874, c. 44.	16,000	11,200	10 per cent. -	4½ per cent. -	4,000	4,000	5 per cent. -	–	–	–	2,861
LONDONDERRY:												
Londonderry Gas Light	Londonderry Gas Act, 1877, c. 135.	36,000 24,000	36,000 —	10 per cent. - 7 „ „	10 per cent. -	15,000	6,500	4 per cent. -	24,000	–	–	15,686
		60,000		Standard rates for sliding scale.								

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

	13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.)	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*							
1	3,975	1,499	- -	(1) 4 5 Dis. 2½ per cent. (2) 3 9 Dis. 2½ per cent.	(1) (2) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	22 26·25	Yes	3 9	2,818	25,718,400	20,993,300 1,079,450 22,072,750	10	1,544	358	
2	12,023	3,490	6 -	(1) 3 9 (2) Contract.	(1) 10 per cent. on cost of meter.	20 Company's test, 26	-	-	9,114	83,456,500	66,773,500 *3,070,000 69,843,500	50	4,500	464	* Estimated.
3	15,998	4,989	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	-	-	11,932	109,174,900	87,766,800 4,149,450 91,916,250	60	6,044	822	TOTAL SCOTLAND.
4	38,129	12,438	4 9 Within borough. 5 3 Outside.	(1) 3*s.* 9*d.* within Corporation lighting district, and 4*s.* 3*d.* outside, except large establishments, which are charged 3*s.* 9*d.* One railway company, 3 7 Gas engines (if upwards of 20,000 cubic feet per quarter) 2 11 Stoves (if upwards of 5,000 cubic feet per quarter) 3 4 (2) 3 7	No charge - -	14 Company's test average over 16	-	-	25,270	230,032,000	184,752,000 18,620,000 203,372,000	62½	4,298	1,412	
5	2,781	1,376	6 6	(1) 5 - (2) 3*l.* per lamp for those lighting till midnight; 6*l.* per lamp for those lighting till sunrise.	(1) From 5*s.* for 3-light meter to 10*s.* for 10-light meter.	14 14	-	-	1,609	15,280,000	11,549,800 1,650,000 13,199,800	6	361	165	
6	203,293	62,659	5 -	(1) (2) 3 7 Outlying townships, 3 10 Dis. 7 to 10 per cent. to large consumers.	(1) From 4*s.* for 3-light meter to 2*l.* 5*s.* for 150-light meter. (2) No charge.	16 16 to 17	Yes -	4 1 4 4 and 5 -	133,985	1,316,135,000	1,083,990,000 79,717,000 1,163,707,000	614	About 16,000	6,450	
7	764	345	- -	(1) 5 10 (2) 2*l.* 10*s.* per lamp.	(1) From 4*s.* to 16*s.*	Not prescribed. 16	-	-	*450	† 3,500,000	3,088,100 250,000 †3,338,100	About 3	190	72	† Estimated.
8	2,175	686	8 -	(1) 5 - (2) 3*l.* per lamp for nine months.	(1) From 4*s.* for 5-light meters. (2) No charge.	14 Company's test, 16	-	-	1,066	10,355,000	7,886,600 ‡1,536,272 9,422,872	Cannot be given.	290	111	‡ Estimated.
9	11,684	4,002	- -	(1) 3 10 Discount, 2½ to 5 per cent., according to consumption. (2) 3*l.* 5*s.* per lamp, including all charges for lighting, maintenance, plant, &c. An additional charge for 90 candle lamps.	(1) 5 to 10 per cent. on cost of meter, according to size.	16 Company's tests, 18	Yes -	5 9	6,730	67,391,000	54,524,500 11,051,600 65,576,100	27	1,650	691	

RETURN relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the

NAME OF COMPANY.	1. Acts of Parliament or Provisional Orders.	2. Total Capital (Share or Stock) Authorised at 31 Dec. 1892.	3. Total Capital (Share or Stock) and Premiums applicable to Capital Purposes, Paid up at 31 Dec. 1892.	4. Maximum Dividends Authorised, or Standard Rates for Sliding Scale.	5. Dividends Paid on each Class of Stock or Shares for the Year ending 31 December 1892.	6. Total Loan Capital Authorised, including Debenture Stock, at 31 Dec. 1892.	7. Total Loan Capital, including Debenture Stock, Issued at 31 Dec. 1892.	8. Rates of Interest Paid on Loans and Debenture Stock.	9. Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	10. Amount of Capital Sold by Auction or Tender under Auction Clauses.	11. Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under Auction Clauses and applied to Capital Account.	12. Total Receipts (Revenue Account) during 1892.
IRELAND—*continued.*												
LOUTH:		£.	£.			£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Dundalk Gas	Dundalk Gas Act, 1887, c. 90.	16,500 13,500	16,500 5,500	10 per cent. 7 „ „	7 per cent. 4 9/10 „ „	7,500	–	–	8,000	–	–	6,880
		30,000	22,000	Standard rates for sliding scale.								
SLIGO:												
Sligo Gas Light and Coke	Sligo Gas Company's Act, 1855, c. 137.	9,000	9,000	8 per cent.	5 per cent.	2,000	1,800	5 per cent.	–	–	–	4,444
WATERFORD:												
City of Waterford Gas	City of Waterford Gas Acts, 1858, c. 55.	16,000	16,000	10 per cent.	8½ per cent.	4,000	800	5 per cent.	16,000	16,000	633	9,774
	1877, c. 184	2,000	2,000	5 „ „	5 „ „							
		16,000	8,000 †1,630 Premiums, 633	7 „ „ Standard rates for sliding scale.	5 13/16 „ „	4,000	5,700 1,500	4½ „ „ 4 7/16 „ „				
						8,000	8,000					
		34,000	28,263									
TOTAL IRELAND		1,255,000	979,311	–	–	457,500	307,963	–	346,000	68,000	18,046	361,430
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM		43,477,203½	35,266,898½	–	–	10,554,868	7,149,367	–	12,293,680	4,755,597	2,144,619	12,692,974

Note.—For Return relating to all Authorised Gas Undertakings in the United Kingdom belonging to Local Authorities, *see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 445, of House of Commons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

YEAR.	Number of Authorised Undertakings included in Return.	Total Share Capital Authorised.	Total Share and Premium Capital Paid up.	Total Loan Capital Authorised.	Total Loan Capital Issued.	Amount of Authorised Capital subject to Auction Clauses.	Amount of Capital Sold under Auction Clauses by Auction or Tender.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1883	357	39,060,992	29,038,726	9,092,993	5,075,804	9,339,760	2,538,709
1884	361	39,575,330	29,534,464	9,395,859	5,330,520	9,660,620	2,810,415
1885	364	39,697,146	30,109,429	9,394,231	5,404,141	9,758,755	3,088,460
1886	377	40,403,128	30,960,026	9,569,681	5,679,830	10,473,755	3,209,564
1887	384	41,276,178	31,556,788	9,743,715	5,839,792	11,006,190	3,354,093
1888	395	41,309,978	31,736,024	9,741,514	6,002,510	11,163,940	3 488,588
1889	405	41,821,628	32,117,202	9,925,665	6,090,546	11,247,060	3,641,730
1890	416	42,278,928	32,884,026	10,067,708	6,568,676	11,986,895	4,008,465
1891	422	43,017,551½	34,282,164½	10,251,972	6,862,117	12,054,505	4,300,266
1892	429	43,477,203½	35,266,898½	10,554,868	7,149,367	12,293,680	4,755,597

TABLE showing the TOTAL of the LOCAL

	Number of Authorised Undertakings included in Return.	Amount Authorised.	Paid up and Borrowed.
		£.	£.
COMPANIES' RETURN	429	† 54,032,071½	42,416,265½
*LOCAL AUTHORITIES' RETURN	185	‡ 25,857,979	22,734,556
TOTAL	614	79,890,050½	65,150,821½

* *See* Parliamentary Paper, No. 445, of House of Commons. † Share Capital and Loan Authorised. ‡ Loan Authorised.

Board of Trade, December 1893.

United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities—*continued.*

13. Total Expenditure during 1892.	14. Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account.	15. Maximum Price of Gas Authorised per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	16. Actual Price Charged at 31st December 1892 (stating Discount, if any): 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps.	17. Annual Charge for Meter Rent: 1. To Private Consumers, according to size of Meter in use. 2. For Supply to Public Lamps.	18. Illuminating Power: 1. Number of Candles Prescribed. 2. Number of Candles Supplied, as Officially Tested.	19. Showing whether Sliding Scale Clauses are Authorised.	20. Initial Price for Sliding Scale.	21. Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised during 1892.	22. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas made during 1892.	23. Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold during 1892: 1. Private Consumers, &c. 2. Public Lamps. (Exclusive of Amount Consumed at Works.	24. Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	25. Number of Consumers at 31st December 1892.	26. Number of Public Lamps Lighted during 1892.	27. REMARKS.
£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*s. d.*				About			
4,858	2,022	- -	(1) 4 7 Railway company, 4 2 (2) 2 *l.* 8 *s.* per lamp for 10 months.	(1) From 4 *s.* for 5-light meter to 4 *l.* for 400-light meter.	15 Company's tests, average 16½	Yes -	4 6	2,981	27,813,000	21,206,000 *2,458,000 23,664,000	9	559	208	* Estimated.
3,639	805	10 6	(1) 5 5 (2) 5 -	(1) 10 per cent. on cost.	Not prescribed. Company's test, 16	-	-	1,950	18,058,000	14,250,000 2,070,000 16,320,000	8	405	172	
7,369	2,405	- -	(1) 5 - Dis. 15 per cent. Dis. 30 per cent. for heating and cooking. (2) Four cubic feet lamps, 2 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* Large lamps at increased prices according to consumption.	(1) No charge - -	14 Company's test, 15½	Yes -	5 9 Dis. 15 per cent.	4,075	42,417,000	35,321,900 2,002,150 37,324,050	10¼	About 844	275	† Amount received in anticipation of calls.
274,692	Profit, 86,738	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	-	-	178,116	1,730,981,000	1,416,568,900 119,355,022 1,535,923,922	740	24,597	9,556	TOTAL IRELAND
9,546,512	Profit, 3,147,647 Loss, 1,185	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	-	-	7,119,189	72,178,028,396	61,740,544,448 5,026,043,513 66,766,587,961	‡ 14,478	1,213,322	288,021	TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM.

‡ In 6 instances this information cannot be given.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Amount of Premium realised by Sales of Shares under said Auction Clauses.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Number of Tons of Coal Carbonised.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Made.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold.	Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	Number of Consumers.	Number of Public Lamps Lighted.
£.	£.	£.						
1,088,675	No information -	No information -	5,171,963	52,330,749,963	47,808,265,546	11,914¾	1,091,388	235,338
1,188,750	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	5,361,576	54,452,255,864	49,904,217,135	12,421	1,102,628	242,782
1,306,238	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	5,595,371	56,903,060,785	52,192,002,288	12,806	1,115,223	250,404
1,393,773	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	5,777,966	59,051,111,814	54,309,760,430	13,156½	1,133,897	258,072
1,473,656	10,433,523	7,143,083	5,977,254	61,266,055,857	56,240,641,312	13,510¼	1,152,119	264,316
1,517,902	10,534,721	7,101,974	6,050,588	62,328,542,470	57,475,515,329	13,615¼	1,103,198	259,921
1,563,595	10,778,246	7,634,605	6,309,495	64,627,914,489	59,600,303,013	13,917¼	1,128,838	268,013
1,763,557	11,671,916	8,917,443	6,618,460	67,214,546,500	61,953,752,212	14,139¼	1,153,989	275,611
1,823,068	12,489,368	9,718,342	7,071,161	70,953,927,023	65,338,277,679	14,380	1,180,333	282,761
2,144,619	12,692,974	9,546,512	7,119,189	72,178,028,396	66,766,587,961	14,478	1,213,322	288,021

AUTHORITIES' and COMPANIES' RETURNS.

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Tons of Coal Carbonised.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Made.	Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Sold.	Length of Gas Mains in Miles.	Number of Consumers.	Number of Public Lamps Lighted.
£.	£.						
12,692,974	9,546,512	7,119,189	72,178,028,396	66,766,587,961	14,478	1,213,322	288,021
5,983,359	4,702,179	3,977,291	39,303,250,095	36,067,964,000	8,196¾	1,203,574	201,484
18,676,333	14,248,691	11,096,480	111,481,278,491	102,834,551,961	22,674¾	2,416,896	489,505

Courtenay Boyle.

GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

RETURN relating to all Authorised GAS UNDERTAKINGS in the UNITED KINGDOM other than those of LOCAL AUTHORITIES, for the Year ended 31st day of December 1892 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 283, of Session 1892).

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *November* 1893.

[*Price* 9 *d.*]

444. *Under* 10 *oz.*

GAS PROVISIONAL ORDERS BILL.

MEMORANDUM

STATING THE

NATURE of the PROPOSALS contained in the PROVISIONAL ORDERS included in the GAS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (BROMYARD, &c.) BILL.

Board of Trade
June 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE,
Secretary.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1893.

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1893.

292.

Memorandum stating the Nature of the Proposals contained in the Provisional Orders included in the Gas Orders Confirmation (Bromyard, &c.) Bill.

1. Bromyard Gas.

To empower the Bromyard Gas Light and Power Company Limited, to maintain and continue gas works, to construct additional works, and to manufacture and supply gas within the town and parish of Bromyard and the townships or parishes of Linton and Winslow, all in the County of Hereford; to fix the capital at 5,000*l.* by shares, and 1,250*l.* by loan, and the maximum price to be charged for gas at 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.

2. Llanfairfechan and Aber Gas.

To empower Colonel Henry Platt to maintain and continue gas works and to manufacture and supply gas in the parishes of Llanfairfechan and Aber, both in the county of Carnarvon and to sell gas in bulk by agreement without the limits of supply, to fix the capital for the purposes of the undertaking at 9,657*l.* and the amount which may be borrowed at 2,414*l.*, and the maximum price to be charged for gas at 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet, with power to the Board of Trade after three years, to alter the maximum price, or to fix a standard price, with sliding scale as to profits.

3. Otley Gas.

To empower the Otley Gas Company to purchase additional lands, and to supply gas in bulk, by agreement, without the limits of supply.

4. Swindon Gas.

To empower the Swindon Gas and Coke Company, Limited, to maintain and continue gasworks, and to manufacture and supply gas in part of the parish of Swindon, in the County of Wilts, and to supply gas in bulk, by agreement, without the limits of supply; to fix the capital at 16,000*l.* by shares and 4,000*l.* by loan, and the initial price to be charged for gas at 4*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet with sliding scale as to price and dividend.

FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD,
An Assistant Secretary,
Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
Whitehall,
June 1893.

A 77166. Wt. 6354.

MEMORANDUM stating the NATURE of the PROPOSALS contained in the PROVISIONAL ORDERS included in the GAS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (BROMYARD, &c.) BILL.

Board of Trade, June 1893. } COURTENAY BOYLE, Secretary.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 29 *June* 1893.

[*Price* 1*d.*]

292.

MEMORANDUM stating the Nature of the PROPOSALS contained in the PROVISIONAL ORDERS included in the GAS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (NEWENT, &c.) BILL.

1. *Newent Gas.*

To empower the Newent Gas Company to maintain and continue gasworks, and to manufacture and supply gas in the parish of Newent in the county of Gloucester; to fix the capital at 6,000*l.* by shares, and 1,500*l.* by loan, and the maximum price to be charged for gas at 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet, with power to the Board of Trade after three years to alter the maximum price, or to fix a standard price with sliding scale as to dividend.

2. *Portishead Gas.*

To empower the Portishead Gas Company, Limited, to maintain and continue gasworks, and to manufacture and supply gas in the parishes of Portishead, Portbury, Easton-in-Gordano or Saint George, and Weston-in-Gordano, all in the county of Somerset; to fix the capital at 19,000*l.* by shares, and 4,750*l.* by loan, and the standard price to be charged for gas at 4*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet, with sliding scale as to price and dividend.

3. *Sheffield Gas.*

To empower the Sheffield United Gaslight Company to construct additional works, and to create and issue debenture stock to the amount of 200,000*l.*

4. *Sligo Gas.*

To empower the Gaslight Company of Sligo to raise additional capital, not exceeding 6,000*l.* by shares, and 1,500*l.* by loan; to extend the limits of supply; to enable the company to supply gas in bulk, by agreement, without the limits of supply; and to fix the standard price to be charged for gas at 5*s.* per 1,000 cubic feet, with sliding scale as to price and dividend.

Board of Trade,
Whitehall Gardens,
June 1893.

Francis J. S. Hopwood,
An Assistant Secretary,
Board of Trade.

GAS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (NEWENT, &c.) BILL.

MEMORANDUM stating the Nature of the PROPOSALS contained in the PROVISIONAL ORDERS included in the GAS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (NEWENT, &c.) BILL.

(Presented by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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299.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 March 1893;—*for*,

COPY "of Returns of the Names, Objects or Business, Places where Business is or was Conducted, Date of Registration, Number of Persons who signed the Memorandum of Association, Total Number of Shares taken up by such Subscribers, Nominal Capital, Number of Shares into which it is Divided, Number of Shares taken up, Amount of Calls made on each Share, and the Total Amount of Calls received of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES formed since the 1st day of January 1892 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, distinguishing whether the Companies are Limited or Unlimited, and also the Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies at the Date of the last Return, and whether still in Operation or being Wound up;"

"Of the Total Number having their REGISTERED OFFICES in the City of *London*, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office;"

"And, of the Total Number and the Paid-up Capital of all REGISTERED COMPANIES which are believed to be carrying on Business at the present Time."

(NOTE.—*This Return includes all Companies Registered from* 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1892, *and the particulars given in the last six columns are taken, as far as possible, from the latest Returns made by such Companies.*)

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *March* 1893.

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90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

RETURNS of the Names, Objects or Business, Places where Business is or was Conducted, Date of Registration, Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association, Total Number of Shares taken up by such Subscribers, Nominal Capital, Number of Shares into which it is Divided, Number of Shares taken up, Amount of Calls made on each Share, and the Total Amount of Calls received, of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES formed since the 1st day of January 1892 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, distinguishing whether the Companies are Limited or Unlimited, and also the Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies at the Date of the last Return, and whether still in Operation or being Wound up; of the Total Number having their REGISTERED OFFICES in the City of *London*, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office; and of the Total Number and the Paid-up Capital of all REGISTERED COMPANIES which are believed to be carrying on Business at the present Time.

NOTE.—This Return includes all Companies Registered from 1st January to 31st December 1892, and the particulars given in the last six Columns are taken, as far as possible, from the latest Returns made by such Companies.

IN ENGLAND.

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and REGISTERED under "The Companies Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND:			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1	Gordon and Dilworth, Limited.	Manufacturing alimentary products.	St. George's House, Eastcheap, E.C.	1 Jan.	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,000	5 – –	4,950 – –	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
2	Land and Timber Concession Syndicate, Limited.	Prospecting, exploring, &c.	9, Mincing-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	4,000	80	80	On 40, 10 *l.*	400 – –	2,000	26	- ditto.
3	A. & H. Leon Brothers, & Co., Limited.	Boot and shoe manufacturers.	45, Golden-lane, E.C. -	„	7	20	8,000	8,000	8,000	On 20, 1 *l.*	20 – –	7.980	8	- ditto.
4	Steamship "Leafield" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	26, Sandhill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	„	7	7	18,200	64	64	284 7 6	18,200 – –	—	26	- ditto.
5	Penistone and District Farmers' Association, Limited.	Traction engine and threshing machine proprietors.	——	„	7	7	600	600	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
6	F. W. Cook Brewing Company, Limited.	Brewers and maltsters -	12, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	135,000	13,500	7,000	10 – –	68,800 – –	—	56	Supposed to be still in operation.
7	Anthony Brothers, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors, printers, and publishers.	10, 11, and 12, Maylord-street, Hereford.	2 Jan.	7	7	25,000	5,000	8	5 – –	40 – –	—	8	- ditto.
8	Mullen's Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	10 and 11, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	2,007	On 7, 3 *l.*	21 –	10,000	25	- ditto.
9	Farnworth Loan and Investment Company, Limited.	Lending money - -	68, Market-street, Farnworth, Lancs.	„	7		1,000	1,000	416	1 – –	396 – –	—	22	- ditto.

10	W. P. Adshead & Co., Limited	Chemists and druggists -	Campbell-street, Belper	,,	7	7	6,000	1,200	1,200	On 5, 5*l.*	25 - -	5,975	7	- ditto.
11	Drug Distillers' Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	——	,,	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
12	Realistic Art Company, Limited.	Engravers, photographers, &c.	——	,,	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
13	Sacret and Company, Limited	Tobacconists - - -	2A, South Quay, Great Yarmouth.	,,	7	70	1,000	200	90	5 - -	450 - -	—	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
14	H. de Pfeffel & Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	8, Drapers Gardens, E.C.	4 Jan.	7	7	250,000	2,500	166	On 90, 40*l.* On 10, 50*l.*	4,100 - -	6,600	23	- ditto.
15	Longridge Tootal Height Quarry Company, Limited.	Quarrymasters and stone merchants.	Broom Hill Quarry, Tootal Height, Longridge, Lancs.	,,	7	70	1,000	1,000	442	- 10 -	214 14 -	—	32	- ditto.
16	Ship "Wiscombe Park" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	12, Drury-lane, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	19,500	195	195	100 - -	19,500 - -	—	22	- ditto.
17	Euriowie Tin Company, (N.S.W.), Limited.	Mining - - - -	5, Salters Hall - court, E.C.	,,	7	7	160,000	160,000	47,007	On 2,000, 5*s.* On 7, nil.	200 - -	45,000	11	- ditto.
18	Artistic and Literary Association, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	——	,,	7	7	25,000	5,000	50	On 42, 5*l.*	210 - -	40	12	- ditto.
19	Pelham Press, Limited - -	Printers and publishers -	2, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury-square, E.C.	,,	7	7 of 1*l.*	10,000	5,000 of 1*l.*; 1,000 of 5*l.*	192 of 5*l.*; 4,717 of 1*l.*	On 192, 5 *l.* On 1,517, 1*l.*	2,174 - -	3,200	16	- ditto.
20	British Art Publishers' Union, Limited.	Dealing in engravings, prints, &c.	7, James - street, Haymarket, W.	5 Jan.	9	9	10,000	400	68	25 - -	1,700 - -	—	23	- ditto.
21	Manchester Amateur Athletic Grounds, Limited.	Providing grounds for athletic sports, &c.	18 and 19, Howarth's Buildings, 5, Cross-street, Manchester.	,,	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,596	On 1,521, 10*s.* On 75, 1*l.*	762 10 -	—	51	- ditto.
22	Bournemouth General Penny Omnibus Company, Limited.	Omnibus, carriage, and cab proprietors.	5, Wootton Gardens, Bournemouth.	,,	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,320	On 695, 1*l.*	672 15 -	625	53	- ditto.
23	Health and Beauty Specialities Company, Limited.	Dealing in toilet articles, drugs, &c.	9, Warwick-street, Regent-street, W.	,,	7	7	1,000	200	45	On 25, 5*l.*	125 - -	100	10	- ditto.
24	Bullivants' Australian Company, Limited.	Wire rope and netting manufacturers.	72, Mark-lane, E.C. -	,,	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,005	- 6 8	668 6 8	—	8	- ditto.
25	Devon Trading Company, Limited.	Builders' merchants, lime, cement, and brick makers.	36, Gandy-street, Exeter	,,	9	9	20,000	4,000	1,319	On 119, 5 *l.*	595 - -	6,000	17	- ditto.
26	Mein's Engine Company, Limited.	Working tramways, &c. by mechanical power.	——	,,	7	7	3,500	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
27	Electric Fittings Hiring and Maintenance Company, Limited.	Electricians, suppliers of electricity, &c.	21, Lime-street, E.C. -	6 Jan.	7	7	200,500	40,000 of 5 *l.*; 500 of 1 *l.*	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
28	Caprivi Steamship, Limited -	Shipowners - - -	16, Bishopsgate - street Within, E.C.	,,	7	7	31,000	310	211	100 - -	20,700 - -	—	39	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
29	Albert Mitchell and Company, Limited.	Millers, corn merchants, &c.	Mill-lane, Ringwood, Hants.	6 Jan.	7	7	10,000	400	104	25 – –	2,550 – –	—	9	Winding up.
30	Brewers, Distillers, and Wine Trades' Exchange Syndicate, Limited.	Providing buildings for the purposes of an exchange, club-house, &c.	——	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
31	Steamship "Breckfield" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	26, Preeson's-row, Liverpool.	„	7	7	33,792	64	64	448 – –	26,716 – –	—	51	Supposed to be still in operation.
32	London and Northern Syndicate, Limited.	Financiers - - -	52, New Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	2,337	5 – –	11,675 – –	—	38	Wound up.
33	Abertillery Land and Investment Company, Limited.	Land and estate agents -	5, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	7 Jan.	7	7	2,000	400	352	5 – –	610 – –	—	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
34	Weaver and Co., Limited -	Corn importers and millers.	Beaufort Mills, North Dock, Swansea.	„	7	7	200,000	20,000	6,561	6 – –	32,779 – –	—	448	- ditto.
35	Ashdown Steam Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	6A, Austin Friars, E.C. -	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,497	10 – –	14,970 – –	—	26	- ditto.
36	Mellin's Emulsion Company, Limited.	Patent medicine manufacturers.	Marlborough Works, Stafford-street, Peckham, S.E.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,850	1 – –	1,850 – –	—	7	- ditto.
37	Inventions Contract Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers - - -	17, Greek-street, Soho, W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,507	On 7, 1 *l.*	7 – –	1,500	11	- ditto.
38	Metropolitan Light Company, Limited.	Gas engineers and ironmongers.	43 and 44, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	4,200	On 7, 1 *l.*	7 – –	4,193	8	- ditto.
39	Butter Stores, Limited -	Grocers - - -	Calverley Chambers, Victoria-square, Leeds.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
40	Johannesberg Metallurgical Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	8 Jan.	7	7	50,000	50,000	34,654	– 5 –	8,613 5 –	25,990*l.* 15*s.*	26	Supposed to be still in operation.
41	J. J. & S. Vaughan, Limited (changed to Septimus Vaughan, late J. J. and S. Vaughan, Limited).	Edge tool manufacturers	Staffordshire Edge Tool Works, Henry-street, Swan Village, West Bromwich.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,526	On 609, 8*l.*	4,872 – –	7,336	13	- ditto.

42	Clean-Drop-Measure Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	37, Walbrook, E.C. -	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	7,407	On 507, nil.	500 - -	6,900	12	- ditto.
43	Midland Counties Syndicate, Limited.	Financial agents - -	34, Cannon-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	38,000	8,000	1,682	1 - -	1,682 - -	—	17	- ditto.
44	East Kootenay Exploration Syndicate, Limited.	Prospecting and exploring.	7, Poultry, E.C. - -	9 Jan.	7	7	67,500	67,500	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
45	Coppice Hall Collieries and Brick Works Company, Limited.	Colliery owners and brick manufacturers.	50, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
46	Jabez Johnson, Hodgkinson and Pearson, Limited.	Cotton manufacturers -	105, Portland-street, Manchester.	„	8	8	160,000	16,000	7,700	On 3,200, 4*l.* On 4,500, 3*l.* 10*s.*	28,550 - -	—	174	Supposed to be still in operation.
47	Windsor & Company, Limited	Merchants - - -	78, Mosley-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	463	On 263, 10 *l.*	2,630 - -	2,000	10	- ditto.
48	London Lithographic Company, Limited.	Transacting commercial, mercantile, and financial business.	—	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
49	West of England Contract Company, Limited.	Caterers - - -	Mulgrave-street, Plymouth.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,004	On 601, 14*s.* On 193, 1 *l.*	362 6 -	670*l.* 14*s.*	37	Supposed to be still in operation.
50	Oakden and Sharpe, Limited	Ironmongers - - -	116 and 118, Cleethorpe-road, Great Grimsby.	„	7	7 of 1 *l.*	20,000	15,000 of 1*l.*; 500 of 10*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
51	Hemsley Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors, printers, and publishers.	13A, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.	„	8	8	6,000	6,000	1,000	1 - -	1,000 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
52	Mayfair Association, Limited	Club proprietors - -	34, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	11 Jan.	7	7	100,000	100,000	95,000	—	—	95,000	17	- ditto.
53	O'Brien and Butcher, Limited	Corn merchants - -	Mark-lane Chambers, 37 and 38, Mark-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	11,500	On 2,500, 1 *l.*	2,500 - -	9,000	9	- ditto.
54	James Nelson & Sons, Limited	Cattle and meat dealers	St. George's House, Eastcheap, E.C.	„	7	7 of 10 *l.*	500,000	45,000 of 10*l.*; 50,000 of 1*l.*	45,000 of 10*l.*; 50,000 of 1*l.*	—	—	500,000	86	- ditto.
55	British Publishing Company, Limited.	Advertising agents -	Brame's Exchange Bank, Union-passage, Birmingham.	„	8	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
56	Glamorgan Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	6, Bute-crescent, Cardiff	12 Jan.	8	8	375,000	37,500	37,327	10 - -	373,270 - -	—	14	- ditto.
57	Tyne Dock Land Company, Limited.	Laying out an estate for building purposes.	Russell Chambers, King-street, South Shields.	„	7	2,529	60,000	5,000	5,000	—	—	60,000	28	- ditto.
58	Aldgate Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	36,000	100	100	250 - -	25,000 - -	—	57	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
59	New Bottle Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Glass bottle manufacturers.	1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	12 Jan.	7	700	20,000	20,000	15,700	On 700, 8*s.*	130 – –	15,000	138	Supposed to be still in operation
60	Severn Tin-Plate and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Iron masters, tin-plate manufacturers.	Caldicot, Mon. - -	„	7	7	10,000	100	91	On 58, 90*l.*	5,220 – –	2,970	14	- ditto.
61	South Down Sheep Breeders' Association (the word "Limited" omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Encouraging the breeding of South Down sheep.	Fitzalan House, Arundel-street, W.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
62	Panama Freehold Estate Company, Limited.	Acquiring and dealing with land, buildings, &c.	Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	138	16,000	8,000	8,000	On 200, 2*l.*	400 – –	15,600	14	- ditto.
63	Central Engineering and Ship Repairing Company, Limited.	Shipbuilders and repairers.	Roath Basin, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	„	7	7	9,000	900	900	On 369, 7*l.*	2,583 – –	3,717	12	- ditto.
64	American Camera Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of photographic instruments.	399, Edgware-road, W. -	13 Jan.	7	7	15,000	15,000	4,007	On 7, nil.	Nil - -	4,000	8	- ditto.
65	Operatic Syndicate, Limited	Acquiring operatic productions.	46, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.	„	7	60	20,000	200	100	100 – –	10,000 – –	—	14	- ditto.
66	John Gill and Son, Limited -	Flannel and blanket manufacturers.	Water-lane Mill, Cleckheaton.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	782	On 282, 10*l.*	2,780 – –	5,000	28	- ditto.
67	Dauphiné Mines Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	35, Queen Victoria street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	507	1 – –	500 – –	—	9	- ditto.
68	Ship "Fannie Kerr" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	8B, Rumford-place, Liverpool.	„	7	7	23,000	2,300	1,560	3 – –	4,680 – –	—	22	- ditto.
69	Western Kansas Development Company, Limited.	Financiers, bankers, &c.	——	„	7	7	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
70	Wincarnis Company, Limited	Chemists and Druggists	3, New London-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	545	5 – –	2,725 – –	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
71	Florida Syndicate, Limited -	Acquiring land in Florida	8, Piccadilly, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	14	150,000	15,000	15,000	On 2,072, 6*l.* On 128, 10*l.*	13,642 – –	128,000	191	- ditto.

72	Cardiff and District Cart Horse Company, Limited.	Improving the breed of carthorses.	24, High street, Cardiff -	,,	7	19	600	600	600	1 - -	600 - -	—	87	- ditto.
73	West Somerset County School, Limited.	Carrying on a school -	South-street, Wellington, Somerset.	,,	7	7	100	400	364	- 5 -	91 - -	—	64	- ditto.
74	Garner Patent Safety Hoist Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	4, Fold-street, Bolton -	14 Jan.	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,500	On 900, 10*s.*	450 - -	600	11	- ditto.
75	Thompson Steamshipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Baltic Chambers, John-street, Sunderland.	,,	7	7	200,000	20,000	6,876	10 - -	68,252 - -	—	160	- ditto.
76	Brice and Company, Limited	Leather manufacturers -	21 and 23, Guildhall-road, Northampton.	,,	7	7	50,000	5,000	4,126	On 1,761, 10*l.* On 535, 6*l.*	20,820 - -	18,300	62	- ditto.
77	Merxem Works, Limited -	Wood-cutters and barrel makers.	21, Godliman - street, E.C.	,,	7	7	20,000	400	259	350 - -	12,515 - -	—	70	- ditto.
78	Barber and Company, Limited.	Tea merchants and dealers, &c.	133, Cannon-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	25,000	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
79	Colombian Land Company, Limited.	Dealing in land and property, &c.	165, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	50,000	1,000	557	1 - -	557 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
80	John Longbottom & Company, Limited.	Machine tool makers, &c.	Central Foundry, Wellington-street, Barnsley.	15 Jan.	11	160	2,000	200	200	5 - -	1,000 - -	—	13	- ditto.
81	Santa Ana Mine, Limited -	Working mines in Honduras.	11A, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	60,000	60,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
82	Sailing Ship Lord Ripon Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	15, Tower Buildings, North Water-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	23,000	230	230	100 - -	23,000 - -	—	25	- ditto.
83	Bryan & Co., Limited - -	Shipwrights and mechanical engineers.	Central Buildings, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	750	- 10 -	Nil - -	—	12	- ditto.
84	Sir Richard Grenville Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	9, Parade, Plymouth -	,,	7	7	20,000	200	194	100 - -	19,400 - -	—	49	- ditto.
85	Wire Netting Syndicate, Limited.	Wire-netting manufacturers.	4, Brabant Court, Philpot-lane, E.C.	,,	7	7	5,000	5,000	4,072	On 147, 1*l.*	136 - -	3,925	37	- ditto.
86	Santa Lucia Silver Mining and Milling Company, Limited.	Acquiring mining rights and properties in Honduras.	41, Haymarket, S.W. -	16 Jan.	7	350 of 1*l.*	250,000	25,000 of 5*l.*, and 125,000 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
87	Barcelona (Besos) Waterworks Company, Limited.	Supplying water - -	16, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	,,	7	35	100,000	5,000	5,000	On 35, 20*l.*	700 - -	99,300	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
						This Company has issued share warrants to bearer.								
88	William Clark and Sons, Limited.	Timber merchants -	High-street, Newent, Gloucestershire.	,,	7	7	5,000	500	400	10 - -	3,850 - -	—	13	- ditto.
89	Bycullah Athenæum, Limited	Public hall proprietors -	Bycullah Estate Office, Windmill Hill, Enfield.	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,857	1 - -	1,854 10 -	—	62	- ditto.
90	Hull and District Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Limited.	Law and General Stationers.	County Buildings, Land of Green Ginger, Hull.	,,	7	175	5,000	5,000	758	- 5 -	189 10 -	—	44	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
91	"Pohona" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	B 21, Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.	16 Jan.	7	7	3,200	64	64	Nil - -	Nil - -	3,200	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
92	Lancashire Cop Tube Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cop tube manufacturers	St. Margaret's Chambers, 5, Newton-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,407	On 7, 3 *l.*	Nil - -	7,000	8	- ditto.
93	Dashwood & Co., Limited -	Brewers and maltsters -	London-road, East Grinstead.	18 Jan.	7	7	50,000	5,000	3,750	—	—	37,500	7	- ditto.
94	Benfleet Institute, Limited -	Public hall and club proprietors.	South Benfleet, Essex -	„	10	68	500	500	147	On 56, 1 *l.* On 2, 15 *s.* On 55, 10 *s.* On 34, 5 *s.*	87 10 -	—	24	- ditto.
95	Decatur Mines Syndicate Limited.	Mining - - - -	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	45,000	45,000	39,500	On 7,000, 1 *l.*	6,960 - -	32,500	86	- ditto.
96	British and Mexican Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	29, Hanover-street, Liverpool.	„	9	9	35,000	3,500	2,800	10 - -	28,000 - -	—	53	- ditto.
97	W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Limited.	Lead merchants, paint manufacturers, &c.	10, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.	„	8	8	70,000	7,000	6,900	On 100, 10 *l.*	1,000 - -	68,000	9	- ditto.
98	Van Hecke's Fuel Economizer Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	---	—	—	—	—	No information.
99	Hoolahan and Company, Limited.	Theatre proprietors and managers.	9, Old Bond-street, W. -	„	8	8	2,000	2,000	24	1 - -	24 - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
100	English Manufacturers' Export Company, Limited.	Promoting the sale of English manufactured goods.	Billiter-square Buildings, Billiter-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	22,513	On 7, 1 *l.*	7 - -	22,506	25	- ditto.
101	Victoria Cycle Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	13, Thomas-street, Shudehill, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	717	On 100, 4*l.* On 306, 3*l.*	2,855 - -	1,555	13	- ditto.
102	Oldland, Naylor, Lloyd, & Co, Limited.	Carpet manufacturers -	138, Mill-street, Kidderminster.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,350	On 1,195, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*	1,792 10 -	11,550	8	- ditto.
103	William Rider and Son, Limited.	Printers and publishers	14, Bartholomew Close, E.C.	19 Jan.	7	7	25,000	5,000	2,657	Nil - -	Nil - -	13,285	8	- ditto.

104	Tramway and Railway World Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Albany Buildings, 39, Victoria-street, S.W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,085	On 1,475, 1 *l.*	1,471 - -	1,610	13	- ditto.
105	Saltash, Three Towns, and District Steamboat Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	The Pier, Saltash - -	„	8	8	25,000	2,500	1,965	On 590, 10 *l.*	5,890 - -	13,750	104	- ditto.
106	Latch and Batchelor, Limited	Wire drawers and workers in iron and steel.	Hay Mills, Coventry-road, Birmingham.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	2,007	On 1,507, 5 *l.*	7,535 - -	2,500	11	- ditto.
107	Ship "Rimac" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	20, Tower Buildings, North Water-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	8,000	800	800	10 - -	8,000 - -	—	14	- ditto.
108	Bancroft & Co., Limited -	Lard and oil refiners -	Bancroft's Buildings, 26, Old Hall-street, Liverpool.	„	10	10	85,000	850	850	100 - -	85,000 - -	—	22	- ditto.
109	Eyelet Button-Hole Attachment Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	Room 32, 11, Queen Victoria street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	7	- 5 -	—	—	7	- ditto.
110	"Cravenette" Company, Limited.	Waterproof manufacturers.	21, Booth-street, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7	65,000	65,000	65,000	On 16,404, 1 *l.*	16,404 - -	48,596	99	- ditto.
111	Beer, Trant, Balkwill, and Trant, Limited.	Millers and merchants -	Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge	„	7	7	25,000	1,000	520	25 - -	13,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
112	Agricultural and Fruit-growing Colonies of Mexico, Limited.	Acquiring and dealing with land, &c.	——	21 Jan.	7	7 of 5 *s.*	10,000	1,970 of 5 *l.*; 600 of 5 *s.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
113	Patent Brush Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Brush manufacturers -	241, Gooch-street, Birmingham.	„	7	47 of 5 *l.*	3,000	560 of 5 *l.*; 8 of 25 *l.*	276	On 243, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*	607 10 -	325	20	Supposed to be still in operation.
114	Spring Bank Room and Power Company, Limited.	Spinning, weaving, &c. -	Craven Bank Chambers, Nelson.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
115	Keighley Chair and Cabinet Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Furniture manufacturers	Honduras Works, Cavendish-street, Keighley.	„	7	7	30,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
116	Abud's Syndicate, Limited (changed to Prince's Syndicate, Limited).	Theatrical proprietors -	6, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	551	10 - -	5,500 - -	—	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
117	Jacquard Automatic Reading and Punching Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Royal Insurance Buildings, Nottingham.	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
118	General Coffin Furniture Company, Limited.	Coffin furniture manufacturers.	89, Glover-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	157	5 - -	785 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
119	Shortwood Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Shortwood, Pucklechurch, Glos.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	9,200	—	—	9,200	8	Winding up.
120	"Pastime," Limited - -	Printers and publishers -	11 and 12, Rose-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 10 *l.*	10,000	980 of 10 *l.*; 200 of 1 *l.*	556 of 10 *l.*; 177 of 1 *l.*	On 556, 10 *l.* On 177, 1 *l.*	5,737 - -	—	23	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
121	Vale of Evesham Preserves, Limited.	Jam manufacturers -	Pomona Works, High-street, Pershore.	21 Jan.	7	7	50,000	50,000	6,095	– 10 –	2,443 17 –	—	129	Supposed to be still in operation.
122	Second United £. 40 Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	The News House, St. James'-street, Nottingham.	„	9	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
123	Victuallers & Brewers' Protectorate, Limited.	Promoting the interests of victuallers and brewers.	183, Strand, W.C. - -	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
124	William Blythe and Co., Limited.	Manufacturing chemists	Holland Bank Works, Oswaldtwistle, Lancs.	22 Jan.	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,457	On 1,257, 10*l.*	12,570 – –	12,000	9	- ditto.
125	Hull & County Investment Trust Company, Limited.	Borrowing and investing money.	4, Trinity House-lane, Hull.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	901	1 – –	867 15 –	—	24	- ditto.
126	Africander Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	19, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	40,000	On 12,500, 7*s.* 6*d.*	6,270 – –	27,500	46	- ditto.
127	Reading Electric Supply Company, Limited.	Supplying electricity -	Blagrave-street, Reading	„	7	7	75,000	15,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
128	E. Brown, Limited - -	Dealers in ivory - -	20, Wellington - street, Sheffield.	„	7	7	8,000	1,600	1,500	On 1,300, 2*l.* 10*s.*	3,250 – –	1,000	19	- ditto.
129	Midgley, Nunwick & Company, Limited.	Builders and contractors	Lipscomb-street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.	„	8	600	6,000	600	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
130	Joseph Hampton, Limited -	Tool manufacturers -	20 and 21, Franchise-street, King's - hill, Wednesbury.	23 Jan.	7	7	6,000	1,200	1,200	On 7, 5*l.*	35 – –	5,965	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
131	Lessive Soap Company, Limited.	Soap manufacturers -	Western Wharf, Peckham Park-road, S.E.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	Winding up.
132	Liverpool Animal Slaughtering and Manure Company, Limited.	Slaughterers - -	19, Brunswick - street, Liverpool.	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	15,000	10,000 of 1*l.*; 50 of 100*l.*	10,000	1 - -	10,000 – –	—	18	Supposed to be still in operation.
133	Napoleon Price and Company, Limited.	Soap manufacturers -	164, Aldersgate - street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	5,657	On 5,650, 12*s.* 6*d.* On 7, 1*l.*	3,443 15 –	—	28	- ditto.

134	Comic Opera Production Syndicate, Limited.	Theatrical proprietors -	139, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
135	Jewellers' Bankruptcy Syndicate, Limited.	Jewellers - - -	63, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	131	On 11, 5*l.*	35 - -	600	12	Being wound up.
136	Hull Grand Theatre Company, Limited.	Theatre proprietors -	13 to 16, George-street, Hull.	„	7	7	18,000	18,000	9,503	On 8,503, 15*s.*	5,654 17 6	1,000	194	Supposed to be still in operation.
137	Maybury & Marston, Limited.	Iron and steel manufacturers.	Perseverance Iron Works, Pendleton, Manchester.	25 Jan.	7	7	50,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
138	Masson, Scott & Co., Limited	Millwrights, engineers, &c.	York-place, New Wandsworth, S.W.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	8	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
139	Standard Co-operative Association, Limited.	Carrying on a loan, building, and land society.	15, Queen-street, Cardiff	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	14	5 - -	70 - -	—	7	- ditto.
140	Ashton Advance Company, Limited.	Money-lenders - -	16, Warrington-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	710	1 - -	710 - -	—	9	- ditto.
141	Norfolk Bacon Factory Company, Limited.	Bacon curers - -	North Elmham, near East Dereham.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,042	On 1,032, 3*l.*	2,864 - -	50	130	- ditto.
142	Lincoln Long-wool Sheep Breeders' Association (the word "Limited" omitted by Licence of Board of Trade).	Encouraging the breeding of Lincoln long-wool sheep.	St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln.	„	8	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
143	Tweddell's System, Limited -	Engineers - - -	14, Delahay-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	59	10,000	1,000	841	On 101, 10*l.*	1,010 - -	6,000	8	- ditto.
144	Everton Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company, Limited (changed to Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company, Limited).	Carrying on an athletic club.	14, North John-street, Liverpool.	26 Jan.	7	7	15,000	15,000	7	1 - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
145	Keyworth and Seely, Limited	Millers and corn merchants.	Sleaford - - -	„	7	2,825	30,000	3,000	3,000	On 500, 10*l.*	5,000 - -	25,000	11	- ditto.
146	Rotherham Town Football and Athletic Company, Limited.	Carrying on an athletic club.	38, High-street, Rotherham.	„	7	7	400	1,000	476	- 7 6	178 10 -	—	70	- ditto.
147	Elmore's American and Canadian Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited.	Metallurgists - -	Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.	„	7	2,102	200,000	100,000	79,788	On 44,788, 2*l.*	80,319 - -	70,000	601	- ditto.
148	Nysœter Zinc Mines, Limited	Mining - - - -	1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	80,007	Nil - -	Nil - -	80,000	12	- ditto.
149	Fleming, Birkby, and Goodall, Limited.	Tanners - - -	West Grove Mill, Halifax.	„	8	8	100,000	10,000	9,787	On 2,196, 10*l.*	21,852 10 -	75,910	138	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
150	London and Provincial Co-operative Supply, Limited.	General stores proprietors	402, Edgware-road, W.	26 Jan.	7	7	20,000	20,000	14,539	On 9,057, 1*l.* On 5,482, 10*s.*	11,798 – –	—	27	Supposed to be still in operation.
151	Barque Cambrian Chieftain, Limited.	Shipowners	12, Oriel Chambers, 14, Water-street, Liverpool.	27 Jan.	7	7	12,000	64	7	Nil	Nil	—	7	ditto.
152	Ely and District Liberal Hall Company, Limited.	Club proprietors	Salem Chapel, Chequer-lane, Ely.	,,	10	82	500	2,000	1,118	– 5 –	277 – –	—	24	ditto.
153	Twelfth £.40 Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	Morley House, Shakespeare-street, Nottingham.	,,	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply								ditto.
154	Welsh Automatic Concessions Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	Princes Chambers, Copthall-avenue, E.C.	,,	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
155	Thames Storage (Explosives) Company, Limited.	Wharfingers, warehousemen, &c.	9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	9,482	On 2,482, 1*l.*	2,025 – –	7,000	38	Supposed to be still in operation.
156	Mersey Mutual Underwriting Association, Limited.	Underwriters	19 and 20, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.	,,	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply								No information.
157	Ship Powys Castle Company, Limited.	Shipowners	49, High-street, Criccieth	,,	7	7	14,200	142	142	100 – –	14,200 – –	—	104	Supposed to be still in operation.
158	Marbled Slate Company, Limited.	Enamelled slate and marble manufacturers.	Lombard Buildings, Bristol-road, Gloucester.	28 Jan.	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,047	On 167, 5*l.*	800 – –	4,400	7	ditto.
159	Rowley, Brock & Co., Limited.	Hat manufacturers	8 and 9, Middle-street, Clothfair, E.C.	,,	7	7	6,000	1,200	527	On 107, 5*l.*	535 – –	2,100	7	ditto.
160	Dawson's Cycle Tyre Company, Limited.	Rubber tyre manufacturers.	1, Tower Buildings, Church-gate, Leicester.	,,	7	163	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
161	Hodgson, Kirkby & Co., Limited.	Printers and publishers	New York Buildings, New York-street, Leeds.	29 Jan.	7	7	25,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
162	Colwyn Bay Pier Company, Limited.	Constructing and maintaining a pier and promenade.	Care of Chalmers, Wade & Co., Union Bank Buildings, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.	,,	8	8	30,000	3,000	1,306	On 8, 10*l.* On 299, 10*s.*	229 10 –	9,990	10	Supposed to be still in operation.

163	Chard Lace Company, Limited.	Lace and net manufacturers.	The Foundry, Station-road, Chard, Somerset.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	5,828	1 - -	5,826 - -	—	12	- ditto.
164	Crown Publishing Syndicate, Limited.	Printers and publishers	105, Strand, W.C. - -	„	7	7 of 5*l.*	2,600	500 of 5*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
165	Cummins - Coleman Patents Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	7	7	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
166	Sunbeam Farming Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	13, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	311	10 - -	3,110 - -	—	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
167	Zambesi (Sofala) Concessions Company, Limited.	Mining - - -	——	„	7	7	42,500	42,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
168	Zambesi (Gaza) Concessions Company, Limited.	Mining - - -	——	„	7	7	42,500	42,500	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
169	Elijah Clapham, Limited -	Spinners, dyers, &c. -	Spring Mills, Wilsden, Bradford, Yorks.	30 Jan.	7	7	6,000	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
170	Henry Tolley & Company, Limited.	Gun and cycle manufacturers.	60, Watling-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
171	Cannington, Shaw, and Company, Limited.	Glass manufacturers -	Sherdley Glass Works, St. Helen's, Lancs.	„	7	7	250,000	2,500	2,000	100 - -	200,000 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
172	Ceramic Art Company, Limited.	China merchants - -	Cauldon Bridge, Hanley	„	7	7	3,000	300	300	5 - -	1,500 - -	—	7	- ditto.
173	Syndicat Aurifère du Transvaal, Limited.	Mining, exploring, &c. -	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	1 Feb.	7	304	100,000	100,000	304	Nil - -	—	—	7	- ditto.
174	Aldershot Army and Navy Cigar, Cigarette, and Tobacco Stores, Limited.	Tobacconists - -	35, High-street, Aldershot.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
175	Binns' Hotel (Harrogate) Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Cold Bath-road, Harrogate.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
176	Anglo - Assam Co-operative Tea Company, Limited.	Tea planters - - -	9, Mincing lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	297	- 10 -	157 10 -	—	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
177	R. Gancia & Co., Limited -	Wine and spirit merchants.	55, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, W.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	400	10 - -	4,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
178	Hessle West End Land Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	12, Bowlalley-lane, Hull	„	10	800	8,000	800	800	3 15 -	3,000 - -	—	10	- ditto.
179	Ovoner Cleanser, Limited -	Cleaners, dyers, &c. -	10, Great Eastern-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
180	Cinta Gold Mines, Limited -	Mining - - -	5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	200,000	200,000	7	- 16 6	5 15 6	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
181	James Wyatt, Limited -	Fishmongers and general provision merchants.	107, Gloucester - road, S.W.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	3,227	On 7, 10*l.*	Nil - -	32,220	9	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
182	Incorporated Securities Company, Limited.	Company promoters -	143, Cannon-street, E.C.	1 Feb.	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
183	H. Koekkoek, Junior, Limited	Picture dealers - -	72, Piccadilly, W. - -	2 Feb.	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,000	1 - -	3,000 - -	—	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
184	Rospini Horse Shoe Company, Limited.	Farriers, &c. - - -	10 and 12, Brompton-road, S.W.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
185	Hull and District Fruit Buyers' Association, Limited.	Promoting the interests of fruit buyers.	70, Humber-street, Hull	„	9	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
186	Nannerch Institution, Limited.	Carrying on a private retreat.	——	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	15,000	14,750 of 1*l.*; 5,000 of 1*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
187	Oldham Tradesmen's Plate-Glass Insurance Company, Limited.	Plate-glass insurance -	Duckworth's Chambers, 1, Ascroft-street, Oldham.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	44	- 1 -	2 4 -	—	44	Supposed to be still in operation.
188	Ladies' Separate Estate Control and Investment Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	2, Tavistock - street, Covent Garden, W.C.	„	8	8	2,000	2,000	8	1 - -	8 - -	—	8	- ditto.
189	London Shipping Exchange, Limited.	Carrying on a shipping exchange.	19, Billiter-street, E.C. -	„	11	55	10,000	1,000	1,000	5 - -	4,840 - -	—	179	- ditto.
190	Jennings & Company, Limited.	Builders and contractors	Charlesfield, Horley, Surrey.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	5,000	—	—	5,000	10	- ditto.
191	Trott Patent Valve and Engineering Company, Limited.	Ironfounders, &c. - -	11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	3 Feb.	7	7	50,000	50,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
192	Scandinavian Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	39, Lime-street, E.C. -	„	7	376 of 10*l.* 35 of 1*l.*	100,000	9,900 of 10*l.* 1,000 of 1*l.*	971	On 931, 2*l.* 10*s.* On 40, 1*l.*	5,813 - -	—	10	- ditto.
193	Sharon Chemical Company, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	The Works, Little Chester, Derby.	„	7	7	7,800	780	636	On 338, 5*l.*	1,725 - -	2,980	27	- ditto.

194	Horticultural College (the word "Limited" omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).	Carrying on a college -	Swanley, Kent - -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
195	Albion Gold Mines, Limited	Mining - - - -	20, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	72,007	On 9,507, 10*s.*	4,753 10 -	62,500	75	- ditto.
196	Ford Silk Spinning Company, Limited.	Spinning, &c. - -	Horbury, near Wakefield.	„	7	7	20,010	1,334	1,110	On 250, 10*l.*	2,500 - -	8,600	12	- ditto.
197	Tavernier's French Patents, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	Leadenhall Buildings, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,200	1,200	457	On 207, 1*l.* On 50, 10*s.*	200 - -	200	9	- ditto.
198	Sports and Athletic Club, Limited (changed to Sports Club, Limited).	Carrying on an athletic club.	8, St. James's-square, S.W.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	3,052	- 5 -	1,037 17 6	—	221	- ditto.
199	W. Summerscales and Sons, Limited.	Ironfounders, &c. - -	Keighley - - -	4 Feb.	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,520	On 6, 1*l.*	6 - -	15,140	8	- ditto.
200	Astrakhan Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	39, Old Hall-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	42,500	4,250	7	10 - -	70 - -	—	7	- ditto.
201	Clarence Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers	4, Birchin-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,007	On 257, 1*l.*	257 - -	750	8	- ditto.
202	Pontnewynydd Freehold Land, Building, and Cottage Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	Abersychan, near Pontypool.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	2,265	- 7 6	491 5 -	—	26	- ditto.
203	Wellington Volunteer Drill Hall Company, Limited.	Carrying on a volunteer drill hall.	North-street, Wellington, Somerset.	„	7	180	2,000	2,000	269	- 2 6	33 12 6	—	16	- ditto.
204	Oldham Trust Company, Limited.	Dealing in stocks and shares.	7, Clegg-street, Oldham	„	7	70	10,000	1,000	170	1 10 -	255 - -	—	17	- ditto.
205	Patent Button - Fastener Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring a patent -	43, Great Tower-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	10,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	10,000	10	- ditto.
206	Earl's Court Exhibitions Syndicate, Limited.	Carrying on an exhibition.	Lillie - road, Brompton, S.W.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	165	10 - -	1,550 - -	—	16	- ditto.
207	Oldham Building Company, Limited.	Dealing in land - -	17, Queen-street, Oldham	5 Feb.	7	7	25,000	5,000	1,375	- 15 -	993 15 -	—	40	- ditto.
208	Five o'Clock Tea Company, Limited.	Tea dealers - - -	15, Seething-lane, E.C. -	„	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 - -	1,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
209	Scottish Prudential Insurance Company, Limited.	Insurance - - -	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
210	Author's Club, Limited -	Club proprietors - -	3, Whitehall-court, S.W.	„	7	11	3,000	600	241	2 - -	482 - -	—	166	Supposed to be still in operation.
211	Kennedy Dry Press Brick Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	39, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
212	Welsh Manufacturing and Wool Stapling Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of flannels, tweeds, &c.	Severn Side Mills, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.	6 Feb.	7	7	30,000	3,000	13,336	On 6,336, 10*s.*	2,266 14 -	7,000	111	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
213	Warr & Company, Limited -	Slate merchants - -	2, Church-bank, Bolton -	6 Feb.	7	7	5,000	1,000	418	3 10 -	1,463 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
214	J. A. Reynolds & Co., Limited	Manufacturers of drawing materials, &c.	43, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	„	7	900	5,000	5,000	1,410	On 810, 5 *l.*	810 - -	600	7	- ditto.
215	Ship Bolt Works, South Yorkshire, Limited.	Ironfounders - - -	5, Norfolk-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
216	Cornubian Patents Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of dairy machinery.	Ped-nan-drea, Redruth -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,119	On 1,119, 7*s.* 6*d.*	403 17 10	1,000	34	Supposed to be still in operation.
217	Gravesend and Northfleet Standard Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	75, New-road, Gravesend	8 Feb.	7	61	5,000	200	95	25 - -	2,075 - -	—	15	- ditto.
218	Seville's, Limited - -	Cotton spinners - -	Springhill Mills, Royton, near Oldham.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	3,937	1 10 -	5,880 10 -	—	129	- ditto.
219	East Nottingham Gladstone Club, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	St. Ann's Well-road, Nottingham.	„	7	7	1,500	1,500	369	1 - -	257 16 -	—	67	- ditto.
220	Aberdare Constitutional Club Buildings Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Canon-street, Aberdare -	„	11	11	5,000	5,000	2,198	- 15 -	1,550 17 6	—	153	- ditto.
221	Rotary Engine Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	Castle Chambers, Opie-street, Norwich.	„	13	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply								- ditto.
222	Bolton Mutual Property Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	4, Fold-street, Bolton -	9 Feb.	7	7	3,000	6,000	5,097	—	—	2,548*l.* 10*s.*	270	- ditto.
223	Barry Dock R.A.O.B. Institute, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Thompson-street, Barry Dock.	„	16	88	3,000	3,000	557	- 5 -	112 12 6	—	243	- ditto.
224	Roskell and Company, Limited.	Scientific instrument makers.	8 and 9, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	500	257	On 157, 10*s.*	75 - -	1,000	9	- ditto.
225	H. S. Cropper & Co., Limited	Lace machine makers -	Minerva Works, Great Alfred-street, Nottingham.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,020	3 - -	Nil - -	7,500	7	- ditto.
226	Warwick District Shire Horse Company, Limited.	Horsebreeders - -	47, Bath-street, Leamington.	„	7	7	4,000	400	104	On 70, 2*l.* On 34, 6*l.*	344 - -	280	59	- ditto.

227	St. Helens and District Stanley Advance, Discount, and Deposit Company, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	47, Kirkland-street, St. Helens, Lancs.	„	7	350	3,000	3,000	420	On 298, 3*s.*	51 2 -	122	8	- ditto.
228	Leadenhall Press, Limited -	Publishers - - -	50, Leadenhall - street, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	3,000	On 64, 10*l.*	640 - -	29,360	7	- ditto.
229	Addison Club, Limited -	Ladies' club proprietors	20, Gratton-road, W. -	10 Feb.	7	7	4,000	4,000	1,974	On 467, 1*l.*	467 - -	1,500	37	- ditto.
230	Arethusa Steamship Company (North Shields), Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Howard Chambers, Howard-street, North Shields.	„	7	7	11,200	64	64	164 10 -	10,528 - -	—	23	- ditto.
231	Newton Heath Bowling and Lawn Tennis Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	498B, Oldham-road, Newton Heath, Lancs.	„	7	7	500	500	347	1 - -	341 10 -	—	65	- ditto.
232	Anglo-German Salt Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	58, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	—	- ditto.
233	Clark Brothers and Company, Limited.	General merchants -	Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	100	1 - -	100 - -	—	—	- ditto.
234	Investment and Finance Corporation, Limited.	Financiers - - -	5, Norfolk-street, Manchester.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Winding-up.
235	Ightenhill Park Bowling and Tennis Club, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Ightenhill Park, Burnley	11 Feb.	7	7	450	450	391	1 - -	376 - -	—	44	Supposed to be still in operation.
236	British Institute of Public Health (the word "Limited" being omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting questions relating to public health.	20, Hanover-square, W.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
237	George Hearn and Company, Limited.	Candle makers - -	Copthall House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	72,000	7,200	4,000	—	—	40,000	22	- ditto.
238	Olympic Bowling Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Park-road, Walton Vale, Walton, near Liverpool.	„	11	110	600	600	600	1 - -	600 - -	—	113	- ditto.
239	Nelson Fish and Fruit Company, Limited.	Fish and fruit merchants	Albert Hall, Nelson, Lancs.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	71	- 7 6	20 5 -	—	8	Winding-up.
240	Pacific Islands Syndicate, Limited.	General merchants -	Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.	12 Feb.	8	8	500,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
241	Leeds Express, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	8, Devonshire - street, Keighley.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	7	10 - -	70 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
242	Louis Macs, Limited - -	Glovers, drapers, &c. -	6, Fell-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	14,000	1,400	407	On 7, 10*l.*	Nil - -	4,000	8	- ditto.
243	Wilkinson and Riddell, Limited.	General warehousemen -	89, Corporation - street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	230,000	23,000	20,000	On 9,000, 10*l.*	90,000 - -	110,000	188	- ditto.
244	Princess Company, Limited -	Mechanical engineers -	1, John - street North, Marylebone-road, W.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
245	Rushden and Higham Ferrers District Gas Company, Limited.	Supplying gas - -	Care of Messrs. Simpson and Mason, High-street, Rushden.	12 Feb.	9	9	10,000	2,000	2,000	5 - -	10,000 - -	—	219	Supposed to be still in operation.
246	Temperance Catering Company, Limited.	Refreshment house keepers.	27, Soho-square, W. -	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,010	On 25, 1 *l.*	25 - -	5,985	442	- ditto.
247	Anglo-Continental Liquorice Company, Limited.	Liquorice manufacturers	72, Mark-lane, E.C. -	„	7	200	5,000	1,000	200	5 - -	1,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
248	Athletic Press Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	16, Hackins Hey, Liverpool.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	162	1 - -	118 - -	—	18	- ditto.
249	T. B. Cameron, Limited -	Wine and spirit merchants.	Savoy House, 115, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	138	1 - -	138 - -	—	8	- ditto.
250	William Aston, Limited -	Button makers - -	Princip Street Works, Princip-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	8,000	800	315	On 7, 10 *l.*	70 - -	3,080	7	Winding-up.
251	James Ward and Company, Limited.	Ironmongers - - -	7, Lindsay-court, High-street, Horncastle.	13 Feb.	7	215	8,000	800	650	7 10 -	4,875 - -	—	51	Supposed to be still in operation.
252	Barking Drill Hall and Gymnasium Company, Limited.	Providing a drill hall and gymnasium.	65, East-street, Barking, Essex.	„	10	10	1,500	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
253	Sea Fishing Company, Limited.	Fishermen, &c. - -	5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
254	Lancaster, Speir & Company, Limited.	Colliery agents - -	110, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	250,000	25,000	12,000	—	—	100,000	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
255	Wemyss Estates and Collieries, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	17, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	140,000	1,400	7	100 - -	—	—	7	- ditto.
256	Trinity College Colne Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Garden-street, Lenches within Great Marsden, Lancs.	„	7	135	1,000	1,000	429	1 - -	429 - -	—	47	- ditto.
257	L. J. Wright & Co., Limited	Watchmakers - -	17, Thomas-street, Manchester.	„	7	206	10,000	2,000	434	2 10 -	1,085 - -	—	12	Winding-up.
258	Titanic Steel Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers -	Pott-street, New Islington, Manchester.	„	7	7	12,000	2,400	880	On 57, 1 *l.*	50 - -	4,115	8	Supposed to be still in operation.

259	Regenerating Boiler Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	5, Norfolk-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
260	White's Patent Safety Corve, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	5, Norfolk-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
261	Torpedo Wedge, Limited -	Acquiring and working a patent.	5, Norfolk-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
262	Thomas Bassnett, Limited -	Opticians - - -	10, Bath-street, Liverpool	15 Feb.	7	7	6,000	6,000	6,000	—	—	6,000	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
263	Mount Leyshon, Limited -	Mining - - - -	7, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.	„	7	7	165,000	165,000	130,336	On 130,329, 6*d.*	2,960 - 3	123,812 *l.* 11 *s.*	212	- ditto.
264	Thomas Vernon and Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	19 and 20, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, E.C.	„	7	60	16,000	160	155	75 - -	11,625 - -	—	19	- ditto.
265	Société Cotonnière d'Hellemmes, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	15, Cross-street, Manchester.	„	8	8	50,000	5,000	5,000	1 10 -	7,500 - -	—	46	- ditto.
266	Mosley Mill Co., Limited -	Cotton spinners - -	37, Back George-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	4,810	On 520, 1 *l.*	505 - -	4,290	11	- ditto.
267	Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	B, Lombard-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	175,000	1,750	1,750	On 1,650, 55 *l.*	90,750 - -	7,500	35	- ditto.
268	Dalmatian Exploration and Mining Syndicate, Limited.	Mining and exploring -	69A, Billiter Buildings, Billiter-street, E.C.	„	7	7	500	500	447	1 - -	447 - -	—	11	- ditto.
269	Azzeroni's Patent, Limited -	Dealing in patents, &c. -	——	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
270	Joan Royd Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	67, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	„	7	102	8,000	800	571	10 - -	5,665 - -	—	27	Supposed to be still in operation.
271	D. Lockwood & Company, Limited.	Woollen manufacturers	Woodhouse Mills, Deighton, Huddersfield.	„	7	7	5,000	500	358	On 178, 10 *l.* On 180, 6 *l.*	2,860 - -	—	7	- ditto.
272	Carlisle Cricket and Athletic Company, Limited.	Carrying on an athletic club.	29, Lowther-street, Carlisle.	„	7	116	2,000	2,000	1,801	1 - -	1,789 - -	—	164	- ditto.
273	Artizan's Land and Mortgage Corporation, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	32, New Bridge-street, E.C.	„	7	7	187,500	187,500	97,367	On 7, 1 *l.*	7 - -	97,360	13,077	- ditto.
274	Greenhalgh & Shaw, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Halliwell Mills, Bolton -	16 Feb.	7	7	80,000	8,000	5,200	10 - -	52,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
275	Wilson's Food Company, Limited.	Infants' and invalids' food manufacturers.	3, Manchester-avenue, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	10,276	On 40, 1 *l.* On 1,155, 10 *s.*	598 2 6	11,181	25	- ditto.
276	Treharris Public Hall and Institute, Limited.	Providing and maintaining a public hall.	Public Hall, The Square, Treharris, Glam.	„	8	8	4,000	4,000	1,708	1 - -	1,317 17 6	—	794	- ditto.
277	Harfield & Co., Limited -	Mechanical engineers -	Mansion House Buildings, 4, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	7	—	—	—	7	- ditto.
278	Fletcher, Russell & Co., Limited.	Ironfounders - -	Thynne-street, Warrington.	„	7	7	150,000	15,000	12,000	On 2,161, 10 *l.* On 3,200, 7 *l.* 10 *s.*	45,535 - -	66,390	234	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
279	Electro-Automatic Fire Extinguishing Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	——	16 Feb.	7	7	12,500	12,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
280	Walker's Smokeless Furnace Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	——	17 Feb.	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
281	Liverpool, Anfield, Walton, and District Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company, Limited.	Carrying on an athletic club.	——	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
282	Steamship "Lady Louisa" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	15, Fenwick - street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	2,000	200	192	Nil - -	Nil - -	1,920	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
283	C. Martin & Company, Limited.	Artificial flower manufacturers.	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
284	Jewry Club, Limited - -	Club proprietors - -	1, Crutched Friars, E.C.	„	8	8	500	500	386	On 300, 1*l.* On 86, 10*s.*	334 - -	—	77	Supposed to be still in operation.
285	South of Europe Lands and Buildings Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	8, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.	„	7	20	2,000	2,000	20	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
286	Solid Leatherette Heel Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	13, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
287	Cannon & Gaze, Limited -	Corn and flour merchants	Erith Mills, Kent - -	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	9,459	On 10, 8*l.* 10*s.*	85 - -	80,316*l.* 10*s.*	7	- ditto.
288	Bryncethin Brick Works, Limited.	Brick and tile makers -	Care of Messrs. Charles Jenkins and Son, Brackla-street, Bridgend, Glam.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	440	On 50, 10*s.*	Nil - -	3,900	8	- ditto.
289	McRoss, Sheldrake & Co., Limited.	Surgical appliance makers.	11, Great Marylebone-street, W.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	8,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	8,000	9	- ditto.
290	Premier Investment Company, Limited.	Stock and share dealers	48, Watling-street, E.C.	18 Feb.	7	7	100,000	10,000	1,027	10 - -	9,880 - -	—	53	- ditto.
291	Sunday Telegraph, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	5, Wine Office - court, Fleet-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

292	John Marychurch Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	85, Dock-street, Newport, Mon.	„	7	7	10,500	105	71	100 - -	6,783 8 7	—	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
293	Watkins and Company, Limited.	Shipbuilders - - -	Orchard - yard, Blackwall, E.	„	7	7	5,000	500	128	On 80, 7*l.* On 38, 10*l.*	970 - -	100	12	- ditto.
294	Little Orme's Head Cocoa Rooms Company, Limited.	Refreshment - house keepers.	Little Orme's Head, Limestone Quarry, Llandudno, Carnarvon.	„	7	7	250	250	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
295	Shipowners' Protection and Indemnity Association, Limited.	Marine insurance - -	50, Lime-street, E.C. -	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
296	George Anderton & Son, Limited.	Wool combers, &c. -	Victoria Mills, Cleckheaton.	19 Feb.	7	7	90,000	900	788	On 416, 100*l.*	41,600 - -	37,200	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
297	Direct Cash Trading Company, Limited.	General storekeepers -	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	10,000	7,500 of 1*l.*; 250 of 10*l.*	245 of 1*l.*; 187 of 10*l.*	On 245, 1*l.* On 87, 10*l.*	925 - -	1,000	42	- ditto.
298	Meat Trades Journal and Cattle Salesman's Gazette Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	63, Long - lane, West Smithfield, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,090	- 15 -	1,567 10 -	—	156	- ditto.
299	"Amarapoora" Steam Ship, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Billiter House, Billiter-street, E.C.	„	7	7	9,600	192	192	On 67, 50*l.*	3,350 - -	6,250	12	- ditto.
300	Knysna Forest Company, Limited.	Timber merchants -	120, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	955	10 - -	9,550 - -	—	17	- ditto.
301	Illustrated London News, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	198, Strand, W.C. -	„	8	8	300,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	300,000	9	- ditto.
302	Delhi Steam Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	21, Lime-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	8,000	80	—	—	—	—	—	Being wound up.
303	Patent Hydraulic Saggar, Brick and Marl Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	Brookfield Brick and Marl Works, Hanley, Staff.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	398	5 - -	1,990 - -	—	30	Supposed to be still in operation.
304	Guide Bridge Paint and Color Company, Limited.	Paint manufacturers, &c.	Palatine Works, Guide-bridge, near Manchester.	20 Feb.	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
305	Complete Press Agency, Limited.	Advertising agents -	31, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	8	8	25,000	25,000	5,468	On 468, 1*l.*	268 - -	5,000	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
306	Oxygen Producing Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent	Temple Chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	44,494	On 8,229, 15*s.*	5,887 5 -	36,265	123	- ditto.
307	Great Yarmouth Private Hotel and Boarding House Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	66, Regent-road, Great Yarmouth.	„	7	88	4,000	4,000	127	On 57, 1*l.* On 70, 5*s.*	74 10 -	—	13	- ditto.
308	Schoetensack & Company, Limited.	Feather dealers - -	17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	- -	—	—	Winding-up.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
309	Thompson Ritchie and Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers	48, James'-street, Buckingham-gate, S.W.	22 Feb.	7	171	5,000	500	340	On 170, 10*l.*	1,700 – –	1,700	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
310	Limited Liability Syndicate, Limited.	Company promoters	5, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 4*l.*	2,000	495 of 4*l.* 20 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
311	Bristol Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	Brick and tile makers	7, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol.	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	7	– 5 –	– 10 –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
312	Putney Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors	Winchester House, Lower Richmond-road, Putney, S.W.	„	7	71	3,000	6,000	1,610	– 10 –	802 15 –	—	215	ditto.
313	People's Second £.40 Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	The People's Hall, Heathcote-street, Nottingham.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply								ditto.
314	Nectar Cream Beverage Company, Limited.	Lemonade and soda water manufacturers.	Stag Yard, Percy-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	1,270	On 1,020, 1*l.*	940 – –	250	25	Winding-up.
315	Cox, Limited (changed to Hop Ale Company, Limited).	Brewers	7, Lothbury, E.C.	„	7	7	15,500	15,500	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
316	Steamship "Stream Fisher" Company, Limited.	Shipowners	Fisher's-buildings, Strand, Barrow-in-Furness.	„	7	7	21,800	218	112	100 – –	10,760 – –	—	42	ditto.
317	Civil Service Bank, Limited	Bankers	Faraday House, 10, Charing Cross-road, S.W.	„	7	90	100,000	100,000	42,013	On 38,038, 7*s.*6*d.* On 3,975, 10*s.*	15,881 15 7	—	1,090	ditto.
318	Fort Stuart Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	20, Castle-street, Liverpool.	23 Feb.	7	7	22,000	220	215	100 – –	21,500 – –	—	26	ditto.
319	London Printing Alliance, Limited.	Printers and publishers	41, Cheapside, E.C.	„	7	14	50,000	50,000	43,172	—	—	43,172	239	ditto.
320	H. and J. G. Smithson, Limited.	Brewers	Tower Brewery, Waverley-street, Hull.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	2,000	On 7, 10*l.*	70 – –	19,930	8	ditto.
321	Walter Lucas and Sons, Limited.	Hat manufacturers	Chesham Hat Works, Bury, Lanc.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,705	10 – –	17,050 – –	—	17	ditto.
322	Australian Gold Recovery Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	23, College-hill, E.C.	„	7	7	180,000	10,000	160,000	On 107,500, 15*s.*	63,241 2 6	52,500	264	ditto.

323	Lake Vrynwy Hotel and Sporting Estate Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Mount-place, Bala, North Wales.	"	7	7	20,000	2,000	807	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	8,000	11	- ditto.
324	A. Fearnhead & Co., Limited	Cycle manufacturers -	9, North - mews, Little James-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information
325	Southend "Echo" Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	4, Finsbury-circus, E.C.	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	1 - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
326	Crawshay Bilbao Iron Ore Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Pier Head Chambers, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	"	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	In course of dissolution.
327	British, Foreign, and Colonial Patents Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	15, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	1,207	1 - -	825 - -	—	20	Supposed to be still in operation.
328	J. H. Boeken & Company, Limited.	Merchants - - -	9, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate - street Without, E.C.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	5,507	On 507, 1*l.*	507 - -	5,000	10	- ditto.
329	Oates and Green, Limited -	Brick and tile makers -	Horley Green Works, Halifax.	24 Feb.	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,856	10 - -	18,560 - -	—	7	- ditto.
330	Sligo Bobbin Company, Limited.	Bobbin makers - -	——	"	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
331	Shaftesbury Club, Limited -	Club proprietors - -	21, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.	"	7	65	12,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding-up.
332	Buchanan, Limited - -	Manufacturers of appliances for games.	1, Gresham - buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	"	7	167	20,000	4,000	1,807	On 207, 5*l.*	835 - -	8,000	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
333	Barber's South African Exploration Syndicate, Limited.	Prospecting - - -	10, Finsbury Chambers, E.C.	"	7	7	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
334	Hartley and Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	Albert Mills, Nelson -	"	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,005	On 205, 10*l.*	2,050 - -	8,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
335	Dean & Son, Limited - -	Stationers, printers, &c.	160A, Fleet-street, E.C.	"	7	7	50,000	10,000	4,620	On 187, 5*l.*	935 - -	22,165	13	- ditto.
336	Scarborough Winter Gardens, Limited.	Pleasure ground proprietors.	102, Westborough, Scarborough.	"	7	7	50,000	50,000	4,203	1 - -	3,433 - -	—	88	Winding-up.
337	Ladies' Own Tea Association, Limited.	Tea merchants - -	90, New Bond-street, W.	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	- 10 -	2 10 -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
338	Old America, Limited - -	Carrying on an exhibition.	Royal Botanical Gardens, Manchester.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	On 500, 1*l.*	500 - -	9,500	24	Winding-up.
339	Rouvier & Company, Limited	Extract of meat manufacturers.	46, Harrington - street, Liverpool.	"	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
340	George Tucker & Co., Limited.	Stationers, printers, &c.	97, Cheapside, E.C. -	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	47	1 - -	47 - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
341	Zaruma Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining	1, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	24 Feb.	7	7	85,000	340,000	84,622	On 84,617, 1*s.* 6*d.* On 5, 5*s.*	6,032 2 –	10,577 2*s.* 6*d.*	248	Supposed to be still in operation.
342	"Basic" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	23,500	2,350	1,931	1 – –	1,929 – –	—	8	Wound up.
343	National Alliance Temperance Beer Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of non-intoxicating beverages.	——	„	7	7	150,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
344	Square Hole Boring Tools, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	6, Newhall Chambers, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
345	Ship Cambrian Queen, Limited.	Shipowners	Oriel Chambers, 14, Water-street, Liverpool.	25 Feb.	7	8	10,000	64	64	Nil	Nil	10,000	17	Supposed to be still in operation.
346	Newport Aërated Water Company, Limited.	Aërated and mineral water manufacturers.	58, Dock-street, Newport, Mon.	„	7	195	5,000	1,000	1,000	On 800, 3*l.*	2,396 – –	1,000	59	- ditto.
347	Staffordshire Potteries Newspaper Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers	Crown Bank, Hanley	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	10,050	– 10	5,130 – –	—	294	- ditto.
348	Pidot's Iron-Silver and Ferro-Bronze Syndicate, Limited.	"Metal mineral" manufacturers.	125, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	9,078	On 1,078, 12*s.* 6*d.*	485 10 –	8,000	148	Being wound up.
349	Deal Harbour Company, Limited.	Constructing and maintaining a harbour.	——	„	7	180 of 1*l.*	60,000	10,000 of 5*l.*; 10,000 of 1*l.*	180	—	—	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
350	De Jong's Cocoa, Limited	Cocoa manufacturers	14-20, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	15,000	On 7, 1*l.* On 9,993, 5*s.*	2,505 5 –	5,000	10	- ditto.
351	Louis Roth and Co., Limited	Vegetable produce dealers	4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	40,000	400	400	100 – –	40,000 – –	—	8	- ditto.
352	Komer Kocha Silver Company, Limited.	Mining	110, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	90,000	90,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	- ditto.
353	Colonial Debenture Corporation, Limited.	Dealing in shares, &c.	5, Salters' Hall-court, E.C.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	120,100	12,000 of 10*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	2,834	1 –	2,234 10 –	—	12	- ditto.

354	Newport Steam Bakery Co., Limited.	Bakers - -	Wyndham - street, Marshes-road, Newport, Mon.	26 Feb.	7	7	6,000	6,000	4,755	On 2,505, 15*s.*	797 10 -	2,250	67	- ditto.
355	British and Colonial Horse-shoe and Machine Company, Limited.	Farriers and ironmongers	Nelson Wharf, West Ferry-road, Millwall, E.	„	7	256	15,000	15,000	10,282	On 8,206, 1 *l.* On 2,076, 15*s.*	9,668 2 6	—	37	- ditto.
356	Yorkshire Felt Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of felted goods.	Riverside Mill, Holmfirth	„	7	7	5,000	500	198	10 - -	1,840 - -	—	12	- ditto.
357	Pioneer Telephone Company, Limited.	Encouraging the use of telephonic communication.	1 and 2, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	6,000	10 - -	59,910 - -	—	89	Winding-up.
358	Hind and Lund, Limited -	Ironfounders - -	Edward-street, Preston -	„	7	4,003	10,000	10,000	4,003	On 3, 1*l.*	3 - -	4,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
359	John Astley & Sons, Limited	Oil and colour merchants	4, Broadgate, Coventry -	„	7	7	3,000	600	487	On 7, 5*l.*	35 - -	2,400	7	- ditto.
360	Hickleton Main Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Low Grange, Thurnscoe, Rotherham.	„	7	7	150,000	1,500	1,500	On 1,475, 27*l.* 10*s.*	40,562 10 -	2,500	27	- ditto.
361	Kinder Printing Company, Limited.	Calico printers - -	74A, Mosley-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	35,000	3,500	3,494	On 4, 10*l.*	40 -	34,900	13	- ditto.
362	"Eston" Arc Lamp Syndicate, Limited.	Electricians - - -	——	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
363	Tomson & Wotton, Limited -	Brewers - - -	Queen-street, Ramsgate -	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	10,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	100,000	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
364	Malay Railways and Works Construction Company, Limited.	Constructing a railway -	2, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	100,000	1,000	80	On 50, 100*l.*	2,100 - -	3,000	8	- ditto.
365	European Corporation, Limited	Financiers - - -	16, Eastcheap, E.C. -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
366	Advances, Limited - -	Financiers - - -	2, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	27 Feb.	7	7	5,000	5,000	106	1 - -	100 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
367	Electrical Plant, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	52, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	575	10,000	1,000	575	On 75, 10*l.*	750 - -	5,000	8	- ditto.
368	J. Hardman and Company, Limited.	Aërated water manufacturers.	Woos Nab Farm, Radcliffe, Lancs.	„	7	52	2,000	400	386	1 1 -	387 10 -	—	64	- ditto.
369	Alfred & Son, Limited - -	Taxidermists - -	20, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,007	On 7, 1*l.*	—	2,000	10	- ditto.
370	International Art Association, Limited.	Picture dealers - -	Chapel Chambers South, 28, Chapel - street, Liverpool.	29 Feb.	7	7	25,000	250	60	100 - -	6,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
371	D. & H. Mallalieu, Limited -	Woollen manufacturers -	Bailey Mill, Delph-in-Saddleworth, Yorks.	„	8	8	60,000	6,000	6,000	On 4,000, 7*l.* 10*s.*	30,000 - -	15,000	8	- ditto.
372	Portsmouth Radical Hall and Club Company, Limited.	Acquiring and maintaining reading and assembly rooms.	66, Arundel-street, Landport, Portsmouth.	„	10	34	2,000	2,000	149	1 - -	149 - -	—	42	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
373	Hoyland & Smith, Limited -	Ironfounders - -	Soho Works, Heath-street, South, Spring Hill, Birmingham.	29 Feb.	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,693	On 13, 10*l.*	130 - -	10,800	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
374	C. J. Fox & Co., Limited -	Merchants - - -	41, Eastcheap, E.C. -	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,550	On 550, 10*l.*	5,500 - -	10,000	19	- ditto.
375	English Grains Company, Limited.	Farmers, millers, &c. -	76, Station-street, Burton-on-Trent.	„	7	260	75,000	15,000	6,202½	On 4,135, 3*l.* 10*s.*	14,472 10 -	10,337 10*s.*	82	- ditto.
376	Morning Newspaper Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	7, Danes Inn, Strand, W.C.	1 Mar.	7	8,101	40,000	40,000	20,760	On 14,560, 10*s.* On 1,200, 5*s.*	7,442 10 -	5,000	45	Winding up.
377	Carlisle and Cumberland Aërated Water and Beer Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society, Limited.	Protecting the interests of the members.	24, Bank-street, Carlisle	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
378	Leen Valley Land Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	3, Church Gate, Nottingham.	„	7	72	1,000	1,000	104	On 72, 10*s.*	Nil - -	32	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
379	North Eastern Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	60, John-street, Sunderland.	„	7	7	25,000	1,000	98	25 [illegible]	2,450 - -	—	12	- ditto.
380	Manchester Hair Seating Company, Limited.	Hair seating manufacturers.	11, Riga-street, Shudehill, Manchester.	„	7	7	3,000	600	349	On 199, 1*l.* 10*s.*	263 12 6	750	21	- ditto.
381	London Leeds Stove and Deimel Light Company, Limited.	Stove manufacturers, &c.	64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
382	Kensington Financial Fund, Limited.	Financiers - - -	39, Kensington Park-road, W.	„	7	7	2,000	1,950 of 1*l.*; 1,000 of 1*s.*	762	On 20, 1*l.* On 200, 1*s.*	30 - -	542	23	Supposed to be still in operation.
383	Cairn Line of Steamships, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Care of Cairns, Young & Noble, Mercantile Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	2 Mar.	7	7	200,000	20,000	2,694	1 5 -	3,367 10 -	Nil -	44	- ditto.
384	Mercantile, Export and Trading Company, Limited.	Merchants - - -	15, St. George-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	—	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
385	Sailing Ship "Iquique" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	10, South Castle-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	18,500	185	129	100 - -	6,935 - -	—	17	- ditto.

386	William B. Pimblett, Limited	Printers and stationers	Oldham-street, Hyde, Ches.	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	345	On 105, 4*l.* 5*s.*	446 10 –	1,200	8	- ditto.
387	Fred. Watts, Limited	Boot manufacturers	5, Crosshall-street, Liverpool.	"	7	7	10,000	1,000	607	On 207, 10*l.*	2,070 – –	4,000	7	Winding up.
388	C. W. Andrews, Limited	Fire-arm manufacturers	13, Bath-street, Birmingham.	"	7	7	10,000	2,000	205	5 – –	1,025 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
389	Hall's Patent Anchor Company, Limited.	Anchor manufacturers	26, George-street, Sheffield.	"	7	7	7,500	750	750	On 250, 6*l.*	1,500 – –	5,000	25	- ditto.
390	Thomas Wallis and Company, Limited.	Drapers, &c.	Holborn Circus, E.C.	"	7	7	300,000	60,000	60,000	On 45,000, 5*l.*	225,000 – –	75,000	1,414	- ditto.
391	Joseph Marshall and Sons, Limited.	Brewers	Springmill Brewery, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.	"	7	7	10,000	1,000	878	On 378, 10*l.*	3,780 – –	5,000	7	- ditto.
392	Zahikian and Michaux Boiler Patents Syndicate Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	——	"	7	7	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
393	Monmouthshire County and Boroughs Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors	144, Commercial-street, Newport, Mon.	"	7	700	10,000	10,000	2,703	– 10 –	1,037 15 –	—	29	Supposed to be still in operation.
394	Marsel Produce Company, Limited.	Bacon curers	61, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	"	7	7 of 10*l.*	15,000	1,000 of 10*l.*; 1,000 of 5*l.*	1,406	On 406, 10*l.*	4,060 – –	5,000	18	- ditto.
395	Willoughby and Company, Limited.	Dealing in patents	15, Leeds-road, Bradford	"	7	40	2,000	100	100	On 40, 20*l.* On 60, 10*l.*	1,400 – –	—	9	- ditto.
396	Sutton-on-Sea and District Farmers' Dairy Company, Limited.	Dairymen	Butter Factory, Main-street, Sutton-on-Sea.	3 Mar.	10	60	1,000	200	101	3 – –	303 – –	—	36	- ditto.
397	Lady's Pictorial Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors	172, Strand, W.C.	"	7	7	55,000	5,500	5,407	On 7, 10*l.*	70 – –	54,000	10	- ditto.
398	Anglo-Austrian Club, Limited	Club proprietors	43, 44, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.	"	7	7	20,000	2,000	278	On 208, 10*s.* On 70, 1*l.*	174 – –	Nil –	24	- ditto.
399	No. 4, Black Bull Hotel Mutual Investment Society, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	Black Bull Hotel, 1, King-street, Accrington.	"	9	29	8,000	320	240	5 8 –	1,288 8 –	—	64	- ditto.
400	Hobart Tramway Company, Limited.	Constructing and maintaining tramways.	College Hill Chambers, Cannon-street, E.C.	4 Mar.	7	7	105,000	105,000	45,067	On 25,067, 1*l.*	25,061 15 –	20,000	49	- ditto.
401	South African Mines and Contract Syndicate, Limited.	Mining	——	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
402	Ollersett Collieries Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors	Pingot Colliery, Ollersett, Newmills, Stockport.	"	7	7	12,080	1,208	1,208	9 – –	10,872 – –	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
403	Thomas Owen & Company, Limited.	Paper makers	Ely Paper Works, Cardiff	"	7	7	200,000	20,000	18,000	On 12,000, 10*l.* On 6,000, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	140,000 – –	Nil –	13	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
404	Newall & Co., Limited - -	Marine engineers, &c. -	St. Philips Iron Works, Bristol.	4 Mar.	7	7	10,000	1,000	800	On 400, 10*l.*	4,000 - -	4,000	35	Supposed to be still in operation.
405	London Soda Works and Trading Company, Limited.	Soda manufacturers -	Horseferry-road, Limehouse, E.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,820	On 220, 5*l.*	1,100 - -	8,000	17	- ditto.
406	Martin Rogers, Limited -	Coach builders - -	26, Greenhill-street, Stratford-upon-Avon.	„	7	7	1,500	1,500	587	On 100, 1*l.*	100 - -	487	8	- ditto.
407	Warren, Cakebread and Company, Limited.	Tea merchants - -	71, Eastcheap, E.C. -	„	7	7	100,000	1,000	596	Nil - -	Nil - -	47,600	8	- ditto.
408	Mines Trust, Limited - -	Share dealers - -	130 to 132, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	100,000	97,500 of 1*l.*; 500 of 5*l.*	83,274	On 10, 1*l.*	10 - -	85,264	325	- ditto.
409	Tyne Angling Association Limited.	Acquiring angling rights	27, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	8	8	100	100	100	- 1 -	5 - -,	—	28	- ditto.
410	Sheppard's Corn Malting Company, Limited.	Maltsters, &c. - -	Albert Mills, Hammersmith, W.	5 Mar.	7	7	45,000	45,000	45,000	On 4,000, 1*l.* On 8,000, 5*s.*	6,000 - -	33,000	15	Winding up.
411	Breweries Securities Corporation, Limited.	Dealing in shares, &c. -	——	„	7	7	50,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
412	Boardman's Electric Sun Lamp Patents, Limited.	Electricians - - -	238, Tottenham Court-road, W.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	7	5 - -	35 - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
413	St. Julian's Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	Builders and contractors	Caerleon-road, Newport. Mon.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	802	3 - -	2,366 - -	—	37	- ditto.
414	Universal Trust, Limited -	Dealing in land, &c. -	8 and 9, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	387	On 380, 10*l.*	3,800 - -	—	15	- ditto.
415	"Comet" Lighting and Heating Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in patents -	7, Nicholas-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	18,000	18,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
416	Buckhurst Hill Public Hall Company, Limited.	Constructing and maintaining a public hall.	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
417	Steam-Ship "Donati" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	8, India Buildings, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	5,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	Dissolved.

418	W. P. & W. Skelton, Limited	Cycle manufacturers, &c.	Jubilee Buildings, Horse-market-street, Warrington.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,205	—	—	12,050	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
419	Pyrites Gold Recovery Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	——	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
420	Bradford and District Dyeing Company, Limited.	Dyers, &c. - - -	Old-lane, Halifax - -	„	7	10 of 100 *l.* 7 of 10 *l.*	31,000	10 of 100*l.*; 3,000 of 10*l.*	960	On 9, 100 *l.* On 951, 5 *l.*	5,655 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
421	Talbot Pemberton, Limited -	Iron and metal manufacturers.	Colemore Chambers, Barwick-street, Birmingham.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Winding up.
422	Birmingham Art Metal Company, Limited.	Art metal workers -	Price - street, Loveday-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,355	On 155, 10 *s.*	125 - -	2,200	10	Being wound up.
423	Anthydor Compound Company, Limited.	Paint manufacturers -	78, Billiter Buildings, Billiter-street, E.C.	7 Mar.	7	11	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding-up.
424	Cycle Rubber Works, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	120, Colmore-row, Birmingham, E.C.	„	7	7 of 5 *l.*	35,000	10 of 10 *l.*; 6,980 of 5 *l.*	3,753	On 10, 10*l.* On 3,258, 4*l.* On 331, 3*l.* On 154, 2*l.*	13,220 - -	—	182	Supposed to be still in operation.
425	Market Harborough, Advertiser Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	6, Church-street, Market Harborough.	„	8	255	2,000	2,000	2,000	On 1,900, 1*l.*	1,900 - -	100	142	- ditto.
426	Cosmo Gear Company, Limited.	Dealing in patents -	5, Broad-street, Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
427	Charles Wells & Company, Limited.	Grocers, &c. - - -	151, North-street, Brighton.	8 Mar.	7	140	4,000	800	600	On 400, 5*l.*	2,000 - -	1,000	15	- ditto.
428	Assiniboia Improved Lands, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	93, Cannon-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
429	London and South African Agency, Limited.	Exploring, &c. - -	83, Hatton-garden, E.C.	„	7	7 of 1 *l.*	18,090	15 of1,200*l.*; 90 of 1 *l.*	102	On 12, 600*l.* On 90, 1*l.*	7,090 - -	—	17	- ditto.
430	J. W. Rothwell & Co., Limited.	Boot and shoe manufacturers.	Atlas Works, Holt Holme, Waterfoot, Lancs.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	273	1 - -	273 - -	—	8	- ditto.
431	Undercliffe Northcote Conservative Club Building Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	18, Northcote - terrace, Undercliffe, Bradford.	„	7	125	2,500	2,500	839	- 7 6	278 15 -	—	74	- ditto.
432	Nooitgedacht Estate and Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	7	160,000	160,000	160,000	- 2 6	20,000 - -	140,000	274	- ditto.
433	Gee and Company, Limited -	Slate and marble merchants.	City Slate and Marble Works, Gloucester.	„	8	8	10,000	1,000	400	7 10 -	3,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
434	D. W. Bardill & Co., Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	46, St. Peters - street, Derby.	„	7	7	8,000	1,600	741	On 233, 5*l.*	1,165 - -	2,540	26	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
435	Ramsbottom Mineral Water Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	Kay Brow, Ramsbottom, Lanc.	8 Mar.	7	7	3,000	3,000	862	On 400, 1*l.* On 462, 10*s.*	624 15 –	—	34	Supposed to be still in operation.
436	Barrett Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	17 and 18, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	120,000	240,000	178,313	– 1 –	8,914 3 –	71,325*l.* 4*s.*	798	- ditto.
437	Metallic Tube and Flask Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Wiggin-street, Birmingham.	9 Mar.	7	7	50,000	10,000	4,820	On 3,220, 3*l.*	9,660 – –	8,000	22	- ditto.
438	Papulafuga Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Dealers in patent medicines.	Central Buildings, 2, Northgate, Darlington.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
439	Guaranteed Public Works Investment and Trading Corporation, Limited.	General merchants -	84, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
440	Smith & Co., Limited - -	Colliery, railway, and general mill furnishers.	94, Victoria-street, Bristol	„	7	7	5,000	500	243	On 1, 10*l.*	Nil - -	2,420	10	- ditto.
441	Concession and Investment Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring a concession -	20, Bucklersbury, E.C. -	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
442	Roberts Automatic Brake Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	Beckett's Bank Chambers, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7	21,000	4,200	4,200	On 840, 1*l.*	840 – –	16,800	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
443	Kent Bacon Company, Limited.	Bacon curers - - -	17, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent.	„	7	155	10,000	1,000	757	On 506, 10*l.* On 93, 9*l.* On 8, 8*l.* On 27, 7*l.* On 20, 6*l.* On 103, 3*l.*	5,861 – –	—	72	- ditto.
444	Calico Printers' Syndicate, Limited.	Promoting co-operation among certain businesses.	43, York-street, Manchester.	10 Mar.	9	225	20,000	4,000	265	2 – –	530 – –	—	10	- ditto.
445	Tucker Brothers (Abergavenny), Limited.	Corn dealers - - -	5, Frogmore-street, Abergavenny.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	3,000	On 2,400, 10*l.*	24,000 – –	6,000	19	- ditto.
446	Women's Provident Association, Limited.	Sickness and accident assurance.	St. Paul's Chambers, 19–23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	73	– 10 –	35 10 –	—	8	- ditto.

447	Upton-on-Severn Gas Company, Limited.	Supplying gas	5, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	559	On 280, 5*l.* On 279, 3*l.*	2,188	—	59	- ditto.
448	Hilton, Limited	Agricultural implement makers.	Briton Ironworks, Leigh, Lanc.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	308	On 90, 5*l.* 12*s.* On 100, 5*l.* On 8, 8*l.*	1,068	1,100	7	- ditto.
449	M. Valentine, Limited	Hair dye manufacturers	39, Baker-street, W.	„	7	7	1,007	1,007	1,007	Nil	Nil	1,000	7	- ditto.
450	Lighthouse, Limited	Newspaper proprietors	29, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
451	John Bye & Co., Limited	Linendrapers	9, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	800	6	3,923	Nil	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
452	Show and Exhibition Syndicate, Limited.	Exhibitors	37, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	48	2,500	50	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
453	Lead Galvanizing Company, Limited.	Galvanizers, ironfounders, &c.	196, Winchester House, E.C.	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	75,000	7,450 of 10*l.*; 500 of 1*l.*	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
454	Bostons, Limited	Provision merchants	164, St. James-street, Burnley.	„	7	7	1,500	1,500	1,300	1	1,300	—	7	- ditto.
455	Jackson Bros., Limited	Drawing material makers	50, Call-lane, Leeds	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,000	On 500, 5*l.* On 500, 3*l.* 14*s.*	4,008	—	28	- ditto.
456	Stamping and Spinning Company, Limited.	Brassfounders, &c.	Alexandra Works, Heneage-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
457	King's Lynn Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors	Globe Hotel, King's-street, King's Lynn.	11 Mar.	7	160	10,000	1,000	335	10	3,350	—	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
458	Robert Peel & Company, Limited.	Cotton printers	Cambridge-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,107	On 57, 10*l.*	570	10,500	8	- ditto.
459	Horner and Company, Limited.	Clothiers	21, Barbican, E.C.	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	42,000	6,000 of 5*l.*; 12,000 of 1*l.*	13,173	On 1,073, 5*l.* On 100, 4*l.*	5,765	12,000	25	- ditto.
460	Steamship "Cumeria" Company, Limited.	Shipowners	14, South Castle-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	28,800	64	64	450	26,750	—	42	- ditto.
461	British Flax and Jute Company, Limited.	Spinners, dyers, &c.	21, Major-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	50,150	50,150	45,310	On 45,172, 15*s.* On 138, 1*l.*	29,227 15	—	48	Winding up.
462	Durham District Steam Threshing Company, Limited.	Steam threshers, &c.	37, Saddler-street, Durham.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	750	On 250, 2*s.*	25	500	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
463	Contractors' and General Investment Coporation, Limited.	Builders and contractors	Albany Chambers, 41, Haymarket, S.W.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	25,000	2,400 of 10*l.*; 1,000 of 1*l.*	47	On 14, 10*l.*	140	330	8	- ditto.
464	Croft and Company, Limited	Wine merchants	37 and 38, Mark-lane, E.C.	12 Mar.	7	7	100,000	10,000	7,300	On 4,300, 10*l.*	43,000	30,000	12	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1891:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
465	Haycraft and Son, Limited -	Ironmongers - - -	46, The Broadway, Deptford, S.E.	12 Mar.	7	7	10,000	10,000	4,777	On 1,110, 1*l.*	1,110 - -	3,667	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
466	Cotton Brothers Company, Limited.	Cotton cloth manufacturers.	Appleby-street Mill, Blackburn.	„	8	8	1,500	15	8	100 - -	788 - -	—	8	- ditto.
467	Transport, Limited - -	Newspaper proprietors -	35, Parliament-street, S.W.	„	7	7	1,000	197 of 5*l.*; 15 of 1*l.*	34	On 19, 5*l.* On 15, 1*l.*	110 - -	—	7	- ditto.
468	Robert Hall and Son, Limited.	Spinners - - -	Kingston Mills, Hyde, Cheshire.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,500	On 6, 10*l.*	60 - -	24,940	9	- ditto.
469	Herrerias Mines, Limited -	Mining - - - -	69A, Billiter Buildings, Billiter-street, E.C.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	3,007	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	30,000	7	- ditto.
470	Durham Coke and Bye-Products Company, Limited.	Carbonizing coal - -	20, Mount-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	25,000	250	250	5 - -	1,250 - -	—	7	- ditto.
471	Millbrook Spinning Company, Limited.	Spinners - - -	Grenville-street, Millbrook, Stalybridge.	„	8	8	60,000	6,000	3,600	10 - -	36,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
472	Abram Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Bickershaw, Abram, near Wigan.	„	7	1,400	140,000	1,400	1,400	Nil - -	Nil - -	120,000	—	- ditto.
473	Arctic Freezer Syndicate, Limited.	Makers of ice machines	11, Furnival-street, Holborn, E.C.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	2,751	On 245, 1*l.*	245 - -	2,500	30	- ditto.
474	Sanitary and Domestic Appliances Company, Limited.	Dealers in sanitary appliances.	14, Market-place, Manchester.	„	7	36	2,000	200	36	—	—	—	7	- ditto.
475	William Heap and Co., Limited.	Ironfounders - -	Wellington-road, Ashton-under-Lyne.	14 Mar.	7	7	12,000	600	430	On 55, 20*l.*	1,041 10 -	7,500	9	- ditto.
476	Castleford Brick Company, Limited.	Brickmakers - - -	Hunt-street, Whitwoodmere, Castleford, Yorkshire.	„	7	89	10,000	400	229	On 189, 20*l.*	3,780 - -	1,000	27	- ditto.
477	Lands Distribution Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	11 and 12, Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
478	Queen of the Hills Silver Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Broad-street House, E.C.	„	7	7	250,000	250,000	7	—	—	—	7	- ditto.

479	Crooked Billet, Limited -	Hotel proprietors - -	28, Exchange-street East, Liverpool.	15 Mar.	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
480	Hetherington's Auction Company, Limited.	Auctioneers - - -	The Auction Mart, Earl-street, Carlisle.	„	7	320	45,000	9,000	8,550	On 6,200, 5*l.*	31,000 - -	11,750	183	Supposed to be still in operation.
481	Pickles, Smithson, and Pickles, Limited.	Dyers and drysalters -	Wilton-street, Dewsbury	„	7	7	60,000	6,000	5,998	—	—	59,980	11	- ditto.
482	Irwell Bank Spinning Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Stoneclough, near Bolton	„	7	7	120,000	12,000	4,780	- 10 -	1,563 10 -	—	20	- ditto.
483	London Fabric Printing Company, Limited.	Printing textile fabrics -	Basing House, Basing-hall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	40,000	40,000	31,977	On 8,977, 15*s.*	6,585 - -	23,000	53	- ditto.
484	Commercial Joint Stock Association, Limited.	Financiers - - -	Wardrobe Chambers, Doctor's Commons, E.C.	„	7	106	10,000	10,000	1,106	On 106, 1*l.*	106 - -	1,000	8	- ditto.
485	Fitzwell, Limited - -	Silk mercers - - -	115, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	„	8	200	2,000	2,000	200	1 - -	104 - -	—	9	- ditto.
486	Chapel-street Café Company, Limited.	Refreshment-house keepers.	5, Chapel-street, Liverpool.	„	7	70	1,500	1,500	1,500	- 10 -	748 15 -	—	213	- ditto.
487	Metropolitan Provident Medical Association (the word "Limited" being omitted by License of the Board of Trade).	Providing and maintaining dispensaries.	5, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
488	London and Liverpool Commercial Agency, Limited.	Merchants - - -	——	16 Mar.	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
489	South Wales Crown Soap and Candle Company, Limited.	Soap and candle manufacturers.	Westgate Chambers, Westgate-street, Cardiff.	„	9	9	40,000	4,000	2,357	2 - -	3,347 10 -	—	242	Supposed to be still in operation.
490	Lewis Griffiths and Company, Limited.	Contractors - - -	——	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
491	Lindridge & Son, Limited -	Musical instrument makers.	44, Robertson - street, Hastings.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	607	On 7, 5*l.*	35 - -	3,000	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
492	Hyde Lane Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Langthorn House, Copt-hall-avenue, E.C.	17 Mar.	7	7	50,000	5,000	4,157	On 2,500, 7*l.* 10*s.* On 157, 10*l.*	15,731 10 -	15,000	29	- ditto.
493	Philippines Mineral Syndicate, Limited.	Mining, &c. - - -	110, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	2,807	On 1807, 1*l.*	1,807 - -	1,000	19	- ditto.
494	Common Petroleum Engine Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	Lime-street Chambers, 21, Lime-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	14,516	On 7, 1*l.* On 12,309, 1*s.*	622 9 -	13,893*l.* 11*s.*	74	- ditto.
495	Chislehurst Lawn Tennis Ground Syndicate, Limited.	Carrying on a lawn tennis ground.	23, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	500	100	70	4 - -	262 - -	—	28	- ditto.
496	Wainwright & Co., Limited -	Colliery proprietors -	Howden Clough Colliery, Birstall, Yorkshire.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,684	On 1,400, 10*l.* On 284, 5*l.*	1,420 - -	14,000	7	- ditto
497	T. J. Thomas, Son & Co., Limited.	Warehousemen - -	42 to 46, Whitecross-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	2,407	—	—	12,000	9	Winding up.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
498	Channel Tubular Railway Preliminary Company, Limited.	Preparing for the construction of a railway.	Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.	17 Mar.	7	7	40,000	10,000	1,685	4 – –	6,740 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
499	Hermetic Capsule Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	46, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, W.C.	18 Mar.	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
500	Phillips & Sons, Limited -	Brewers - - -	Station-street, Newport, Mon.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	100,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
501	Conishead Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Commercial Buildings, Workington.	„	7	7	18,000	360	253	30 – –	7,590 – –	—	20	- ditto.
502	Great Eastern Lode, Limited	Mining - - - -	5, Salters Hall Court, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	320,000	320,000	310,000	On 70,000, 11*s.*	28,318 19 –	240,000	74	- ditto.
503	Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited.	Constructing and working a railway.	Bishopsgate House, 55 and 56, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	„	7	7	1,500,000	150,000	150,000	2 – –	1,374,056 – –	Nil -	578	- ditto.
504	Coorg Coffee Estates Company, Limited.	Planters and merchants	3, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	200,000	20,000	7	10 – –	70 – –	—	7	- ditto.
505	British Union Insurance Company, Limited.	All insurance, except on life.	72, King William-street, E.C.	„	7	7	250,000	250,000	107,434	On 97,359, 10*s.* On 75, 1*l.*	7,555 13 1	10,000	630	- ditto.
506	Redruth Tin Mining Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	17, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,500	500	311	On 11, 5*l.*	55 – –	1,500	14	Winding up.
507	"Siton Agency" Syndicate, Limited.	Commission agents -	61, Mark-lane, E.C. -	„	7	56	6,000	6,000	2,256	On 250, 1*l.*	250 – –	2,000	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
508	Oil and Water Powder Paint Company, Limited.	Paint powder manufacturers.	137, Cheapside, E.C. -	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,502	Nil - -	Nil - -	1,500	8	- ditto.
509	Oliver Rowe, Limited - -	Boot and shoe manufacturers.	2, Sydney-terrace, Fulham-road, Chelsea, S.W.	„	7	35	10,000	10,000	35	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
510	Cotton Cord and Velvet Cutting Machine Company, Limited.	Cord and velvet cutters, &c.	Upperhead Mills, Upperhead-row, Huddersfield.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,000	On 93, 7*l.* 10*s.* On 7, 10*l.*	767 10 –	9,000	19	- ditto.
511	"Frederick" Flat Company, Limited.	Flatowners - - -	25, Water-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	350	64	64	5 9 4½	350 – –	Nil -	7	- ditto.

512	Welsh Mining Corporation, Limited.	Mining - - - -	41, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
513	H. H. Hodge and Company, Limited.	Leather manufacturers -	Staple-hill, near Bristol	19 Mar.	7	7	5,000	1,000	600	On 400, 2*l.* 10*s.*	1,000 - -	1,000	8	- ditto
514	Ashmore Park Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	The Bridge, Walsall -	„	7	330	20,000	2,000	780	5 - -	3,900 - -	—	9	- ditto.
515	Lock Gate Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Cloth manufacturers.	Lock Gate Mill, Haslingden, Lanc.	„	10	40	2,000	40	40	On 33, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On 7, 50*l.*	1,450 - -	—	10	- ditto.
516	Asbeston-tipped Lamp Wick Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	30, The Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,051	On 751, 10*s.*	375 10 -	300	32	- ditto.
517	Newport Metal Stamping Company, Limited.	Metal workers - -	Skinner-street Chambers, Newport, Mon.	21 Mar.	8	16	3,000	60	18	50 - -	850 - -	—	9	- ditto.
518	Nantybar Colliery Company, Limited (changed to Avon Rhondda Colliery Company, Limited).	Colliery proprietors -	29, High-street, Newport, Mon.	„	7	7	10,000	500	186	20 - -	3,612 10 -	—	9	- ditto.
519	Great Northern Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	79, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	3,042	3 - -	8,751 - -	—	109	- ditto.
520	National Trust Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in shares, &c. -	Copthall House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	200	7	—	—	—	7	- ditto.
521	East St. Louis Land Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c.	31, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,236	1,236	943	1 - -	925 - -	Nil -	59	- ditto.
522	Electric Lighting and General Development Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring concessions -	5, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	700	70	48	On 28, 10*l.*	280 - -	200	23	- ditto.
523	Lucelle et Cie., Limited -	Dealing in flowers, grasses, &c.	10, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	22 Mar.	7	7	500	100	83	2 10 -	207 10 -	—	8	- ditto.
524	R. C. Hawkey and Company, Limited.	Furnishing warehousemen.	Cornwall House, High-street, Peckham, S.E.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
525	V. V. Bread Company, Limited.	Bakers and confectioners	32, Brewery-road, Caledonian-road, Islington, N.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	13,000	—	—	13,000	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
526	Extractor Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	3,857	1 - -	3,850 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
527	Coniston Mining Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	St. Peters Church-walk, Nottingham.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	22,107	On 2,100, 10*s.* On 7, 1*l.*	525 - -	20,000	14	- ditto.
528	Aspatria Reading and Recreation Company, Limited.	Carrying on reading rooms.	Main-street, Aspatria, Carlisle.	„	7	39	1,000	1,000	722	On 718, 1*l.* On 3, 5*s.* On 1, 10*s.*	719 5 -	—	30	- ditto.
529	Merryweather & Sons, Limited.	Fire-engine manufacturers.	49, Greenwich-road, S.E.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	110,200	11,000 of 10*l.*; 200 of 1*l.*	8,755	On 362, 10*l.* On 200, 1*l.*	3,820 - -	81,930	17	- ditto.
530	Samuel Buckley and Company, Limited.	Tool makers - - -	Hooley Hill Works, Hooley Three Guide Bridge, Manchester.	„	8	8	4,000	400	310	On 122, 10*l.*	1,220 - -	1,880	12	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
531	Edwards Automatic Machine Company, Limited.	Machine makers - -	55 and 56, Chancery-lane, W.C.	22 Mar.	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	– 10 –	2 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
532	Estates Trust, Limited -	Dealing in land, &c. -	60, Watling-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	500	1 – –	Nil - -	—	8	- ditto.
533	Humber, Synyer, & Co., Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	5, Crocus-street, Nottingham.	„	7	7	5,200	140 of 5*l.*; 4,500 of 1*l.*	1,515	On 15, 5*l.* On 940, 7*s.* 6*d.*	421 5 –	800	21	- ditto.
534	Fuel Company, Limited -	Coal and iron masters -	9, Austin Friars, E.C. -	„	10	12	40,000	4,000	20	– 5 –	50 – –	—	10	- ditto.
535	Ship Cambrian Hills, Limited	Shipowners - -	——	23 Mar.	7	7	16,700	167	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
536	Benham and Sons, Limited -	Ironmongers - - -	50 to 54, Wigmore-street, Marylebone, W.	„	7	7	70,000	7,000	6,997	On 7, 10*l.*	70 – –	69,900	10	- ditto.
537	Sterilized Milk Supply, Limited.	Establishing and working a dairy.	——	„	7	7	100,000	200,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
538	Black, Hawthorn and Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Quarry Fields, Gateshead	„	7	7	110,000	11,000	11,000	10 – –	110,000 – –	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
539	Voluntary School Publications Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	——	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
540	Anglo French Yeast Company, Limited.	Dealing with yeast, &c.	15, Roscoe-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,006	On 6, 1*l.*	6 – –	1,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
541	Wigan and District Tramways Company, Limited.	Tramway proprietors -	23, King-street, Wigan -	„	7	7	30,000	6,000	2,800	5 – –	14,000 – –	—	7	Winding up.
542	Crowland and Eye Gas Company, Limited.	Gasworks proprietors -	9, London-street, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
543	Hammam R'Hira (Algeria), Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	——	„	7	7	40,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
544	Q. Y. Lawson and Company, Limited.	Ironfounders - -	3, Corf's Buildings, Preesons-row, Liverpool,	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.

545	Ocean Steam Yacht "Mevania" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	——	24 Mar.	7	7	25,000	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
546	British Phosphate Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	15, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	102	20,000	4,000	4,000	On 400, 5*l.*	2,000 - -	18,000	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
547	Hillfoot Forging Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of engineers' tools.	Slack Steel Works, Penistone-road, Sheffield.	„	7	7	3,000	300	211	7 10 -	1,582 10 -	—	12	- ditto.
548	John Priestman & Co., Limited.	Worsted spinners - -	227 and 229, Thornton-road, Bradford.	„	7	7	160,000	1,600	1,495	Nil - -	Nil - -	149,500	7	- ditto.
549	Lincolnshire and District Mineral Water, and Ale and Porter Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society, Limited.	Protecting bottles and other property of members.	11A, Waterside South Lincoln.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
550	Property Protection and Recovery Association, Limited.	Protecting property of members.	——	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
551	Mutual Association of Merchants of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited.	Protecting the interests of members.	93, The Exchange, Mount Stuart-square, Cardiff.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
552	Greenlands, Limited - -	Silk mercers - - -	1, High-street, Hereford	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,400	10 - -	14,000 - -	—	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
553	Wilts and Hants Dairy Company, Limited.	Dairymen - - -	Dean, Salisbury - -	„	7	35	1,700	170	170	10 - -	1,700 - -	—	27	- ditto.
554	Marriott Cycle Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	16, Sampson-road, North, Birmingham.	„	7	7	7,000	7,000	4,215	On 1,215, 1*l.*	1,215 - -	3,000	10	- ditto.
555	Waterside Estate Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	1, Gas-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	„	7	7	9,000	180	180	50 - -	9,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
556	Blackpool Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors -	——	„	8	200	8,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
557	Mutual Line of Cape Steamers, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	4, Queen Anne Buildings, Baldwin-street, Bristol.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
558	Beeswing Sailing Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - -	Old Bank Buildings, 6, Cornhill, Portmadoc.	„	7	7	14,000	140	140	10 - -	1,400 - -	—	72	- ditto.
559	Bolton Central Property Company, Limited.	Landowners and builders	13, Acresfield, Bolton -	25 Mar.	7	7	5,000	1,000	7	2 - -	14 - -	—	7	- ditto.
560	Steel Sailing Ship "Moreton," Limited.	Shipowners - - -	21, Water-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	21,000	420	320	On 241, 50*l.*	12,050 - -	3,950	25	- ditto.
561	English Automatic Concessions Syndicate, Limited.	Proprietors of automatic machines.	58, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	4,250	On 500, 1*l.*	496 - -	3,750	34	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
562	Manchester Temperance Hotels Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.	25 Mar.	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,387	3 - -	3,841 - -	—	90	Supposed to be still in operation.
563	General Trading Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of composition for printers' rollers.	14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,095	On 395, 1 *l.*	395 - -	2,700	15	- ditto.
564	Lodge & Harper, Limited -	Financial agents - -	87, High-street, Kingsland, N.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	2,377	On 423, 5 *l.*	2,115 - -	9,770	16	- ditto.
565	Association for the Protection of Telephone Subscribers, Limited.	Protecting telephone subscribers.	58, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
566	West Coast Trading Company, Limited.	Merchants - - -	16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	418	On 100, 5*l.* On 318, 10*l.*	500 - -	—	8	Being wound up.
567	Sheffield Vegetarian Restaurant Company, Limited.	Restaurant proprietors -	2, Church-street, Sheffield	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,500	- 10 -	738 - -	—	126	Supposed to be still in operation.
568	Walter Scott, Limited - -	Mining - - - -	21, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	26 Mar.	7	7	400,000	40,000	40,000	—	—	300,000	7	- ditto.
569	Basin-Elkhorn Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Rochester Buildings, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	126,420	On 1,420, 1*l.*	1,420 - -	125,000	47	- ditto.
570	London & Foreign Mercantile Trust, Limited.	Agents - - - -	——	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
571	Gas Power Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	4,842	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	4,835	28	Supposed to be still in operation.
572	South Shields High School Company, Limited.	School proprietors -	Russell Chambers, King-street, South Shields.	„	8	55	5,000	1,000	239	5 - -	1,195 - -	—	49	- ditto.
573	Elmore & Scott, Limited -	Lightermen - - -	23, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	3,485	On 793, 10*l.*	7,930 - -	26,920	17	- ditto.
574	Incorporated Bradford Cricket, Athletic, and Football Club (the word "Limited" being omitted by License of the Board of Trade).	Promoting athletic exercises.	Horton Park Avenue, Bradford.	„	11	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.

575	Newall's Sheep-shearing Patents, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	Suffolk House, 7, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C.	"	7	7	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
576	Harlesden Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	St. Thomas-road, Harlesden, N.W.	28 Mar.	7	7	2,000	2,000	988	- 7 6	307 10 -	—	106	Supposed to be still in operation.
577	Metcalfe's London Hydro., Limited.	Hydropathic practitioners	Priessnitz House, Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey.	"	7	7	8,000	8,000	3,543	On 1,043, 1*l.*	886 10 -	2,500	38	- ditto.
578	Gwynne and Company, Limited.	Steel makers - - -	Gwalia Tin Plate Works, Briton Ferry.	"	7	7	20,000	400	124	25 - -	2,540 - -	—	10	- ditto.
579	New Mynpacht Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
580	South Metropolitan Trading Company, Limited.	Co-operative stores proprietors.	96, Leadenhall - street, E.C.	"	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	Being wound up.
581	Gas Economising Foreign Patents, Limited.	Gas enrichers - -	Rochester Buildings, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	"	7	7	3,600	3,600	1,088	On 100, 1 *l.* On 988, 5 *s.*	347 - -	—	21	Supposed to be still in operation.
582	Pontypool Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.	Supplying electrical energy.	Club Chambers, Pontypool.	"	7	280	10,000	2,000	280	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
583	Valley Oyster Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in oysters -	3, Cable - street, Liverpool.	"	7	7	200	40	30	On 24, 2*l.* 10*s.*	60 - -	30	23	- ditto.
584	Golds Hill and Springfield Collieries Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Toll End, Tipton - -	29 Mar.	9	9	60,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
585	Barnsley and District Licensed Victuallers' Bottling Company, Limited.	Licensed victuallers -	Bailey - street, off Sheffield-road, Barnsley.	"	7	130	5,000	5,000	1,808	7 6 -	725 15 6	—	77	Supposed to be still in operation.
586	Sheffield and District Grains Drying Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working and working patents.	Alliance Chambers, George-street, Sheffield.	"	7	7	2,500	250	98	On 65, 5 *l.*	320 - -	330	9	- ditto.
587	Securities and Properties Investment Corporation, Limited.	Dealing in shares, &c. -	33, King William-street, E.C.	"	7	7	50,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
588	Edmund Potter & Co., Limited.	Calico printers - -	10, Charlotte-street, Manchester.	"	8	8	135,000	13,500	13,305	On 1,305, 10*l.*	13,050 - -	120,000	23	Supposed to be still in operation.
589	Hick, Hargreaves and Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Soho Iron Works, Crook-street, Bolton.	"	7	7	240,000	24,000	24,000	On 5,000, 9 *l.*	216,000 - -	—	27	- ditto.
590	Barry and District Land Development Corporation, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	——	"	8	8	25,000	5,000	170	5 - -	767 10 -	—	12	- ditto.
591	Sunburst Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	9, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.	"	7	7	75,000	150,000	7	- 10 -	3 10 -	—	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892 :			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
592	Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	9, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.	29 Mar.	7	7	75,000	150,000	7	– 10 –	3 10 –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
593	Williams, Limited - -	Cabinet makers - -	97, Weston-street, Derby-street, Bolton.	30 Mar.	7	7	3,000	50 of 10*l.* 500 of 5*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
594	Joseph Dalzell's Parton and Harrington Breweries, Limited.	Brewers - - -	Main-street, Parton, near Whitehaven.	„	7	7	133,000	13,300	9,000	On 3,500, 10*l.*	35,000 – –	50,000	71	Supposed to be still in operation.
595	Pollit and Wigzell, Limited -	Engineers - - -	Bank Foundry, Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	3,023	On 23, 10*l.*	230 – –	30,000	22	- ditto.
596	Ship Saratoga Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	23, Old Hall-street, Liverpool.	„	10	10	19,500	195	108	20 – –	2,160 – –	—	46	- ditto.
597	Chelmsford Electric Lighting Company, Limited.	Supplying electricity -	Arc Works, Chelmsford	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	5,507	1 – –	5,500 – –	—	9	- ditto.
598	"Speedwell," Limited -	Hotel proprietors - -	Langbourn Chambers, 17, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	8,175	On 7,995, 1*l.*	7,967 10 –	200	109	- ditto.
599	R. Barrett & Son, Limited -	Engineers - - -	King's Head-court, Beech-street, Barbican, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	50,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	35,000	17	- ditto.
600	Ceylon and Oriental Estates Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	——	„	7	7	250,000	50,000	20,280	On 1,000, 1*l.* On 1,474, 5*l.*	5,422 – –	57,802	120	- ditto.
601	Rugby, Tennessee, Company, Limited.	- ditto - - -	79, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	200,000	40,000	25,824	On 200, 5*l.*	1,000 – –	128,120	47	- ditto.
602	Shackell & Co., Limited -	Musical instrument dealers.	Cambrian Chambers, Cardiff.	„	7	140	10,000	2,000	751	5 – –	3,565 – –	—	27	- ditto.
603	Henley-on-Thames Conservative Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Market-place, Henley-on-Thames.	„	7	280	1,000	1,000	818	On 793, 10*s.* On 25, 1*l.*	421 10 –	—	58	- ditto.
604	Property and Estates Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C.	„	7	58	10,000	975 of 10*l.* 250 of 1*l.*	200	On 121, 5*l.* On 79, 1*l.*	894 – –	—	23	- ditto.
605	Samoa Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	28, Chapel-street, Liverpool.	31 Mar.	7	7	76,000	1,520	171	50 – –	8,550 – –	—	10	- ditto.

606	Barnsley and District Retail Grocers' Company, Limited.	Grocers and drysalters -	Lancaster's-yard, Church-street, Barnsley.	„	7	16	2,000	400	85	2 10 -	196 10 -	—	35	-	ditto.
607	Athletic and General Supply Company, Limited.	General supply stores -	68, Brompton-road, S.W.	„	7	7	5 000	5,000	508	On 8, 1*l.*	Nil - -	500	9	-	ditto.
608	Andes Exploration Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	110, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,200	1,200	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	-	ditto.
609	Seamless Steel Boat Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	8, Calder Vale - road, Wakefield.	„	7	7	70,000	14,000	9,035	On 2,401, 5*l.* On 1.634, 1*l.* 10*s.*	16,599 - -	25,000	92	-	ditto.
610	Bury and District Incorporated Law Society (the word "Limited" omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the interests of solicitors.	14, Market-street, Bury, Lancashire.	„	8	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								-	ditto.
611	Copley, Turner and Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Vulcan Works, Commercial-street, Middlesbrough.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,982	On 82, 10*l.*	800 - -	29,000	15	-	ditto.
612	Stevens Directories and Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and stationers -	2, Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.	„	7	7	15,300	1,500 of 10*l.*; 3 of 100*l.*	1,503	On 107, 10*l.*	500 - -	14,230	10	-	ditto.
613	Pirola & Company, Limited -	Provision merchants -	2, Alderman's-walk, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	607	On 107, 1*l.*	107 - -	500	11	-	ditto.
614	Café Royal Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Back - lane, Higham Ferrers.	„	7	13	250	50	18	5 - -	41 - -	—	10	-	ditto.
615	London and Counties Medical Protection Society, Limited.	Promoting the interests of medical and dental practitioners.	13, Royal-avenue, Sloane-square, S.W.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								-	ditto.
616	Ellwood Syndicate, Limited	Dealing in land, &c. -	Longford Chambers, 1, Piccadilly, Manchester.	1 Apr.	7	7	6,000	600	555	On 475, 10*l.*	4,510 - -	800	16	-	ditto.
617	Manchester Cotton Waste Packing Company, Limited.	Cotton waste packers -	36, Cooper-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	4,000	800	546	5 - -	2,730 - -	—	8	-	ditto.
618	Black Ball Coal Mining Company of New Zealand, Limited.	Coal masters - - -	2, Suffolk-lane, E.C. -	„	8	800	60,000	6,000	2,385	On 2,285, 2*l.* On 100, 10*l.*	6,210 - -	—	26	-	ditto.
619	Scholastic Mutual Association, Limited.	Educational agents -	Burlington Chambers, New street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	1,721	On 534, 1*l.*	506 10 -	1,187	33	-	ditto.
620	Excelsior Steamship Company, Liverpool, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	46, Tower Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—		Not in operation.
621	Walsall and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce (the word "Limited" omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting and protecting trade.	The Bridge, Walsall -	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -									Supposed to be still in operation.
622	Potosi del Oro, Limited -	Mining - - - -	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.	„	7	7	65,000	1,300,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	-	ditto.
623	Oxidising Retort Furnace Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	165, Fenchurch - street, E.C.	,	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	--		No information.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
624	Buildings Company (Nuneaton), Limited.	Dealing in land - -	26, Trinity Churchyard, Coventry.	1 Apr.	7	95	3,000	3,000	644	1 – –	538 7 6	Nil -	106	Supposed to be still in operation.
625	New Balleswidden Tin Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	62, St. Clement's House, Clements-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	50,000	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	49,993	35	- ditto.
626	"Southport Standard" Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Princess-place, off Hoghton-street, Southport.	„	7	203	3,000	3,000	203	On 3, 1*l.*	Nil - -	200	8	- ditto.
627	North Suffolk Club and Hall Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	157, London-road, Lowestoft.	2 Apr.	7	145	3,500	3,500	2,058	– 10 –	841 10 –	—	95	- ditto.
628	Rochdale & Oldham Mineral Water and Bottling Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	Walker-street, Rochdale	„	7	270	6,000	1,200	718	On 518, 1*l* 7*s*.6*d*.	683 10 –	1,000	93	- ditto.
629	Maybloom Tea Plantations, Limited.	Tea planters - - -	32, Middlesex-street, Aldgate, E.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	53	On 64, 2*l.* 10*s.* On 7, 10*l.*	231 – –	17,340	64	- ditto.
630	F. Braybrooks and Company, Limited.	Parchment and leather manufacturers.	Potton, Bedfordshire -	„	7	7	3,000	1,000	514	On 394, 1*l.* 10*s.* On 70, 3*l.*	801 – –	150	15	- ditto.
631	Madras Electric Tramways Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working tramways.	1, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	20,673	On 14,400, 5*s.* On 6,273, 4 rupees.	3,600 – – 12,546 rupees.	—	342	- ditto.
632	"Period" Printing and Publishing Syndicate, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	7 and 8, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
633	Joseph Tinn, Limited - -	Iron and steel merchants	10 to 13, Chapel-street, St. Philip, Bristol.	„	7	7	200,000	20,000	7,899	On 25, 8*l.*	Nil - -	62,992	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
634	Johannis Company, Limited	Mineral water manufacturers.	25, Regent - street, Waterloo-place, S.W.	4 Apr.	7	7	50,000	5,000	4,581	On 3,467, 10*l.*	28,970 – –	11,140	44	- ditto.
635	Lidget Green Liberal Club Building Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	14, Clayton-road, Lidget-green, Gt. Horton, Bradford.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	336	– 5 –	152 15 –	—	36	- ditto.
636	J. Wilson & Company, Limited.	Importers of pharmaceutical compounds.	23, Winchester Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,207	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	6,200	36	- ditto.
637	Cleckheaton Drill Hall Company, Limited.	Drill hall proprietors -	Whitcliffe - road, Cleckheaton.	„	7	600	3,000	3,000	1,736	1 – –	1,659 12 6	—	37	- ditto.

638	Preston, Lytham and Southport Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	26, Pall Mall, Manchester	„	7	120	3,000	300	190	10 - -	1,900 - -	—	12	- ditto.
639	Great Western Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	4, St. Stephen's Chambers, Baldwin-street, Bristol.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
640	Anidjah Fire Escape Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	28, Cornhill, E.C. - -	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	2,725	On 320, 5*l.* On 100, 2*l.* 10*s.* On 100, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On 7, nil.	2,183 6 8	10,990	40	Supposed to be still in operation.
641	Acme Rink Company, Limited.	Skating rink proprietors	4, Grey Friars, Leicester	„	7	7	3,000	300	150	10 - -	1,500 - -	—	7	Winding up.
642	Ceylon Consolidated Tea Estates, Limited.	Tea planters - - -	3, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	160,000	16,000	7	10 - -	70 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
643	Harry and Day, Limited -	General merchants -	——	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
644	Millington & Sons, Limited -	Stationers - - -	31 and 32, Budge-row, E.C.	„	7	7	85,000	850	850	On 7, 100*l.*	100 - -	84,300	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
645	Town and Country Publishing Syndicate, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	58, New-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	67	1 - -	67 - -	—	9	- ditto.
646	Henry Bessemer and Co., Limited.	Iron and steel makers -	Carlisle-street East, Sheffield.	5 Apr.	7	7	200,000	20,000	19,200	10 - -	192,000 - -	—	322	- ditto.
647	Spanish Wine Cask Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of and dealers in casks.	6, St. James-square, Manchester.	„	7	7	30,000	30,000	4,007	On 4,000, 1*l.*	4,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
648	Calcutta and Colombo Tea Company, Limited.	Tea, coffee, and cocoa dealers.	6, Lime-street Square, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,007	On 7, 10*s.*	3 10 -	1,000	7	- ditto.
649	European Contract Company, pany, Limited (changed to European Commercial & Industrial Company, Limited).	Dealing in shares, &c. -	Finsbury Circus Buildings, 18, Eldon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	20,000	1,343	On 7, 5*l.*	25 - -	6,660	17	- ditto.
650	Colne and District Mineral Water Company, Limited.	Aërated and mineral water manufacturers.	Arcade Chambers, Colne	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
651	William Unsworth and Company, Limited.	Aërated and mineral water manufacturers.	Turk's Head Yard, Grove-street, East Retford, Notts.	„	7	200	2,300	230	230	10 - -	2,300 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
652	Self-Acting Photograph Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Automatic machine proprietors.	149, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	507	- 12 -	300 - -	—	14	- ditto.
653	New Battery Reef Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
654	City Type Foundry Company, Limited.	Type founders - -	167, City-road, E.C. -	6 Apr.	7	904	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
655	Investigation Association, Limited.	Acquiring and dealing in property of every description.	30 and 31, St. Swithins-lane, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
656	Schultze Gunpowder Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of explosives.	32, Gresham-street, E.C.	6 Apr.	7	7	100,000	10,000	3,000	—	—	30,000	51	Supposed to be still in operation.
657	Liskeard Temperance Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Bay Tree-hill, Liskeard -	„	13	13	2,000	2,000	653	1 - -	648 15 -	—	65	- ditto.
658	Bordley and Company, Limited.	Electro-platers - -	Cadby's Steam Saw Mills, Leather-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	100 at 10*l.*; 1,000 at 1*l.*	1,050	Nil - -	Nil - -	1,493	7	- ditto.
659	Anglo American Gold Cure Company, Limited.	Patent medicine vendors	Redfern Lodge, 89, Merton-road, Wimbledon.	„	7	34	10,000	10,000	8,651	- 1 -	436 11 -	—	12	- ditto.
660	Carter's Knottingley Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers - - -	The Brewery, Knottingley, Yorkshire.	„	7	7	150,000	15,000	15,000	On 10,000, 5*l.* On 5,000, 10*l.*	100,000 - -	—	197	- ditto.
661	Great Harwood Park Road Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton cloth manufacturers.	Park-road, Great Harwood, Lancashire.	„	7	7	8,000	160	81	50 - -	3,970 - -	—	31	Winding-up.
662	Gartsides, Limited - -	Brewers - - -	Brookside Brewery, Ashton-under-Lyne.	„	7	7	120,000	600 at 100*l.*; 6,000 at 10*l.*	6,600	—	—	120,000	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
663	Blazer Firelighter, Limited -	Acquiring and working patents.	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	2,054	8,000	8,000	7,925	On 2,500, 1*l.*	2,425 - -	5,500	18	- ditto.
664	Asia Minor Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	2, Metal Exchange Buildings, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	7 Apr.	7	1,400	85,000	170,000	102,025	On 59,595, 2*s.* 6*d.*	7,292 7 6	43,563*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*	183	- ditto.
665	Denny and Company, Limited.	Oil and soap manufacturers.	Carlton-terrace, Upper North-street, Leeds.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	764	On 314, 10*s.*	157 - -	450	10	- ditto
666	Atlas Steel Hoop and Wire Rod Works, Limited.	Iron and steel manufacturers.	Commercial - street, Middlesbrough.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	1,252	On 208, 5*l.* On 600, 2*l.* 10*s.*	2,540 - -	2,220	21	- ditto.
667	Metal Mixer Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	69A, Billiter Buildings, Billiter-street, E.C.	„	7	7	12,000	1,200	1,007	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	10,000	10	- ditto.
668	London Press Exchange, Limited,	Printers and publishers -	183, Strand, W.C. - -	„	7	650	5,000	5,000	700	- 10 -	350 - -	—	—	- ditto.

669	British & American Debenture Corporation, Limited.	Dealing in debentures, &c.	——	„	7	7	100	20	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	-	ditto.
670	Cyclists' Country Club, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Eaton Socon, Beds -	„	10	10	1,000	1,000	182	- 10 -	91 - -	—	55	-	ditto.
671	Fairlee Press, Limited - -	Printers and publishers	5, Lancaster - place, Strand, W.C.	„	7	1,005	17,000	17,000	15,130	On 3,130, 10*s.*	1,106 5 -	12,000	26	-	ditto.
672	Standard Financial Association, Limited.	Dealing in shares, &c. -	30, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	80,000	40,000	122	Nil -	Nil - -	—	11	-	ditto.
673	Corlett Electrical Engineering Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	Rowbottom - square, Wigan.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	620	On 520, 7*l.*	3,640 - -	1,000	15	-	ditto.
674	Accrington Bank, Limited -	Bankers - - -	Market Chambers, Blackburn-road, Accrington.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	305	1 5 -	Nil - -	—	8	-	ditto.
675	Thomas C. Steedman, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	3, Robinson-row, Kingston-on-Hull.	8 Apr.	7	7	5,000	5,000	351	On 225, 10*s.* On 126, 1*l.*	203 10 -	—	13	-	ditto.
676	Welsh Weekly Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	19, Moira-terrace, Cardiff.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	1,721	On 721, 1*l.*	157 - -	1,000	80		Winding-up.
677	Holliday and Williams, Limited.	Ironfounders - -	5 and 6, Aston-road, Birmingham.	„	7	7	3,000	600	125	On 5, 5*l.*	Nil - -	600	8		Supposed to be still in operation.
678	John Williams and Sons, Limited.	Provision dealers - -	47, Wilmslow-road, Didsbury, Lanc.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	5,000	On 1,600, 1*l.*	1,600 - -	3,400	7	-	ditto.
679	Thomas Rymer, Limited -	Confectioners and caterers.	25, Spring-bank, Hull -	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	127	1 - -	127 - -	—	8	-	ditto.
680	Sandhill Boring Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	12, Victoria-street, S.W.	„	7	7	5,000	100	25	25 - -	575 - -	—	14	-	ditto.
681	Ladies Business Agency, Limited.	Merchants - - -	413, Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	9 Apr.	7	26	4,000	800	121	5 - -	407 - -	—	13	-	ditto.
682	Conway and District Brick Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	——	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—		Not in operation.
683	Harrison & Company, Limited.	Publishers and booksellers.	1, Broad-street Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,006	On 6, 1*l.*	6 - -	1,000	7		Supposed to be still in operation.
684	Grand Hotel Company, Dover, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Wellesley-road, Dover -	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	248	5 - -	187 10 -	—	24	-	ditto.
685	British North American Exploration Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	3, Fenchurch - avenue, E.C.	„	7	22	10,000	100	53	75 - -	3,324 10 -	—	15	-	ditto.
686	District Chemical Company, Limited.	Manufacturing chemicals	Ethelburga House, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	6,507	On 4,007, 10*s.*	1,251 10 -	2,500	23	-	ditto.
687	Melrose Mill Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	15, Byng-street, Bolton	„	7	7	18,000	1,800	1,793	On 460, 7*l.* 10*s.*	13,447 10 -	—	9	-	ditto.
688	Buster Mines Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - -	31, Nicholas-lane, E.C. -	11 Apr.	7	7	15,000	150	150	On 80, 100*l.*	6,480 - -	7,000	40	-	ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
689	Morriston Coal and Coke Company, Limited.	Merchants and commission agents.	Edward-street, Morriston, Glam.	11 Apr.	7	7	1,500	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
690	East Cornwall Gunpowder Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of explosives.	Pond Bridge Hill, Liskeard, Cornwall.	"	7	7	12,000	1,200	703	On 7, 10*l.*	7,030 - -	—	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
691	Carlton Trust, Limited -	Dealing in shares, &c. -	3, Copthall Buildings, E.C.	"	7	7	10,000	1,000	22	10 - -	150 - -	—	10	- ditto.
692	J. H. Dallmeyer, Limited -	Opticians - - -	25, Newman-street, W. -	"	7	7	50,000	50,000	25,508	On 8, 1*l.*	8 - -	25,500	8	- ditto.
693	Manchester Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	28 and 30, Ward's Buildings, Deansgate, Manchester.	"	7	7	1,000	1,000	104	1 - -	65 10 -	—	8	- ditto.
694	"Magwen" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	"	7	7	14,600	292	54	30 - -	1,200 - -	—	15	- ditto.
695	Henry Grant & Co., Limited	Tin plate workers - -	30 and 32, Dockley-road, Bermondsey, S.E.	"	9	5,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	1 - -	6,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
696	Martin-des Rosiers Coffee Syndicate, Limited.	Dealers in coffee and tea	49, Pall Mall, S.W. -	"	7	7	6,000	1,200	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
697	W. G. Brameld and Company, Limited.	British wine manufacturers.	23, High-street, Hull -	"	7	7	10,000	1,000	495	On 245, 6*l.* On 250, 10*l.*	3,970 - -	—	14	- ditto.
698	Keighley Laundry Engineering Company, Limited.	Laundry engineers -	Changegate Chambers, Keighley, Yorks.	"	7	52	6,000	600	283	On 133, 10*l.*	1,330 - -	1,500	12	- ditto.
699	Lancashire Syndicate, Limited.	Promoting limited companies.	5, Newton-street, Manchester.	12 Apr.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
700	Electric Cycle Syndicate, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	37, Walbrook, E.C. -	"	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,921	On 921, 10*s.*	380 10 -	1,000	31	- ditto.
701	Blundellsands, Waterloo and Crosby Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundrymen - -	Thorpe's - lane, Great Crosby, Lanc.	"	7	7	6,500	1,300	1,084	On 4, 5*l.*	5 - -	5,400	13	- ditto.
702	Patent Bleach Boiling Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Bleachers and dyers -	——	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	In course of dissolution.
703	Bremen Trading Company, Limited.	Carriers by land and sea	7, Great St. Helens, E.C.	"	7	7	50,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	7	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

704	New Hyde, Denton and Glossop Mineral Water Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	9, Simpson-street, Hyde, Cheshire.	„	7	260	1,200	1,200	1,167½	1 – –	1,167 10 –	—	48	- ditto.
705	Bill of Fare Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	50, Temple Chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 502, 5*s.*	125 10 –	498	8	- ditto.
706	General Patents Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	170, Regent-street, W. -	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	8,880	On 2,880, 10*s.*	1,440 – –	6,000	62	- ditto.
707	Spalding and Hodge, Limited	Paper manufacturers -	147, Drury-lane, W.C. -	„	7	7	120,000	600 of 100*l.*; 5,900 of 10*l.*; 1,000 of 1*l.*	580 of 100*l.*; 7 of 10*l.*	Nil - -	Nil - -	58,000	7	- ditto.
708	Scottish Standard Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	47, Strand, W.C. - -	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
709	Fourness Gas Process Syndicate, Limited.	Gas manufacturers -	28, Chapel Chambers North, 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	2,750	55	36	On 35, 50*l.*	1,750 – –	50	17	Supposed to be still in operation.
710	Newspaper Property Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	146, Fleet-street, E.C. -	13 Apr.	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
711	Aldridge, Salmon and Co., Limited.	Merchants and commission agents.	4, Fenchurch - avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,152	On 802, 10*l.*	8,020 – –	3,500	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
712	Central African and Zoutpansberg Exploration Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Portland House, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	303,000	1,200,000 of 5*s.*; 3,000 of 1*l.*	501,835 of 5*s.*	On 7, 5*s.* On 41,463, 1*s.*	2,073 3 –	113,074*l.* 10*s.*	632	- ditto.
713	G. J. Moulton & Co., Limited	Soap and candle manufacturers.	Soho Mills, Macclesfield	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	2,077	On 677, 5*l.*	2,340 – –	7,000	29	- ditto.
714	Star Tea Company, Limited	Tea merchants - -	157, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, E.	„	8	8	80,000	80,000	80,000	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	79,993	14	- ditto.
715	Castleton (Derbyshire) Water Works Company, Limited.	Supplying water - -	George Inn, Castle-street, Castleton, Derbyshire.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,722	– 15 –	1,141 - -	—	39	- ditto.
716	Warrington Wire and Netting Company, Limited.	Wire manufacturers -	Central Wireworks, Lythgoes-lane, Warrington.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	260	On 85, 10*l.*	850 – –	1,750	7	- ditto.
717	Danube Blue Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Colour manufacturers -	9, Savage-gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding-up.
718	British American Investment Company, Limited.	Banking - - -	24, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	502	500,000	99,960 of 5*l.* 200 of 1*l.*	26,500 of 5*l.*; 195 of 1*l.*	On 26,500, 10*s.* On 195, 1*l.*	13,376 5 –	—	41	Supposed to be still in operation.
719	Law Accident and Investment Corporation, Limited.	Accident insurance -	57, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	7*s.*	7	—	—	—	—	—	Dissolved.
720	Patent Wheel Company, Limited.	Wheelwrights - -	Broad - street - avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
721	Newcastle Mortgage and Investment Company, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	33, Mosley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	13 Apr.	7	210	30,000	6,000	1,163	On 98, 5*l.* On 1,065, 10*s.*	628 5 -	—	32	Supposed to be still in operation.
722	Castleton Chemical Company, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	——	14 Apr.	7	7	7,500	300	108	On 88, 25*l.*	2,200 - -	—	9	- ditto.
723	Hotel and General Publishing Company, Limited.	Advertising contractors	144, Fleet street, E.C. -	,,	7	7	5,000	5,000	307	On 257, 10*s.*	128 10 -	50	10	- ditto.
724	Oriental Tube Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Church-lane, West Bromwich.	,,	7	7	30,000	6,000	1,073	5 - -	5,365 - -	—	26	- ditto.
725	Uruguay Estates Company, Limited.	Dealing in land - -	3, Lothbury, E.C. - -	,,	7	7	100,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
726	Parker & Clegg, Limited -	Aërated and mineral water manufacturers.	Westminster Works, Brook-street, Chester.	,,	7	7	12,000	6,000	5,000	On 1,223, 2*l.*	2,446 - -	7,554	30	- ditto.
727	Fletcher, Burrows & Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Atherton Collieries, Atherton, near Manchester.	,,	8	8	100,000	1,000	1,000	100 - -	100,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
728	Metropolitan Railway Station Automatic Indicator Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent.	——	,,	7	140	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
729	Andes Gold Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	31, Wool Exchange, Coleman-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	50,000	50,000	20,000	—	—	20,000	24	Supposed to be still in operation.
730	Arthur Wilson, Peck and Company, Limited.	Musical instrument manufacturers.	2-6, Pinstone - street, Sheffield.	,,	8	8	20,000	2,000	1,242	On 1,122, 7*l.* 10*s.*	8,402 - -	1,200	35	- ditto.
731	Soho Rolling Mills and Metal Works Company, Limited (changed to Wilkinson Metal Company, Limited).	Metal rollers and wire and tube manufacturers.	Heath - street South, Birmingham.	16 Apr.	7	7	35,000	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
732	W. G. Sutherland, Limited -	Decorators and glass stainers.	76A and 76B, Mosley-street, Manchester.	,,	7	7	7,000	700	667	10 - -	6,670 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
733	Coffin and Company, Limited	Coal, coke, and iron ore merchants.	Exchange Buildings, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	,,	7	7	50,000	5,000	975	On 175, 5*l.*	875 - -	8,000	8	- ditto.
734	Lowestoft Net Works, Limited.	Net manufacturers -	1, Lombard-court, E.C. -	,,	7	7	15,000	15,000	4,531	On 1,531, 10 *s.*	759 5 -	3,000	15	- ditto.

735	Berry and Stanyon, Limited	Drapers and silk mercers.	Commerce House, Marine Town, Sheerness.	19 Apr.	7	7	6,570	657	657	10 - -	6,570 - -	—	7	- ditto.
736	Newport Liberal Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	11, Baneswell-road, Newport, Mon.	20 Apr.	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,003	2 10 -	2,166 10 -	—	75	- ditto.
737	Dukinfield Coal and Cannel Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Langthorn House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	70,000	7,000	6,007	On 7, 10*l.*	Nil - -	60,000	13	- ditto.
738	London General Assets Corporation, Limited.	Company forming and promoting.	3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	6,866	On 150, 1*l.* On 500, 5*s.* On 250, 10*s.*	425 - -	5,966	24	- ditto.
739	Somerset Trading Company, Limited.	Coal and timber merchants.	Bridgwater - - -	„	10	10	50,000	5,000	4,900	10 - -	—	49,000	14	- ditto.
740	Earncliffe Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. -	„	7	7	16,000	1,600	1,600	10 - -	16,000 - -	Nil -	8	- ditto.
741	"Ceridwen" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,300	306	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
742	Exeter Tepid Swimming Bath Company, Limited.	Swimming bath proprietors.	20, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.	„	7	60	6,000	1,200	793	2 10 -	1,329 10 -	—	163	- ditto.
743	Harrow Constitutional Club, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Orchard House, Byron-Hill, Harrow.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
744	Hydraulic Portland Cement Syndicate, Limited.	Cement and lime manufacturers.	Briton Ferry Reconstruction Company's Yard, Briton Ferry, Glam.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	103	- 8 -	10 8 -	—	7	- ditto.
745	Langdale Roe and Company, Limited.	Dealing in stocks and shares.	63, New Broad-street. E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	20	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
746	Newport Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	7, Tredegar-place, Newport, Mon.	21 Apr.	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
747	Caswell & Bowden, Limited	Coal and timber merchants.	1, Burlington Chambers, New-street, Birmingham.	„	7	8	20,000	400	400	Nil - -	Nil - -	20,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
748	Sandgate Hill Lift Company, Limited.	Working a tramway and lifts.	Band Chambers, 27, Sandgate-road, Folkestone.	„	9	145	6,000	1,200	984	2 - -	1,890 - -	—	98	- ditto.
749	Sperling & Co., Limited -	Purchasing and dealing with a certain ointment.	303, High Holborn, W.C.	22 Apr.	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
750	County of London Trust, Limited.	Dealing in real and personal property.	12, King William-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	2,507	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	2,500	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
751	John English & Co., Limited	Needle and pin manufacturers.	Feckenham, Worc. -	„	7	106	7,500	750	750	9 - -	6,750 - -	—	7	- ditto.
752	"Black Lion" 40*l.* Loan Club Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	Black Lion Hotel, Castle gate, Nottingham.	23 Apr.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply.								- ditto.
753	Royal Marine Hotel and Continental Buffet Company, Hastings, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Town Hall Chambers, Hastings.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
754	Liverpool Steam Firewood and Timber Company, Limited.	Firewood dealers - -	12, Canning Place, Liverpool.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls.)	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
755	Wisbech and District Liberal and Radical Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Upper Hill-street, Wisbech.	23 Apr.	12	66	800	800	496	1 – –	496 – –	—	82	Supposed to be still in operation.
756	Automatic Rifle Syndicate, Limited.	Contractors - - -	9, Victoria-street, S.W. -	25 Apr.	7	627	5,000	5,000	630	1 – –	630 – –	—	10	- ditto.
757	London Fancy Leather Company, Limited.	Dealers in leather, &c. -	18 and 19, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	50 of 1*l.*; 990 of 5*l.*	50 of 1*l.*; 393 of 5*l.*	On 143, 5*l.*	709 – –	1,300	8	Winding-up.
758	Waverley, Limited - -	Type-writer manufacturers.	5 and 6, Gt. Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	75,000	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
759	Croydon American Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors -	43, Gloucester-road, Croydon.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	846	On 166, 5*l.*	830 – –	3,400	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
760	Boot's, Limited - - -	Chemists and Druggists	14, Island-street, Nottingham.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	65,000	—	—	65,000	110	- ditto.
761	Junior Raleigh Club, Limited	Club proprietors - -	40, Burne-street, Edgware-road, N.W.	„	7	7	1,500	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	Being wound up.
762	Stockton Football and Athletic Company, Limited.	Providing and maintaining athletic ground.	Victoria Ground, Stockton.	„	40	251	2,000	2,000	437	– 10 –	218 10 –	—	81	Supposed to be still in operation.
763	W. F. Whitehead, Limited -	Book edge gilders, &c. -	4, McLean's - buildings, New Street-square, E.C.	„	7	7	6,000	1,200	853	5 – –	4,265 – –	—	15	- ditto.
764	Edward Box & Company, Limited.	Engineers and contractors.	14, North John-street, Liverpool.	26 Apr.	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	- ditto.
765	Payne-Gallwey, Pickering and Company, Limited (changed to Payne-Gallwey & Company, Limited).	Engineers - - -	Canal Head Foundry and Engineering Works, Ulverston.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	5,900	On 2,960, 10*s.*	1,329 2 6	3,021	32	- ditto.
766	Western Counties Electric Light and Power Syndicate, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	Keynsham, Somerset -	„	7	29	25,000	500	41	50 – –	2,050 – –	—	11	- ditto.
767	Openshaw Conservative Club Buildings Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	885, Ashton Old-road, Fairfield, near Manchester.	„	7	7	1,250	1,250	666	1 – –	502 5 –	—	106	- ditto.

768	Engineering Exchange, Limited.	Providing and Maintaining suitable rooms for an Engineering exchange.	33, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	15	10,000	1,000	55	3 - -	113 - -	—	14	- ditto.
769	"Victory" Three-Stitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited.	Sewing Machine Manufacturers.	61, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	67,000	On 7, Nil.	Nil - -	66,993	20	- ditto.
770	Central Rhondda Billposting Company, Limited.	Advertising Agents -	Cambrian Chrs, 29, Hannah-street, Porth, Glam.	„	7	7	2,000	400	208	1 10 -	312 - -	—	9	- ditto.
771	Agnes Block, Limited - -	Mining - - - -	54, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	80,000	80,000	78,507	On 9,007, 1 *l.*	800 - -	69,500	44	- ditto.
772	South Parkfield Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery Proprietors -	89, Farringdon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	9,960 of 5 *l.*; 200 of 1 *l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
773	John Whiteley and Sons, Limited.	Card & Card Cloth Makers.	Brunswick Mills, Halifax.	„	7	7	100,000	20,000	9,800	On 7, 5 *l.*	35 - -	48,965	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
774	Victoria Mineral Concession, Limited.	Acquiring and working a concession.	9, Austin Friars, E.C. -	„	7	70	120,000	120,000	7,626	On 6,403, 6 *s.* On 1,223, 3 *s.*	1,698 2 -	—	61	- ditto.
775	T. Potter & Sons, Limited -	Engineers - -	———	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	6,416	On 245, 1 *l.* On 3,671, 10 *s.* On 1,000, 5 *s.*	1,774 10 -	1,500	42	- ditto.
776	Smokeless Boiler and Engineering Company, Limited.	Boiler and Furnace Makers.	———	„	7	7	100,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
777	Tonge and Breightmet Conservative and Unionist Club Company, Limited.	Club Proprietors - -	25, Wood-street, Bolton -	„	8	8	750	750	339	- 10 -	293 2 6	—	46	Supposed to be still in operation.
778	Cambrian Bara and Biscuit Company, Limited.	Biscuit Manufacturers -	2, Plasnewydd Bldgs, Lampeter.	27 Apr.	7	7	2, 00	200	59	4 - -	214 - -	—	16	- ditto.
779	Pontypridd People's Park and Recreation Company, Limited.	Purveyors of Amusement.	Bank Chambers, 86, Taff-street, Pontypridd.	„	8	8	2,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
780	West Riding Bottling Co., Limited.	Brewers & Maltsters -	Beckett's Bank Chrs., Cheapside, Bradford Yorks.	„	7	120	5,000	500	120	10 - -	1,200 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
781	Teesdale Mineral Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Holgate, York - -	„	7	26	3,000	60	30	5 - -	150 - -	—	8	- ditto.
782	James and Richard Rose, Limited.	Bolt & Nut Manufacturers.	London Works, Darlaston, Staff.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	1,112	On 312, 5 *l.*	1,560 - -	8,000	20	- ditto.
783	G. F. Claypole & Company, Limited.	Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.	Finedon, Northamptonshire.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
784	Literary Opinion, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	18, Bury-street, W.C. -	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
785	Begum Curry Company, Limited.	Curry powder manufacturers	Copthall House, Copthall Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,500	—	—	3,500	16	- ditto.
786	Maindy Social Club Company, Limited.	Club Proprietors - -	1, Parkfield Place, Maindy, nr. Cardiff.	28 Apr.	8	8	250	2,000	276	- 1 -	13 16 -	—	276	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
787	Queen's Hotel (Southport) Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Parade, Southport -	28 Apr.	7	7	4,000	4,000	1,007	On 7, nil.	—	1,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
788	New Purchase and Improvement Company, Limited.	Dealing in real and personal property.	37, Walbrook, E.C. -	„	7	7	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	Wound up.
789	Gopeng Tin Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Station Hill, Redruth -	„	7	7	14,000	20	20	On 10, 600*l.*	6,000 - -	6,000	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
790	Mexican Tobacco Plantations, Limited.	Tobacco planters - -	2, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	„	7	7	125,000	500,000	27,599	—	—	6,899 15*s.*	158	- ditto.
791	Margate Steam Yacht Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	3, Lombard-street, Margate.	„	7	7	5,000	20,000	3,690	- 5 -	907 7 -	—	52	- ditto.
792	Newman and Owston Peat Moss Litter Company of Ireland, Limited.	Moss litter manufacturers.	85, Commercial - road, Blackfriars, S.E.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	On 3,020, 10*s.*	1,089 15 -	6,980	68	- ditto.
793	Pneumatic Projectile Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers - - -	34, Pall Mall, Manchester.	29 Apr.	7	7	30,000	30,000	26,770	—	—	26,770	31	- ditto.
794	Ordnance and Casting Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers - - -	34, Pall Mall, Manchester.	„	7	7	30,000	30,000	26,430	—	—	26,430	33	- ditto.
795	"Mintons," Limited - -	China manufacturers -	London-road, Stoke-on-Trent.	„	7	7	99,990	13,332	11,300	7 10 -	84,750 - -	—	10	- ditto.
796	Pilkington Syndicate, Limited.	Mechanical engineers -	———	„	7	70	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
797	Roodepoort Deep Level Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	7	120,000	120,000	110,000	On 30,000, 10*s.*	11,178 5 -	80,000	70	Supposed to be still in operation.
798	Caratal Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	57, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	175,000	1,400,000	638,258	- - 2	5,243 15 6	63,825 16*s.*	1,670	- ditto.
799	Webb's Oxygen Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturers of oxygen and other gases.	37, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	7	2,007	2,007	2,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7	2,000	7	- ditto.
800	Beech Spinning Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Chapel-street, Royton, Lanc.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
801	Welsh National Press Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Sea View, Carnarvon -	„	7	166	10,000	2,000	1,032	On 902, 3*l.*	3,529 10 -	650	118	- ditto.

802	Silver Lodge (1892), Limited	Mining - - - -	3 to 5, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.	,	7	7	15,000	15,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	- ditto.
803	Thomas A. Barber and Company, Limited.	Esparto grass merchants	——	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
804	England and Company, Limited.	Manufacturers' agents -	20, York-street, Manchester.	30 Apr.	7	7	3,000	600	265	On 40, 3*l*. On 43, 5*l*.	281 – –	1,000	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
805	Mayhew & Company, Limited	Saddlers and harness makers.	62, Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,007	1 – –	1,007 – –	—	7	- ditto.
806	New Imperial Investment Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	57, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	500,000	500,000	455,460	On 7, 1*l*.	7 – –	455,453	662	- ditto.
807	Marlows, Limited - -	Oil, colour, and photographic apparatus manufacturers.	28 and 30, Constitution-hill, Birmingham.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Winding up.
808	Bridgend Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors -	Queen-street, Bridgend -	„	7	7	3,000	600	297	3 – –	709 – –	—	39	Supposed to be still in operation.
809	Vulcan Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	3, Old Market-place, Bury, Lanc.	„	8	270	70,000	14,000	3,196	– 10 –	1,598 – –	—	90	- ditto.
810	New World Island Mining Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	5, Salter's Hall Court, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	25,007	On 7, 1*l*.	7 – –	25,000	9	- ditto.
811	Nottingham Quarry Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	19 and 21, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	2,892	– 10 –	1,548 15 –	—	30	- ditto.
812	Wales and West of England Girder Company, Limited.	Iron and steel girder manufacturers.	Copper Works-road, East Moors, Cardiff.	„	15	480	20,000	2,000	951	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	37	- ditto.
813	Keynes & Company, Limited	Shipowners - - -	39, Lime-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	185	On 70, 10*l*.	700 – –	1,150	12	- ditto.
814	Equitable Stock Exchange, Limited.	Stock and share brokers	169, New Bond-street, W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,507	1 – –	3,507 – –	—	9	- ditto.
815	Vacuum Drying Company, Limited.	Drying brewers' and distillers' grains.	39, Commercial-road, E.	2 May	7	7	67,000	17,000 of 1*l*.; 20,000 of 2*l*. 10*s*.	15,015 of 1*l*.; 18,939 of 2*l*. 10*s*.	On 18,939, 10*s*.	5,000 10 –	52,893	376	- ditto.
816	Cyanide Gold Recovery Syndicate, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	19, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	- ditto.
817	John Humphreys, Limited -	Soap manufacturers -	1, Willersley-street, Nottingham.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,305	On 305, 10*s*.	142 10 –	000	8	- ditto.
818	J. Richardson's Dairy Farmers' Company, Limited.	Dairymen - - -	The Factory, Station-road, Petersfield.	„	7	300	10,000	2,000	800	On 400, 5*l*.	2,000 – –	2,000	10	- ditto.
819*	Leather and Boot Trades' Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of the leather trades.	30, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	,	7	7	500	500	329	1 – –	329 – –	—	12	- ditto.
820	Stafford Salt and Alkali Company, Limited.	Manufacturing salt, alkali, and other chemical products.	St. Martin's-place, Stafford.	„	7	531 of 5*l*.; 50 of 1*l*.	20,000	3,980 of 5*l*.; 100 of 4*l*.	2,075 of 5*l*.	On 1,275, 4*l*.	4,270 – –	4,000	39	- ditto.

* This Company is also limited by guarantee.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
821	Moston Malleable Castings Company, Limited.	Engineers	Moston, Newton Heath, Manchester.	3 May	7	7	3,500	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
822	Sheffield Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.	Electricians	Commercial-street, Sheffield.	"	7	7	98,000	14,000	4,000	—	3,995	20,000	70	Supposed to be still in operation.
823	Sodium Patents Syndicate, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	155 and 156, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	"	7	7	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
824	New Imuris Mines, Limited	Mining	9, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.	"	7	7	200,000	200,000	158,068	2 6	19,231 2 6	118,551	558	Supposed to be still in operation.
825	Steamship "Ardrishaig" Company, Limited.	Shipowners	5, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	"	7	7	28,000	280	111	100	10,560	—	16	ditto.
826	Deep Boring Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	Finsbury Chambers, 76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	"	7	7	25,000	25,000	1,357	1	1,100	—	14	ditto.
827	Thomas Barry & Co., Limited	Mat and carpet manufacturers.	4, Lauderdale Buildings, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	ditto.
828	Hudson and Company, Limited.	Steel tube manufacturers	Excelsior Works, Bournbrook, Northfield, Worcester.	"	7	7	65,000	13,000	13,000	On 8,800, 5 *l.*	43,350	21,000	100	ditto.
829	Abell's Electrical Engineering Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers	Steam Factory, Raglan-street, St. Helens, Lancs.	"	7	260	5,000	1,000	360	On 240, 3 *l.*	720	600	9	ditto.
830	Anthydor Compound Company, Limited.	Paint manufacturers	63 and 64, Chancery-lane, W.C.	"	7	11	5,000	5,000	14	—	—	14	10	Being wound up.
831	Ramillies Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	9, Mount Stuart-square, Cardiff.	"	7	47	30,000	150	150	200	30,000	—	54	Supposed to be still in operation.
832	New Tasmanian Silver Mining Company, Limited.	Mining	80, Coleman-street, E.C.	"	7	7	80,000	60,219	80,000	On 60,089, 2*s.* On 130, 3*s.*	4,477 8	51,186*l.* 3*s.*	262	ditto.
833	Gentlemens Servants Mutual Aid Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of servants.	——	4 May	8	160	1,000	1,000	528	On 48, 1*l.* On 416, 4*s.* On 64, 5*s.*	147 4	—	44	ditto.

834	A. Lyons & Co., Limited	Clothiers	19, Canning-place, Liverpool.	"	7	7	30,000	3,000	1,611	10	8,256	—	7	ditto.
835	Nelson and Shaw, Limited	Worsted and woollen cloth manufacturers.	Priestroyd Mills, Huddersfield.	"	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,315	5	328 15	—	7	ditto.
836	British Seamless Steel Tube Company, Limited.	Iron and steel masters	Cornwall-road, Sethwick.	"	7	7 of 10*l.*	20,000	1,990 of 10*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	737 of 10*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	On 737, 4*l.* On 100, 1*l.*	3,032	—	25	ditto.
837	South Normanton Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors	Alfreton	"	7	7	12,000	1,200	700	10	7,000	—	16	ditto.
838	Jolly & Son, Limited	Manufacturing medicines.	194, Regent-street, W.	"	7	7	5,000	1,000	1,000	On 200, 5*l.*	1,000	4,000	7	ditto.
839	Mather & Platt, Limited	Steel and iron founders	Salford Iron Works, Manchester.	"	7	7	200,000	20,000	15,000	9	135,000	—	8	ditto.
840	Cambridgeshire Cottage House and Villa Supply Association, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c.	4, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.	5 May	7	49	10,000	10,000	944	10	469 10	—	18	ditto.
841	Makum (Assam) Tea Company, Limited.	Tea planters	Blomfield House, 85, London Wall, E.C.	"	7	7	100,000	100,000	100,00	On 90,000, 5*s.*	22,500	10,000	210	ditto.
842	"Nina-mendl" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	19, Old Broad-street, E.C.	"	7	7	27,200	2,720	2,720	10	27,200	—	16	ditto.
843	Scarboro' Alexandra Hydropathic Hotel, Limited.	Hotel proprietors	Queen's Parade, Scarboro'.	"	7	7	11,500	2,300	1,718	On 18, 5*l.*	60	8,500	8	ditto
844	Oxford, Limited	Music-hall proprietors	37, Walbrook, E.C.	"	7	7	100,000	20,000	14,000	5	70,000	—	477	ditto.
845	Hardman and Holden, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	Varley-street, Miles Platting, Manchester.	"	7	7	65,000	6,500	4,150	On 2,150, 10*l.*	21,500	20,000	12	ditto.
846	George Shepherdson and Son, Limited.	Cabinet makers	46, Middle-street North, Great Driffield, Yorks.	"	8	8	10,000	2,000	1,288	On 688, 3*l.*	2,104	3,000	40	ditto.
847	Jackson, Röhrs & Co., Limited.	Elastic web and corset manufacturers.	Parliament-street Mills, Parliament-street, Derby.	"	7	7	2,500	500	500	—	—	2,500	8	ditto.
848	W. & R. Fletcher, Limited	Meat importers and salesmen.	19 and 20, King-street, West Smithfield, E.C.	6 May	7	7	50,000	10,000	2,726	On 2,126, 5*l.*	10,630	3,000	8	ditto.
849	Vehicular Insurance Company, Limited.	Insurance	11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	"	7	7	50,000	50,000	123	On 93, 7*s.* 6*d.* On 30, 1*l.*	50	—	13	ditto.
850	Martyn and Company, Limited.	Manufacturing mirror frames, &c.	Suffolk House, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,057	On 1,250, 1*l.*	1,250	4,800	17	Winding up.
851	United National Collieries, Limited.	Mining	Exchange Buildings, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	"	7	7	400,000	40,000	7	Nil	Nil	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
852	Heywood News Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors	Church-street, Heywood, Lanc.	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	681	8	197 17	—	249	Winding up.
853	Llanaber Gold and Mineral Co., Limited.	Mining	46, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.	"	8	8	6,000	1,200	1,000	On 200, 5*l.*	1,000	4,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
				1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
854	Richard Syndicate, Limited -	Financial agents - -	289A, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.	6 May	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
855	Mission Trust Corporation, Limited.	Promoting and maintaining the "Railway Mission."	18, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.	"	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
856	Bridgend Conservative Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Wyndham-street, Bridgend, Glam.	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,596	1 - -	1,568 5 -	—	130	- ditto.
857	Republic Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	30, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.	"	9	9	19,000	190	190	—	—	19,000	113	- ditto.
858	Dominion Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	30, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.	"	9	9	19,000	190	190	—	—	19,000	112	- ditto.
859	R. H. Campbell Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	66, Cannon-street, E.C. -	"	7	7	100,000	100,000	83,670	On 3,670, 7s. 6d.	1,213 15 -	80,000	18	- ditto.
860	Levien & Knollys, Limited -	Dealing in shares, &c. -	86, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	7 May	7	7	1,000	100	7	10 - -	70 - -	—	7	- ditto.
861	Bibby & Baron, Limited -	Paper bag manufacturers	Newtown Mills, Burnley	"	7	7	75,000	15,000	5,828	On 675, 1l. 10s. On 1,553, 5l.	8,777 10 -	18,000	40	- ditto.
862	Ross, Sleeman and Company, Limited.	Maltsters and millers -	Albemarle, Taunton -	"	7	26	30,000	3,000	1,345	10 - -	13,450 - -	—	8	- ditto.
863	Aberdovey and Barmouth Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	27, Water-street, Liverpool.	"	7	7	4,000	400	350	10 - -	3,500 - -	—	11	- ditto.
864	Wigan Printing Company, Limited.	Printers and stationers -	2, Chapel-lane, Wigan -	"	22	490	1,000	1,000	840	- 15 -	613 15 -	—	47	- ditto.
865	Wallshaw Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Wall-shaw-street, Oldham	"	8	8	70,000	1,400	861	On 27, 50l.	1,350 - -	41,700	8	- ditto.
866	St. Julien Dairy Company, Limited.	Dairymen - - -	——	"	7	7	90,000	18,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
867	Samuel M. Strong, Limited -	Printers - - -	43, Cable-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester.	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	257	On 7, 1l.	7 - -	250	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
868	Hawkesfords, Limited - -	Tin-plate workers - -	6, Newhall Chambers, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

869	Walter Hopkins, Limited -	Printers and publishers -	Onward Works, Scotland-passage, High-street Birmingham.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	2,022	On 1,955, 1*l*, On 67, 10*s*.	1,988 10 -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
870	Kobolondo Development Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	1, Lombard-court, E.C.	9 May	7	7	150,000	150,000	78,475	On 3,475, 10*s*.	1,487 10 -	75,000	19	- ditto.
871	Aji Land and Colonization Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing certain lands.	46, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	18,000	18,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
872	Mineral Waters Supply Association, Limited.	Aerated and mineral water manufacturers.	8, Pall Mall, S.W. - -	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
873	New Pierrefitte Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	154, and 155, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	8	8	250,000	250,000	175,000	—	—	175,000	40	Supposed to be still in operation.
874	Moss Brothers, Limited -	Carriage and harness manufacturers.	14, Baker-street, W. -	„	7	7	7,000	700	603	On 3 10*l*.	30 - -	6,000	7	- ditto.
875	Crosswells, Limited - -	Brewers and distillers -	11, Penarth-road, Cardiff	10 May	7	7	20,000	2,000	303	5 - -	1,515 - -	—	9	- ditto.
876	National Burglary Insurance Corporation, Limited.	Insurance - - -	12, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	3,000	1 - -	2,116 - -	—	98	- ditto.
877	Victoria Glass and China Stores, Limited.	Dealers in china and glass.	11 and 12, New-street, Covent Garden, W.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
878	Simplex Water Meter and Engineering Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	———	„	7	7	16,000	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
879	Richard Stanway and Company, Limited.	Uniform and clothing manufacturers.	Severn Mills, Shrewsbury.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	177	5 - -	850 - -	—	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
880	Hot Air and Gas-Firing Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of gas -	5, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E,C.	„	7	7	2,000	200 of 5*l*.; 1,000 of 1*l*.	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
881	Paradisi Syndicate, Limited	Mining - - - -	16, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	20	9	25 - -	225 - -	—	7	Winding up.
882	Straits Steamships, Limited	Shipowners - - -	3, Great St. Helens, E.C.	„	7	7	37,500	750	683	On 83, 9*l*.	594 - -	27,000	31	Supposed to be still in operation.
883	Dauntless Temperance Music Hall and Café Company, Limited.	Temperance hall proprietors.	38 and 40, Lisson Grove, N.W.	11 May	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
884	Reigate and Redhill Hygienic Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors - -	94, Norwood Villa, Earlsbrook-road, Earlswood, Surrey.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	52	On 2, 5*s*. On 50, 1*l*.	50 10 -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
885	Harrison and Lucas, Limited	Butchers hide, skin, fat, and wool merchants.	6, Park-end place, Oxford	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,000	On 400, 5*l*.	2,000 - -	3,000	15	- ditto.
886	R. C. Cutting, Douglass & Co. Limited.	Electrical engineers -	Wardrobe Chambers, Doctors Commons, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	2,050	On 64 5*l*. On 14 2*l*. 10*s*.	327 10 -	9,860	15	Winding up.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
887	Cox and Sons, Limited -	Ecclesiastical Art Manufacturers.	24, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.	12 May	7	7	30,000	3,000	104	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
888	New Limehurst Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Limehurst Colliery, Waterloo, Ashton-under-Lyne.	„	8	8	20,000	4,000	3,687	- 15 -	2,638 - -	—	68	- ditto.
889	Aix les Bains & Mont Revard Railway Company, Limited.	Maintaining and working a railway.	12, King William-street, E.C.	„	7	7	80,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
890	Glens Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowers - - -	Mercantile Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	65,000	650	125	80	10,000 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
891	Rhiwlas Brush Works, Limited.	Dealers in brushes -	Rhiwlas, Bala, Merionethshire.	„	7	7	7,000	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
892	Darlington Football Company, Limited.	Acquiring and maintaining a football ground.	Feethams' Cricket Ground, Darlington.	„	7	7	500	500	157	On 85, 1*l.* On 51, 10*s.* On 21, 5*s.*	115 15 -	—	37	Supposed to be still in operation.
893	M. Huntbach and Company, Limited.	Silk mercers and drapers	2 to 8, Lamb-street, Hanley, Staff.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,720	—	-	27,200	7	- ditto.
894	Cwmmynach Manganese Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	15, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
895	Desborough Reading Room and Temperance Institute, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	11, Station-road, Desborough, Northampton.	„	9	58	2,000	2,000	529	- 8 6	330 18 -	—	148	- ditto.
896	London and Hampstead Battery Company, Limited.	Electricians - - -	15A, Fitzjohn's Pavement, Finchley-road, Hampstead, N.W.	13 May	7	7	50,000	10,000	3,615	On 249, 5*l.* On 366, 3*l.* 10*s.*	2,170 - -	15,000	30	- ditto.
897	Reach, Dyson et Cie., Limited.	Decorative material manufacturers.	24A, Dock-street, Leeds	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	4,119	On 17, 1*l.* On 435, 15*s.*	229 10 -	3,667	12	- ditto.
898	London Real Property Agency, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	6, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	9	50,000	5,000	4,109	On 9, 10*l.*	—	41,000	8	- ditto.
899	C. M. Taylor's Patent Bottling Company, Limited.	Bottle manufacturers -	62 and 63½, King William-street, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	15,007	On 3,007, 1*l.*	2,250 - -	12,000	14	Winding up.
900	Bickle and Company, Limited	Engineers - - -	Great Western Docks, Plymouth.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,021	On 1,021, 5*l.*	7,208 - -	10,000	51	Supposed to be still in operation.

901	Agricultural Machinery Company of France, Limited.	Machinery manufacturers.	——	„	7	7	80,000	16,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
902	Musical Instrument Trades' Protection Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of a particular trade.	29 and 30, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
903	Norman and Head, Limited -	Provision merchants -	8, Foundry-street, Brighton.	„	7	405	5,000	5,000	406	On 206, 1*l.* On 200, 1*d.*	206 16 8	—	8	Winding up.
904	Hill's Patent Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	On 300, 1*l.*	292 18 -	9,700	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
905	Montagu Syndicate, Limited	Mining - - - -	155, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,597	- 15 -	1,190 5 -	—	25	- ditto.
906	John Dobson, Limited - -	Coach builders - -	199, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,400	- 15 -	2,550 - -	—	39	Winding up.
907	Advance Engineering Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	——	14 May	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
908	West of England and France Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	Shipowners - -	Exchange Buildings, Cardiff.	„	7	7	12,000	2,400	1,600	On 75, 5*l.*	30 - -	7,965	14	Supposed to be still in operation.
909	Investors' Reliance Society, Limited.	Protecting the interests of investors.	236, High Holborn, W.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
910	Pontardulais General Supply Company, Limited.	General supply stores -	Public Hall, Llanelly -	„	9	90	4,000	400	246	3 - -	522 - -	720	23	- ditto.
911	Kiore Sheep-Farming Company, Limited.	Farmers and graziers -	9, Icknield-square, Birmingham.	„	7	7	20,000	400	200	25 - -	3,639 10 -	—	17	- ditto.
912	Saturday Herald Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Rutland-place, Rutland-street, Leicester.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
913	Anglo-American Express Forwarding Company, Limited.	Shipping agents - -	27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	606	2,000	2,000	2,000	Nil - -	507 - -	1,493	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
914	Horrocksford Lime Company, Limited.	Lime burners - -	Dean's Offices, Eanam Wharf, Blackburn.	16 May	7	7	8,000	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
915	Yauli Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	——	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
916	Vickers, Limited - - -	House furnishers - -	149, Stamford-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	1,865	On 365, 10*s*	232 10 -	1,500	14	Supposed to be still in operation.
917	Joymount Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Company, Limited.	Bleachers and dyers -	15, Princess'-street, Albert-square, Manchester.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
918	United Service Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	73, Farringdon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
919	Levant Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Levant-street, Padiham, Lancs.	„	7	500	2,500	500	500	3 10 -	1,750 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
920	Queen's Birthday United Gold Mines, Limited.	Mining	7 and 8, Great Winchester street, E.C.	17 May	7	7	150,000	150,000	126,272	On 50,052, 10*s.* On 1,220, 20 *s.*	26,795 – –	75,000	551	Supposed to be still in operation.
921	Association for the Promotion of Home and Foreign Travel, Limited.	Protecting the interests of travellers and tourists.	41, Eastcheap, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	126	1 – –	126 – –	—	7	- ditto.
922	Bifurcated Rivet Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers	Whitecross, Warrington	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	2,800	On 1,300, 10 *l.*	13,000 – –	15,000	17	- ditto.
923	J. L. Young Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Printers and stationers	67, Fore-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	860	On 360, 1 *l.*	360 – –	500	10	- ditto.
924	Abraham Isidor & Co., Limited	Commission agents	1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	257	1 – –	257 – –	—	8	- ditto.
925	Lord & Co., Limited	Flannel manufacturers	Sunny Bank, Holland-street, Rochdale.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,286	8 – –	10,288 – –	—	8	- ditto.
926	Willis and Company, Limited	Cardboard and playing card manufacturers.	80, Long Acre, W.C.	18 May	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,500	On 7, 5*l.*	—	7,465	8	- ditto.
927	Kennaway & Company, Limited.	Wine and spirit merchants.	3, Palace Gate, Exeter	„	7	70	100,000	10,000	5,806	10 – –	32,440 15 –	22,250	342	- ditto.
928	Cambridge Electric Supply Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers and contractors.	2, Sidney-street, Cambridge.	„	9	9	50,000	5,000	2,306	8 – –	17,922 – –	—	79	- ditto.
929	Tenbury Wells Aërated Waters Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	C/o Preston and Davis, solicitors, Teme-street, Tenbury, Worc.	„	7	49	500	100	81	5 – –	405 – –	—	24	- ditto.
930	Midand Bolt and Nut Company, Limited.	Iron founders	Newhall Chambers, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	,	7	7	3,500	700	488	On 220, 4 *l.* On 168, 5 *l.*	1,720 – –	500	27	- ditto.
931	Wheal Rosa and Brown Willie Syndicate, Limited.	Mining	Copthall House, Copthall Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	7	Nil	Nil	—	7	- ditto.
932	Trischler and Company, Limited.	Publishers	18, New Bridge-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
933	"Prince Lubomerski Estates" Petroleum Syndicate, Limited.	Mining	5 and 6, East India Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	82,007	On 5,007, 2*s.*	425 – –	77,000	26	Supposed to be still in operation.
934	Randt Consolidated Deep Levels Prospecting Syndicate, Limited.	Mining	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	4,907	On 2,407, 1*l.* 5*s.*	3,000 – –	12,500	25	- ditto.

935	Liverpool "Avon" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	——	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	323	10 - -	3,230 - -	—	20	- ditto.
936	Amphlett Humphreys, Limited.	Photographic manufacturers.	39, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, E.C.	19 May	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,274	On 1,574, 1*l.*	1,278 14 -	700	15	- ditto.
937	Union Publishing Company, pany, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	60, Old Bailey, E.C. -	„	7	7	10,000	100	69	10 - -	900 - -	—	48	Winding up.
938	M. G. Sharland and Bolla, Limited.	Chocolate manufacturers and confectioners.	175a, Grange-road, Bermondsey, S.E.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	800	On 300, 10*l.*	3,000 - -	5,000	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
939	South Bucks Standard Printing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	Paul's-row, High Wycombe.	„	7	7	6,000	1,200	969	On 43, 5*l.* On 26, 3*l.*	293 - -	4,500	18	- ditto.
940	Turret Steam Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Bank Chambers, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	250,000	125,000	2,471	On 1,721, 2*l.*	1,390 7 6	1,500	35	- ditto.
941	Bramley Liberal Club-house Company, Limited.	Club-house proprietors -	26 and 27, Bond-street, Leeds.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
942	General Carriage Syndicate, Limited.	Coach builders - -	42a, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.	20 May	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
943	Manor Park Institute and Lecture Hall, Limited.	Lecture Hall proprietors	7, Rixsen-road, Manor Park, Essex.	„	7	33	1,000	1,000	222	- 7 6	123 2 -	Nil -	21	Supposed to be still in operation.
944	Leigh Penny Bank, Limited	Bankers - - -	Leigh, Lancs - -	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
945	Neath Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors -	2, Church-place, Neath -	„	9	9	3,000	600	327	3 - -	828 10 -	—	47	- ditto.
946	Clare Estate Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	7,670	- 10 -	3,835 - -	—	28	- ditto.
947	Public Works Trust, Limited	Builders and contractors	11, St. Helen's-place, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
948	Herriott's Turkish Baths, Limited.	Bath proprietors - -	10, South Parade, Manchester.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,667	On 455, 1*l.*	455 - -	3,212	37	Supposed to be still in operation.
949	Davis's Feather Mills, Limited.	Bedding manufacturers -	62 and 63, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	21 May	7	7	20,000	20,000	20,000	On 600, 1*l.*	600 - -	19,400	7	- ditto.
950	Transvaal Option Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	9, Austin Friars, E.C. -	„	7	100 of 1*s.*	5,000	4,995 of 1*l.*; 100 of 1*s.*	100	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Not in operation.
951	Brine Baths Hotel, Limited -	Medicinal bath proprietors.	Shrewbridge Hall, Nantwich.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	25,020	On 16,020, 6*s.*	5,306 - -	9,000	19	Supposed to be still in operation.
952	Edwin Hampton, Limited -	Iron and brass founders	Tubal Cain Works, Frogmore-street, Abergavenny.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	159	3 15 -	326 10 -	—	14	- ditto.
953	Castleton Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers - -	Henry-street, Castleton, Lancs.	„	10	460	15,000	3,000	1,461	On 1,361, 12*s.* 6*d.* On 100, 5*l.*	1,313 2 6	—	58	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
954	Hudson's Cambridge and Pampisford Breweries, Limited.	Brewers - - -	Pampisford, Cambs. -	21 May	8	8	50,000	50,000	49,557	On 57, 1*l.*	57 - -	49,500	61	Supposed to be still in operation.
955	Sanitary and General Inventions Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	66, Finsbury-Pavement, E.C.	,,	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
956	Carmont Improved Vehicle Syndicate, Limited.	Coach-builders - -	39, Lombard-street, E.C.	23 May	7	7	2,000	2,000	460	1 - -	432 - -	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
957	Commercial Stores Company, Limited.	General merchants -	High-street, Brinkley, Six Mile Bottom, near Newmarket, Cambs.	,,	7	7	10,000	1,000	500	Nil - -	Nil - -	4,000	7	- ditto.
958	Cynon (Aberdare) Tin Plate Company, Limited.	Tin and iron plate merchants.	The Works, Aberdare -	,,	7	7	15,000	150	78	60 - -	4,200 - -	—	7	- ditto.
959	E. & J. Crabtree, Limited -	Brewers - - -	27, Shaw-Bridge-street, Clitheroe.	,,	7	7	40,000	4,000	1,807	10 - -	18,070 - -	—	7	ditto.
960	International Packing and Provision Company, Limited.	Carriers and packers -	Copthall House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.	,,	7	7	850,000	85,000	85,000	On 65,612, 7*l.* 10*s.*	564,017 10 -	193,880	215	- ditto.
961	New English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.	Bankers - - -	15, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.	,,	7	7 at 10*l.*	1,500,000	150,000 of 5*l.*; 75,000 of 6*l.*	69,209 of 10*l.*; 68,018 of 5*l.*	On 69,209, 10*l.* On 68,018, 2*l.* 10*s.*	840,613 - -	170,045	1,183	- ditto.
962	Uppermill Spinning Company, Limited.	Cotton-spinners - -	Victoria Mills, Uppermill, Saddleworth, Yorks.	,,	7	7	15,000	3,000	2,063	1 10 -	2,558 5 -	—	25	- ditto.
963	Provincial Trust Company, Limited.	Dealing in real and personal property.	York Chambers, 27, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	631	- 10 -	298 - -	—	24	- ditto.
964	Threlkeld Granite Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Threlkeld, Keswick -	,,	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,877	On 877, 10*l.*	8,740 - -	10,000	45	- ditto.
965	Wood's Patent Mills and Engineering Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	10, South Parade, Nottingham.	,,	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,128	On 128, 10*l.*	1,250 - -	10,000	9	- ditto.
966	Patent Inlaid Linoleum Company, Limited.	Floorcloth manufacturers.	98, Regent-street, Piccadilly Circus, W.	24 May	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,107	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	2,100	17	- ditto.

967	Tuscan Wine Growers' Company, Limited.	Acquiring and cultivating vineries.	6 & 7, Long-lane, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	„	7	87	20,000	4,000	419	3 15 –	1,571 5 –	—	31	- ditto.
968	Bugia Mahogany and Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	41, North John-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	65,000	65,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
969	Constitution Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	19, James-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	70,000	700	682	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	23	- ditto.
970	Middlesex County Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	The Broadway, Ealing, W.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	483	On 186 5 *l.*	870 – –	1,485	25	- ditto.
971	Butler's Wharf, Limited -	Wharfingers - - -	Shad Thames, Southwark, S.E.		7	7	45,000	4,500	4,110	5 – –	20,550 – –	—	29	- ditto.
972	Nine Reefs Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	6 & 7 Queen-street-place, E.C.	„	7	7	125,000	250,000	227,060	On 197,060, 1 *s.*	9,523 4 6	64,265	1,948	- ditto.
973	Stamp Distribution (Parent) Company, Limited.	Supplying Stamps and envelopes.	143a, Holborn E.C. -	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	66,330	On 16,323, 10 *s.* On 7, 1 *l.*	7,661 2 6	50,000	297	- ditto.
974	Lennard's Petroleum Carrying Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Cleveland Buildings, Middlesbrough.	„	7	7	100,000	4,000	1,807	On 161, 25 *l.*	4,075 – –	41,150	90	- ditto.
975	"Charles Dickens" Dramatic Syndicate, Limited.	Theatre proprietors -	107, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,327	On 827, 1 *l.*	693 15 –	500	25	- ditto.
976	Clayton Constitutional Building Company, Limited.	Club House proprietors -	The Clayton Constitutional Club, Station Road Clayton, Yorks.	„	7	35	1,700	1,700	808	1 – –	804 10 –	—	65	- ditto.
977	Scotts Engineers, Limited -	Mechanical Engineers -	——	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
978	Samuel Budgett & Co., Limited.	Tea & Coffee Merchants	37, Eastcheap, E.C. -	„	7	7	75,000	750	445	On 245, 108 *l.*	24,500 – –	20,000	29	Supposed to be still in operation.
979	County Observer Newspaper and Printing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Bridge-street, Usk -	„	7	210	5,000	1,000	625	On 525, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*	515 10 -	500	41	- ditto.
980	David Whitehead and Sons, Limited.	Cotton Spinners - -	Lower Mill, Rawtenstall Fold, Rawtenstall -	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	6,657	On 3,590, 5 *l.* On 3,067, 3 *l.*	27,151 – –	—	45	- ditto.
981	Hortons' Estate, Limited -	Dealing in land, &c. -	41, Colmore Row, Birmingham.	„	7	7	500,000	5,000	4,507	Nil - -	Nil - -	450,000	7	- ditto.
982	Horsforth Liberal Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Town-street, Horsforth -	„	7	330	1,500	1,500	510	– 17 6	443 15 –	—	35	- ditto.
983	Veale and Company Limited	Electricians & Mechanical engineers.	Menacuddle-street, St. Austell.	„	7	353	10,000	10,000	4,904	On 1,260, 1 *l.*	1,235 – –	3,644	7	- ditto.
984	Local Government Authorities Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and Publishers -	——	27 May	7	7	12,650	1,000 of 5*l.*; 7,650 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
985	Santander Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	10, Blomfield-street, E.C.	„	7	7	40,000	40,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
986	Occana Development Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	4, Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C.	27 May	7	7	150,000	150,000	50,000	- 5 -	12,331 - -	—	78	Supposed to be still in operation.
987	Worthing Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	9, Liverpool - terrace, Worthing.	„	7	35	1,000	1,000	362	- 10 -	354 10 -	—	47	- ditto.
988	Phonographic Herald Company, Limited (changed to National Phonographer Publishing Company, Limited)	Printers and publishers -	112, Elizabeth - street, Cheetham, Manchester	„	7	7	500	10,000	2,438	On 438, 1*s.*	21 18 -	100	43	- ditto.
989	Rock Emery Works Company, Limited.	Emery paper manufacturers.	Victoria Mill, Newtown, New Mills, Chester.	„	7	7	3,000	300	300	2 - -	600 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
990	Electrical Installation Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	1, Princes Mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.	„	7	605	1,800	1,800	1,800	- 3 4	300 - -	—	7	- ditto.
991	Bon Marché (Brixton), Limited.	Drapers and warehousemen.	442 & 444, Brixton-road, S.W.	„	7	7	120,000	12,000	7,250	On 2,875, 8*l.* On 1,000, 10*l.*	33,000 - -	27,000	16	- ditto.
992	Walter Thornley and Company, Limited.	Booksellers - - -	Midland Works, Broad Marsh, Nottingham.	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	4,955	On 955, 1*l.* On 4,000, 5*s.*	1,921 10 -	1,000	72	- ditto.
993	Hanly & Pinney, Limited -	Dairy factors and millers	1, Gill's Yard, Hampstead-road, N.W.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	10,807	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	10,800	7	- ditto.
994	New Douro Gold Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	11 Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	200 000	200,000	104,636	- - 6	1,760 11 -	91,556*l.* 10*s.*	62	- ditto.
995	Johnson's Patents, Limited -	Iron founders - -	Oak-street Works, West Gorton, Manchester.	„	8	8	40,000	4,000	8	10 - -	30 - -	—	8	- ditto.
996	Newnham House School, Limited.	Acquiring and carrying on a school.	Newnham House, Loughton, Essex.	„	7	"	5,000	1,000	545	On 145, 5*l.*	715 - -	2,000	20	- ditto.
997	London Commercial Association, Limited.	Merchants, &c. - -	62 & 63, Broad-street Avenue, E.C.	28 May	8	120 of 10*l.*	100,000	9,990 of 10*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	290 of 10*l.*; 20 of 1*l.*	On 265, 5*l.* On 20, 1*l.*	925 - -	250	14	Winding up.
998	Birmingham Ammunition Company, Limited.	Ammunition manufacturers.	Ward End Works, Birmingham.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	2,400	On 1,000, 1*l.*	860 - -	7,000	19	Supposed to be still in operation.
999	Mutual Co-operative Trade Protection Association, Limited.	Protecting the interest of certain trades.	11, Long-lane, Smithfield, E.C.	„	7	18	2,000	2.000	37	On 17, 5*s.*	4 5 -	20	13	- ditto

1,000	A. and F. Pears, Limited -	Soap makers and refiners	71, 73, and 75, New Oxford-street, W.C.	„	7	4,003 at 5*l.*	610,000	20,000 at 10*l.* 82,000 at 5*l.*	20,000 at 10*l.* 82,000 at 5*l.*	on 20,000, 10*l.*, on 34,700, 5*l.*	373,365 - -	236,500	1,178	- ditto.
1,001	Harrison Estate, Limited -	Builders and contractors	72, Cannon-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	15,000	750	500	on 125, 20*l.*	2,500 - -	7,500	14	- ditto.
1,002	Caledonian (Ceylon) Tea Plantations, Limited.	Tea planters - - -	134, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,003	Quebec Asbestos Company, Limited.	Mining for asbestos, &c.	10, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	7	—	—	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,004	London Ale and Porter Bottlers' Trade Protection Society, Limited.	Protecting the interests of bottle manufacturers.	——	May 30	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply.								No information.
1,005	Alberta Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	39, Old Hall-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	38,000	3,800	1,827	10 - -	18,270 - -	Nil -	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,006	Liverpool Caledonians, Limited.	Carrying on a football ground.	20, South John-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	332	on 170, 5. on 162, 2*l.*	1,043 - -	Nil -	66	Winding up.
1,007	Shee and Kennedy, Limited	Tailors - - - -	18, Manchester-road, Burnley.	„	10	10	1,000	10	10	30 - -	300 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,008	Tonypandy Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers and Maltsters -	Tonypandy, Glamorgan	..	7	7	20,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,009	Castle Boot Company, Limited.	Boot manufacturers -	159*b*, East India Dock-road, E.	„	7	250	500	500	500	- 10 -	250 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,010	Arctandria Exploration Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	12	5,000	200	12	25 - -	250 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,011	Patry & Pasteur, Limited -	Colonial and general brokers.	38, Mincing-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	80,000	8,000	6,500	Nil - -	13,050 - -	50,000	23	- ditto.
1,012	May and Glencairn Deep Level Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	7	33,000	33,000	3,000	- 5 -	150 - -	—	17	- ditto.
1,013	Beswick, Bradford & Clayton Recreation Company, Limited.	Acquiring ground for cricket and football.	Sir Humphrey Cheetham Hotel, Ashton New-road, Clayton, Manchester.	„	7	31	300	300	—	—	—	..	—	No information.
1,014	Llansamlet Colliery Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Gwern Colliery, Llansamlet, Swansea.	„	7	7	20,000	400	46	30 - -	487 - -	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,015	London Electric Wire Company, Limited.	Electrical wire manufacturers.	Anchor Works, Playhouse-yard, Golden-lane, E.C.	May 31	7	7	50,000	10,000	8,739	on 1,019 5*l.*	5,095 - -	38,600	20	- ditto.
1,016	Powderham Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	28, Southside-street, Plymouth.	„	7	7	23,750	475	471	50 - -	23,475 - -	—	149	- ditto.
1,017	London and County Drug Stores, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	64*a*, Seymour-street, Hyde Park, W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,018	Morris & Griffen, Limited -	Chemical Manure Manufacturers.	Gloucester Bank Chambers, Skinner-street, Newport, Mon.	31 May	7	7	40,000	4,000	1,050	On 260, 5*l.* On 790, 2*l.*	3,746 - -	—	57	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,019	Highgate Land Development Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in Land, &c. -	62, Copthall House, Copthall Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	4,300	86	52	50 - -	2,600 - -	—	20	- ditto.
1,020	London Photogravure Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	5, Victoria-grove, Fulham, S.W.	„	7	7	8,000	1,600	7	—	—	35	7	- ditto.
1,021	General Commerce and Finance Company, Limited (changed to Anglo-Colombian and General Commerce and Finance Company, Limited).	General merchants and bankers.	8, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	101,000	10,000 of 10*l.* 1,000 of 1*l.*	7 of 10*l.* 1,000 of 1*l.*	Nil - -	—	1,000	8	- ditto.
1,022	County Brick & Tile Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Brandwood, Stackstead, near Bacup.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	937	2 - -	1,869 - -	—	19	- ditto.
1,023	"Glenfinlas" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	19, Queen-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1 June	7	7	12,500	1,250	800	10 - -	8,000 - -	—	9	Winding up.
1,024	Pilling & Co., Limited -	Cotton spinners - -	Higher Mills, Freetown, Bury, Lanc.	„	7	7	5,000	500	457	On 150, 10*l.* On 307, 5*l.*	1,535 - -	1,500	25	Supposed to be still in oparation.
1,025	Lambeth Brass and Iron Company, Limited.	Copper, brass, and iron manufacturers.	Short-street, Lambeth S.E.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	3,000	—	—	30,000	10	- ditto.
1,026	Parkin Whittell Nail Company, Limited (changed to Parkin Patent Nail Company, Limited).	Mechanical engineers -	Market-place Chambers, Huddersfield.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	400	On 207, 5*l.*	1,035 - -	965	7	- ditto.
1,027	St. Cecilia Music Publishing Company, Limited.	Music publishers and agents.	182, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, W.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	9,600	On 600, 1*l.*	600 - -	9,000	12	- ditto.
1,028	Quadrant Club, Limited -	Club proprietors - -	97B, Regent-street, W. -	„	7	10	1,000	1,000	384	On 84, 12*s.* 6*d.*	36 17 6	300	76	- ditto.
1,029	Mines Selection Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	33, Broad-street Avenue, E.C.	„	7	2,071	50,000	50,000	15,306	- 10 -	7,653 - -	—	73	- ditto.
1,030	Charlton Steam Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners -	Royal Insurance Buildings, Queen-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	99,996	7,606 of 10*l.* 2,176 of 11*l.*	1,945 of 10*l.* 1,862 of 11*l.*	On 123, 4*l.* On 127, 7*l.*	1,381 - -	35,570	76	- ditto.

1,031	Second Economy 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	People's Hall, Heathcote-street, Nottingham.	"	8	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply.							No information.
1,032	Artingstalls, Limited - -	Auctioneers and valuers	20, Cross-street, Manchester.	2 June	7	7	1,000	1,000	157	1 - -	150 - -	—	10	Winding up.
1,033	Thomas Barron, Limited -	Glass bottle and mineral water manufacturers.	Phœnix Works, Mexborough, Rotherham.	"	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,037	On 2, 60*l.*	20 - -	10,350	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,034	Newton Heath Football Club Company, Limited.	Promoting athletic games.	33, Oldham-road, Miles Platting, Manchester.	"	13	13	2,000	2,000	781	- 7 6	510 - -	—	222	- ditto.
1,035	Rochester Chalk Company, Limited.	Chalk workers and cement manufacturers.	Frindsbury, Rochester, Kent.	"	7	1,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	- 5 -	250 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,036	Mason and Barry, Limited -	Mining - - - -	87, Cannon-street, E.C. -	"	8	8	1,050,000	210,000	180,852	On 8, 5*l.*	40 - -	904,220	66	- ditto.
1,037	Thomas Sewing Machine Company, Limited.	Sewing machine manufacturers.	30, Aldersgate - street, E.C.	3 June	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,750	—	—	17,500	10	- ditto.
1,038	Samuel Goodger, Limited -	Brick manufacturers -	Darlaston-road, Moxle Wednesbury.	"	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,255	On 755, 1*l.*	750 - -	500	8	- ditto.
1,039	Rosevale Butter Company, Limited.	Dealing in home and colonial produce.	180, Shields-road, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	177	- 10 -	46 15 -	—	18	Winding up.
1,040	James Walton, Limited -	Dealing in cotton and other fibrous substances.	New Hall Shed, Elm-street, Burnley.	"	7	7	25,000	2,500	2,106	On 6, 10*l.*	60 - -	21,000	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,041	Llandudno Victoria Palace Company, Limited.	Acquiring buildings for concerts, &c.	Llewelyn Chambers, Llandudno.	"	7	7	30,000	3,000	639	4 - -	1,212 - -	—	50	- ditto.
1,042	Gudgeon & Sons, Limited -	Cabinet makers and upholsterers.	37 and 38, the Piazza, Winchester.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	5,922	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	5,915	7	- ditto.
1,043	Johnson Brothers, Limited	Oil boilers and refiners -	Cleveland Works, Air-street, Hull.	"	7	7	45,000	4,500	4,287	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	42,800	8	- ditto.
1,044	North Eastern Paper Mills Company, Limited.	Pulp and paper manufacturers.	24, Grey - street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	4 June	7	7	70,000	70,000	11,652	On 1,007, 10*s.*	503 10 -	10,645	22	- ditto.
1,045	Leven Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	10, Rumford Place, Liverpool.	"	7	7	2,000	80	—	—	—	—	—	Dissolved.
1,046	J. G. Hammond and Co., Limited.	Printers and publishers	———	"	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,918	On 5, 10*l.*	50 - -	19,130	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,047	Port Said Carrying Company, Limited.	Carriers - - -	37, Lime-street, E.C. -	"	7	110	5,000	500	210	1 - -	210 - -	—	18	- ditto.
1,048	Bradnum, Nicholls and Company, Limited.	Merchants and commission agents.	37, Hart-street, Covent Garden, W.C.	"	7	1,003	10,000	10,000	1,003	1 - -	1,003 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,049	West of England Sack Hiring Company, Limited.	Sack and tarpaulin manufacturers.	30, Queen's - square, Bristol.	"	7	7	40,000	5,000 of 3*l.*; 5,000 of 5*l.*	5,000 of 3 *l.*; 5,000 of 5 *l.*	—	—	30,000	86	- ditto.
1,050	Andalusian Silver Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	130, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	"	7	7	20,000	80,000	39,565	On 38,563, 6*d.* On 1,002, 5*s.*	1,183 15 3	7,712*l.* 12*s.*	79	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,051	Edward Elsey & Company, Limited.	Lace manufacturers -	Russell-street Works, Russell-street, Nottingham.	4 June	8	8	70,000	7,000	3,000	—	—	30,000	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,052	Brooke Bond & Co., Limited.	Tea merchants - -	17 and 18, St. Dunstan's-hill, Great Tower-street, E.C.	„	7	7	150,000	30,000	22,022	On 14,682, 5*l.*	73,410 - -	36,700	579	- ditto.
1,053	Walsall Real Estate and Investment Corporation, Limited.	Dealing with real and personal property.	——	8 June	7	7	20,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,054	Initial Contract Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	126 and 127, Holborn, W.C.	„	7	23	1,000	1,000	128	On 28, 1*l.*	22 - -	100	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,055	Pontlash Colliery Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	——	„	7	7	6,000	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,056	Beaumont & Co., Limited -	Printers and publishers -	39, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	- -	- ditto.
1,057	Port Beira Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	3,957	On 7, 1*l.*; On 3,950, 10*s.*	1,982 - -	—	19	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,058	"Unit" Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	Wellington Chambers, 95, Pilgrim - street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	15	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	- -	—	No information.
1,059	Kellie (Ceylon) Tea Plantation Company, Limited.	Tea planters - - -	17, Philpot-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	60,000	6,000	2,900	On 900, 10*l.*	9,000 - -	20,000	29	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,060	Lindisfarne Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	38, West Sunniside, Sunderland.	„	7	14	33 000	660	321	17 10 -	5,617 10 -	—	22	- ditto.
1,061	Cambridge Glazed Brick and Cement Company, Limited.	Cement and Lime manufacturers.	5, Alexandra-street, Cambridge.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,062	Progressive Land Company, Limited.	Dealing with land, &c. -	14, Castle-street, Liverpool.	9 June	7	7	12,000	2,400	1,840	On 20, 5*l.*; On 500, 3*l.*	1,600 - -	6,300	9	- ditto.
1,063	James Drummond & Sons, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Lumb-lane Mills, Lumb-lane, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	150,000	10,000 of 10*l.*; 500 of 100*l.*	9,260 of 10*l.*; 400 of 100*l.*	On 110, 10*l.*	1,100 - -	131,500	7	- ditto.

1,064	Herculite Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of Herculite.	19, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,007	– 10 –	500 10 –	—	10	Winding up.
1,065	Cracker Creek Gold Mines Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Eastcheap Buildings, 19, Eastcheap, E.C.	„	7	7	55,000	55,000	34,603	On 10,603, 5*s.*	2,653	24,000	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,066	Johnsons, Limited - -	Bootmakers - - -	62, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,306	On 366, 1*l.*	366	940	13	Winding up.
1,067	Grimsby Independent Press, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	68, Freeman-street Market, Great Grimsby.	„	7	792	5,000	5,000	1,408	On 1,358, 5*s.*	397 5 –	50	20	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,068	Electric Clock Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	——	„	7	7	1,200	1,200	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil	7	- ditto.
1,069	Cleveland Auction Mart Company, Limited.	Auctioneers and Valuers	9, Market-place, Guisborough, Yorks.	„	7	28	3,000	600	227	2 10 –	567 10 –	Nil -	77	- ditto.
1,070	Velinfran Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	19, York-place, Swansea	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	207	1 – –	207 – –	Nil -	8	- ditto.
1,071	West End Clothiers Company, Limited.	Clothiers and outfitters -	65, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	80,000	8,000	8,000	—	—	80,000	10	- ditto.
1,072	Aladdin's Lamp Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	4 and 6, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.	10 June.	7	7	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	14,930	80,000	144	- ditto.
1,073	Cwm Rhaiadr, Limited.	Mining - - - -	8B, Rumford-place, Liverpool.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 500, 10*s.*	215	500	22	- ditto.
1,074	R. Sutton & Co., Limited -	Printers and stationers -	11, Ludgate Hill, E.C. -	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	4,007	On 7, 1*l.*	2	4,000	12	- ditto.
1,075	Nelson Flour Milling Company, Limited.	Millers and maltsters -	Cornmill, Nelson, Lancs.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	450	On 375, 2*l.*	540 – –	750	15	- ditto.
1,076	George Glover and Son, Limited.	Boot and shoe manufacturers.	"The Lilies," Stourbridge-road, Bromsgrove.	„	10	10	15,000	15,000	4,191	On 2,641, 10*s.*; On 50, 1*l.*	1,370 10 –	1,500	40	- ditto.
1,077	Anglo-Columbian Company, Limited.	Engineers, Merchants, and General Agents.	Room 58, Eastcheap Buildings, 19, Eastcheap, E.C.	11 June.	7	7	10,000	10,000	3,644	On 2,624, 10*s.*; On 1,020, 1*l.*	2,332	—	13	- ditto.
1,078	United States Patent Lithographic Plate Company, Limited.	Lithographic Plate Manufacturers.	India Chambers, Queen's Dock Side, Hull.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	188	2 10 –	470	—	12	- ditto.
1,079	J. Grandison Brown and Company, Limited.	Soap and candle manufacturers.	231, Camberwell New-road, S.E.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	1 – –	7	—	7	- ditto.
1,080	Olivers, Limited - - -	Wine and spirit merchants.	1, Exchange West, Bristol.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	12,743	1 – –	12,741 10 –	—	197	- ditto.
1,081	Expanded Metal Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	2, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	125,000	125,000	7	– 5 –	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,082	"Baku Standard" Agency, Limited.	Commission agents -	7, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	7	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892 :			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,083	Civil Service Co-operative Society, Limited.	Dealing in goods of all kinds.	28, Haymarket, S.W. -	June 11	7	7	100,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	100,000	986	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,084	Development Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in real and personal property.	St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	2,500	1 – –	2,500 – –	—	12	- ditto.
1,085	Montacure Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and dealing with a cure for rheumatism.	45, Great Russell-street, W.C.	June 13	7	7	20,000	4,000	1,907	On 7, 5 *l.*	35 – –	9,500	12	- ditto.
1,086	W. E. Plant and Company, Limited.	Advertising agents -	341, Strand, W.C. - -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	795	On 785, 1 *l.*	597 10 –	10	9	- ditto.
1,087	Crown Brewery, Aldershot, Limited.	Brewers - - - -	——	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,088	Beste & Company, Limited -	General merchants -	1, Southampton - street Strand, W.C.	„	7	794	25,000	5,000	2,090	On 1,090, 5 *l.*	5,450 – –	5,000	*	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,089	South African General Syndicate, Limited.	Banking - - -	184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 10 *s.*	30,000	58,000 of 10 *s.*; 1,000 of 1 *l.*	40,673 of 10 *s.*; 1,000 of 1 *l.*	On 7, 10 *s.*	3 10 –	21,333	56	- ditto.
1,090	Willesden Collegiate School for Girls, Limited.	School proprietors -	21, Nicoll-road, Harlesden, N.W.	„	7	7 of 1 *l.*	1,000	998 of 1 *l.*; 40 of 1 *s.*	67 of 1 *l.*; 20 of 1 *s.*	On 67, 3 *s.* On 20, 1 *s.*	10 3 –	—	12	- ditto.
1,091	Bunhill Fields Coffee Taverns Limited.	Refreshment house proprietors.	Memorial Buildings, Roscoe - street, Bunhill - row, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	696	1 – –	696 – –	—	9	- ditto.
1,092	Coromandel Gold Mining Company of India, Limited.	Mining - - - -	6 and 7, Queen-street-place, E.C.	„	7	7	120,000	120,000	92,558	– 5 –	22,050 9 6	—	770	- ditto.
1,093	London and Provincial Check Tills Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, E.C.	„	7	21	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,094	Little & Thomas Ropery Company, Limited.	Rope, flag, and sail makers.	2, Courtenay-street, Plymouth.	June 14	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,060	On 1,060, 4 *l.*	1,840 – –	3,000	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,095	Everton Football Club Company, Limited.	Athletic club proprietors.	Goodison Park, Goodison-road, Liverpool.	„	10	30	2,500	2,500	2,498	On 2,210, 15 *s.*	1,618 15 –	288	497	- ditto.

* No information. The shares have all been issued in share warrants to bearer.

1,096	Palace Stove Company, Limited.	Stove and range manufacturers.	181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,097	New Hydroleine Company, Limited.	Soap powder manufacturers.	Tamworth-road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,970	- 19 -	6,621 10 -	—	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,098	Erdington Public Hall Company, Limited.	Public hall proprietors -	The Public Hall, Erdington, Birmingham.	15 June	7	7	2,500	2,500	1,015	1 - -	1,015 - -	—	62	- ditto.
1,099	Potok Syndicate, Limited -	Mining - - - -	2, Victoria Mansions, 28, Victoria-street, Westminster, SW.	16 June	7	7	30,000	30,000	25,007	—	—	25,007	12	- ditto.
1,100	Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company, Limited.	Distillers of essences and oils.	Rochester Buildings, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	—	- ditto.
1,101	Hemp, Yarn, and Cordage Company, Limited.	Hemp, &c., manufacturers.	94, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	300,000	60,000	34,506	On 13,537, 5*l.* On 20,969, 1*l.* 5*s.*	12,278 15 -	80,600	121	- ditto.
1,102	Universal White Lead Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturers of lead -	28, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	45,000	9,000	6,097	On 7, 5*l.* On 90, 1*l.*	125 - -	30,000	11	- ditto.
1,103	Periodical Publishing Corporation, Limited.	Paper makers and printers	108, Fleet-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	500	500	500	—	—	500	8	- ditto.
1,104	Middlesbrough Football and Athletic Company, Limited.	Athletic club proprietors	5, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.	„	27	109	2,000	2,000	651	- 15 -	445 15 -	—	352	- ditto.
1,105	Newport and Bristol Channel Excursion Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	16, Mill Parade, Newport, Mon.	17 June	10	10	3,000	30	15	On 14, 100*l.* On 1, 50*l.*	1,450 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,106	G. W. Ball and Co., Limited	Millers and corn merchants.	Wootton Wawen Mill, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.	„	7	56	5,000	1,000	404	On 54, 5*l.*	270 - -	1,750	9	- ditto.
1,107	Crathorne and Sons, Limited	Corn millers and flour dealers.	Grovehill, near Beverley, Yorks.	18 June	7	460	25,000	2,500	2,500	On 1,100, 7*l.* 10*s.* On 1,400, 5*l.*	15,250 - -	—	38	- ditto.
1,108	Inventors' Exploitation and Development Company, Limited.	Acquiring and dealing with certain patents.	Billiter House, Billiter-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,109	Joseph Rushton, Limited -	Dealers in jute, cotton, and hemp.	9, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	3,000	On 2,994, 15*s.* On 6, 1*l.*	2,251 10 -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,110	Grosvenor & Company, Limited.	Stock and share dealers	47, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	2,132	On 182, 2*l.*	350 - -	9,750	13	- ditto.
1,111	Euxine and Mediterranean Trading Company, Limited	General merchants -	16, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,112	Welsh Anthracite Collieries, Limited.	Mining - - - -	College-hill Chambers, College-hill, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	31,347	On 1,347, 12*s.* 6*d.*	377 10 -	30,000	18	Being wound up.
1,113	Twelve Hours Stove Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	5, Waterloo-place, Southampton.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects of Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£.		
1,114	Electrical Coal-cutting Contract Corporation, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	2, St. Nicholas Buildings Newcastle-on-Tyne.	June 18	7	700 of 5*l.* 35 of 1*l.*	402,000	80,000 of 5*l.* 2,000 of 1*l.*	28,082 of 5*l.* 2,080 of 1*l.*	On 4,082 3*l.* 10*s.*; on 2,000 1*l.*	15,237 - -	120,000	56	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,115	Chester Mineral Water Company, Limited.	Aërated water manufacturers.	1, York-street, Chester -	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,357	1 - -	1,310 - -	—	57	- ditto.
1,116	London and Suburban Messenger and General Agency Company, Limited.	Messengers, carriers and agents.	105, Hatton Garden, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	- -	—	—	—	No information.
1,117	Medicine Lodge Sugar Company, Limited.	Sugar manufacturers -	17, Charles-street, Bradford.	June 20	7	7	14,280	1,428	969	10 - -	9,690 - -	—	14	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,118	Thomas Watkins and Company, Limited.	Contractors and builders	Brunswick Timber Yard, Brunswick - street, Swansea.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,500	10 - -	13,998 10 6	—	7	- ditto.
1,119	Triple Oil and Composition Company, Limited.	Manufacturing oils.	2, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,120	Aberbeeg Public Hall Company, Limited.	Public hall proprietors -	Aberbeeg, R. S. O. Mon.	„	7	90	500	500	175	1 - -	175 - -	—	31	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,121	Balkis Land Company, Limited.	Improving and cultivating land.	9, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	260,000	520,000	476,741	On 426,741, 1*s.*	20,196 13 -	217,033 9*s.*	1,944	- ditto.
1,122	Balkis Eersteling, Limited -	Improving and cultivating land.	9, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	260,000	520,000	485,614	On 435,614, 1*s.*	21,007 14 -	188,355 5*s.*	1,905	- ditto.
1,123	South Shore (Blackpool) Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors -	Albert-street, Corn Mill, South Shore, Blackpool.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,990	On 1,240, 5*s.* on 750 1*l.*	1,013 15 -	—	29	- ditto.
1,124	London and Continental Feather Company, Limited.	Dealers in feathers and down.	15, South-street, Finsbury, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	1,009	1 - -	856 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,125	Patent Novelties Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Dealers in toys and fancy goods.	4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.	June 21	7	7	15,000	15,000	9,007	Nil - -	Nil - -	8,000	24	- ditto.
1,126	Daish's Hotel, Shanklin, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	High-street, Shanklin, I.W.	7	7	7	3,000	300	220	10 - -	2,200 - -	—	7	- ditto.

1,127	Mid-Kent Jam Factory, Limited.	Jam and confectionery manufacturers.	Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	1,107	On 1,007, 10*l.*	10,070 – –	1,000	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,128	Gospel Oak Brick Company, Limited.	Brick makers - -	Gospel Oak Brick Yard, N.W.	„	7	7	7,000	1,400	1,400	On 450, 4*l.* 10*s.* On 150, 5*l.*	2,775 – –	4,000	10	- ditto.
1,129	Nordland Trading Company, Limited.	General merchants -	9, London-street, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	11	1,250	1,250	12	1 – –	12 – –	—	8	- ditto.
1,130	Crosse & Blackwell, Limited	Preserved provision manufacturers.	21, Soho-square, W. -	„	7	7	568,700	5,687	5,680	Nil - -	Nil - --	568,000	13	- ditto.
1,131	Claughton Music Hall Company, Limited.	Public hall proprietors -	56, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead.	„	7	7	4,000	800	422	– 5 –	1,972 – –	—	59	- ditto.
1,132	Hampden House, Limited -	Residential club proprietors.	Phœnix-street, N.W. -	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	12,651	On 1,357, 1*l.* On 1,294, 7*s.* 6d.	1,841 – –	10,000	32	- ditto.
1,133	Ida Gold Company, Limited	Mining - - - -	6A, Austin Friars, E.C. -	„	7	7	75,000	300,000	151,543	– 1 –	5,930 18 6	26,520*l.* 6*d.*	592	Winding up.
1,134	Charles Gothard and Company, Limited.	Coal and coke merchants	65 & 67, Pancras-road, N.W.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,615	On 915, 10*l.*	8,875 – –	7,000	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,135	Unquoted Securities Agency, Limited.	Dealing in stocks and shares.	Clements House, 27, Clements-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 667, 5*s.*	166 15 –	333	10	- ditto.
1,136	Lucerna Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	2, Rumford-place, Liverpool.	„	7	7	45,000	180	180	250 – –	45,000 – –	—	39	- ditto.
1,137	Workington and Isle of Man Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Falcon-street, Workington.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	1 – –	3,204 15 -	—	139	- ditto.
1,138	Rosina Mendl Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	19 Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	28,300	2,830	2,830	10 – –	28,300 – –	—	16	- ditto.
1,139	Alston and Nentforce Limestone Quarry Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	25, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	2,000	20	17	On 7, 50*l.*	350 – –	1,000	7	- ditto.
1,140	Institute of Mercantile Education, Limited.	Establishing and carrying on a school.	3, Pope's Head-alley, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,242	On 742, 1*l.*	677 – –	500	24	- ditto.
1,141	United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers	40, Chariot-street, Hull -	22 June	10	10	1,000	1,000	829	– 5 –	207 5 –	—	116	- ditto.
1,142	North London Engineering Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers -	Rendlesham Lodge, Waltham Cross, Herts.	„	7	7	5,000	500	410	10 – –	3,880 – –	—	18	- ditto.
1,143	Meiter Syndicate, Limited -	Dealing in india-rubber goods.	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	7	10 – –	70 – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,144	Assets and Trust Company. Limited.	General merchants and agents.	3, Bucklersbury, E.C. -	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	10,055	1,000 of 10*l.*; 55 of 1*l.*	158 of 10*l.*; 55 of 1*l.*	On 158, 6*l.*	1,360 – –	55	14	- ditto.
1,145	Automatic Gas Meter Company, Limited.	Gas meter manufacturers	41, Corporation-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	2,438	On 538, 2*l.*	976 – –	9,500	39	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,146	Maxwell Bros., Limited	Builders and contractors	310, Brixton-road, S.W.	22 June	7	7	25,000	25,000	12,575	On 7,575, 1*l.*	7,575 – –	5,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,147	Woolmer Forest Poultry and Game Farm, Limited.	Farmers and millers	Liphook, Hants	23 June	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	Nil – –	Nil – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,148	Southern Geldenhuis, Limited	Mining	——	,,	7	7	75,000	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,149	T. R. Harding and Son, Limited.	Card, comb, steel pin, and counter manufacturers.	Tower Works, Globe-road, Leeds.	,,	7	7	54,400	5,440	5,440	Nil – –	Nil – –	54,400	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,150	Automatic Bottle Cleansing Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	77 & 78, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	20,000	20,000	7	1 – –	Nil – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,151	Coetzeestroom Estate and Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining	105, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	35,000	140,000	140,000	– – 9	4,002 12 6	21,000	177	- ditto.
1,152	Harringtons, Limited	Confectioners	127, St. Thomas-road, Finsbury Park, N.	24 June	7	7	75,000	75,000	54,156	On 4,156, 1*l.*	4,123 10 –	50,000	104	- ditto.
1,153	British Pure Yeast Company, Limited.	Yeast manufacturers	22, Alma-street, Burton-on-Trent.	,,	7	7	20,000	2,000	500	2 10 –	1,245 – –	—	45	- ditto.
1,154	Pacific and European Telegraph Company, Limited.	Telegraphy	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	10,000	10,000	2 – –	20,000 – –	—	19	- ditto.
1,155	Steamship "Fez," Limited	Shipowners	19, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	6,000	120	120	50 – –	5,950 – –	—	8	- ditto.
1,156	J. H. Peck & Co., Limited	Tarpaulin and brattice cloth manufacturers.	78, Wallgate, Wigan	,,	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,636	8 – –	13,088 – –	—	36	- ditto.
1,157	"Medical Remedies" Company, Limited.	Purchasing and vending a certain remedy.	——	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,158	Stillwell Mining Company, Limited (changed to Mohaska Mining Company, Limited).	Mining	20, Bucklersbury, E.C.	,,	7	7	15,000	15,000	6,050	1 – –	5,850 – –	Nil	46	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,159	George Stevens & Co., Limited.	Printers	19, Commercial-road, E.	,,	7	11	6,000	6,000	2,738	On 238, 1*l.*	238 – –	2,500	20	- ditto.

1,160	J. Simmons & Co., Limited -	Stationers - - -	68, Upper Thames-street, E.C.	„	7	7	75,000	750	465	On 5, 100*l.*	500 - -	46,000	8	- ditto.
1,161	Barff & Co., Limited - -	Dried fruit packers -	9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	20,000	10,000	On 4,000, 5*l.*	19,655 - -	30,000	91	- ditto.
1,162	James Mills, Limited - -	Ironfounders and millwrights.	Moss Foundry, Foundry-street, Heywood, Lanc.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,163	Thames Sand Dredging Company, Limited.	Dredgers - - -	39, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	9,621	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	6,046*l.* 5*s.*	47	- ditto.
1,164	Standard Rolling Stock Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers and contractors.	Bulls Pill, Newnham, Glos.	„	7	7	5,000	500	407	On 7, 10*l.*	20 - -	4,000	13	Winding-up.
1,165	London Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	50, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	--	—	No information.
1,166	Llangammarch Wells Estate and Hotel Company, Limited.	Purchasing and developing certain lands.	Westgate Chambers, Westgate - street, Cardiff.	25 June	7	7	30,000	3,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,167	Little Cheverell Dairy Company Limited.	Steam Dairy proprietors	The Dairy, Little Cheverell, Devizes.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	541	5 - -	2,705 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,168	Anapa Company, Limited -	Shipowners - - -	32, Great St. Helens, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	600	7	—	—	700	7	- ditto.
1,169	Stopford, Arnoldi, and Company, Limited.	Tea and sugar merchants	9, Mincing-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 - -	1,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,170	Southern Jumpers, Limited -	Mining - - - -	——	„	7	7	75,000	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,171	Surrey Fullers' Earth Company, Limited.	Fullers' Earth manufacturers.	Aspley-place, Huddersfield.	27 June	7	7	6,000	6,000	6,000	On 6, 1*l.*	6 - -	5,994	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,172	Hirst and Company, Limited	Mechanical engineers -	93, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate - street Within, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	1 - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,173	Art Stone Veneering Syndicate, Limited.	Imitation marble manufacturers.	22, Walbrook, E.C. -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,174	T. B. Wood and Son, Limited	Cotton spinners - -	Park Mill, Middleton, Lanc.	28 June	8	8	30,000	3,000	2,410	10 - -	24,100 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,175	Gasson and Company, Limited	Foreign and general carriers.	128, Queen's-road, Brighton.	„	8	8	3,000	3,000	3,000	On 4, 1*l.*	4 - -	1,498	8	- ditto.
1,176	Electric Lamp Company, Limited.	Electricians - - -	26, Thavies Inn, E.C. -	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	2,797	On 107, 1*l.*	50 - -	2,690	21	- ditto.
1,177	Keswick Publications, Limited.	Printers and publishers	Keswick House, Panyer-alley, 5A, Paternoster-row, E.C.	„	7	20	4,000	400	210	On 88, 7*l.* 10*s.* On 22, 10*l.*	880 - -	1,000	31	- ditto.
1,178	Rich Hill Gold Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	16, St. Helen's - place, E.C.	„	7	7	80,000	80,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,179	Northampton Friendly Societies' Hall and Club Company, Limited.	Hall and club proprietors	18, Market-square, Northampton.	„	12	38	3,000	3,000	514	1 - -	420 - -	—	218	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.	£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,180	Shipwright's and the Universities' Toilet Club and Hat Company, Limited.	Toilet Club proprietors -	17, Coventry-street, W. -	28 June	7	7	20,000	20,000	19,507	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	19,500	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,181	Ontario Lands and Oil Company, Limited.	Oil distillers and merchants.	Pinners' Hall, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	"	7	7 at 10*l.*	135,000	12,000 at 10*l.*; 6,000 at 2*l.* 10*s.*	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil - -	7	- ditto.
1,182	Talbot Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	117, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	"	7	7	25,000	250	120	100 - -	12,000 - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,183	J. E. Hawkins & Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	17, Paternoster-row, E.C.	"	7	7	16,000	1,600	754	10 - -	6,840 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,184	Anglo-Hungarian Petroleum Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working mineral oil properties.	4 to 6, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	"	7	7	20,000	20,000	15,002	On 2,002, 5*s.*	500 10 -	13,000	10	- ditto.
1,185	Salonica-Dédéagatch Railway Construction Company, Limited.	Constructing and working railways.	25, Austin Friars, E.C. -	"	7	7	120,000	1,200	1,198	On 598, 100*l.*	59,800 - -	60,000	47	Winding up.
1,186	S. S. Fedsden, Limited -	Shipowners - - -	32, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	"	7	7	60,000	600	7	—	—	700	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,187	Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health (the word "Limited" omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the advancement of public health.	20, Hanover-square, W. -	29 June	9	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,188	Farmers' Flax Association, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	1, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,189	William Burgess, Limited -	Poultry food manufacturers.	Berry Lodge, Malvern Wells, Worcester.	"	7	7	5,000	1,000	396	On 320, 5*l.*	1,600 - -	380	8	- ditto.
1,190	Rhea Treatment Syndicate (Casper's Patents), Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	"	7	7 at 5*l.*	12,000	2,000 at 5*l.*; 2,000 at 1*l.*	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,191	Henry Wiggin & Company, Limited.	Refiners of nickel and cobalt.	55, George-street, Birmingham.	"	7	7	160,000	16,000	12,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	120,000	7	- ditto.
1,192	London and Oriental Agency, Limited.	Commission agents and brokers.	Dunster House, Mincing-lane, E.C.	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	766	1 - -	766 - -	—	8	- ditto.

1,193	T. Green & Company, Limited	Soap and candle manufacturers.	Lime-street, Ouseburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	960	On 777, 2*l.* 10*s.* On 54, 5*l.*	2,050 10 -	645	49	- ditto.
1,194	R. S. Smith & Company, Limited.	Drapers - - -	23, High-street, Southampton.	30 June	7	7	15,000	1,500	457	10 - -	4,500 - -	Nil -	8	- ditto.
1,195	Holloway Electricity Supply Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	34, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	2,000	200	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,196	Bryncelyn (Pontardawe) Gaslight and Coke Company, Limited.	Supplying gas for domestic and other purposes.	Bryncelyn, Pontardawe, Glamorgan.	„	7	7	1,500	150	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,197	Fairfield Football Club, Limited.	Promoting athletic games	13, Ferns-street, Openshaw, Manchester.	„	8	8	1,000	1,000	527	- 10 -	168 7 6	—	95	- ditto.
1,198	West Manchester Football Club and Athletic Company, Limited.	Promoting athletic games	374, Stretford-road, Manchester.	„	12	12	2,000	2,000	660	On 424, 5*l.*	94 15 -	236	116	- ditto.
1,199	College of Accountants, Limited.	Accountants, auctioneers, and valuers.	61 & 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	7	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,200	Syria Ottoman Railway Company, Limited.	Constructing and working railways.	Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	1,200,000	60,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,201	Lion Cycle Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	307, Broad-street, Birmingham.	„	8	575	20,000	4,000	401	3 - -	1,195 - -	—	26	- ditto.
1,202	Hepburn & Gale, Limited -	Leather merchants and tanners.	239, Long-lane, Southwark, S.E.	„	8	8	60,000	6,000	4,000	On 2,000, 10*l.* On 2,000, 5*l.*	30,000 - -	—	24	- ditto.
1,203	Steamship "Birchfield" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Old Castle-buildings, 26, Preeson's-row, Liverpool.	„	7	7	18,560	64	64	290 - -	18,560 - -	—	44	- ditto.
1,204	Minera Mountain Mining Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	2, Clarence-buildings, Booth-street, Manchester.	„	7	65	5,000	1,000	142	4 - -	533 - -	—	16	- ditto.
1,205	Hotel Belgravia, Limited -	Hotel proprietors - -	72 & 74, Victoria-street, S.W.	1 July	7	7	60,000	12,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,206	Floral Wax Vesta Company, Limited.	Match and fusee makers	Florence-road, Upton-park, East Ham, Essex.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,000	1 - -	1,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,207	Hope-Jones Electric Organ Company, Limited.	Organ manufacturers -	4, Huggin-lane, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,745	On 425, 5*l.* On 20, 10*l.*	2,325 - -	13,000	43	- ditto.
1,208	Gore & Company, Limited -	Brassfounders, &c. - -	144, Sherborne-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	300	On 180, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	1,500 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,209	Irish Creamery Company, Limited.	Dealers in milk and butter.	Fenwick Chambers, 8, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.	„	10	3,801 of 1*l.*	50,000	2,000 of 10*l.*; 30,000 of 1*l.*	39 of 10*l.*; 7,917 of 1*l.*	On 39, 4*l.* On 7,765, 4*s.* On 152, 1*l.*	1,831 - -	—	66	- ditto.
1,210	Chemists' Association, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	Curtain-road, E.C. - -	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	10,753	On 3,253, 1*l.*	3,178 - -	7,500	119	- ditto.
1,211	Lilly, Addinsell and Co., Limited.	Hosiers and hatters -	——	2 July	7	7	10,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,212	Company Formation Corporation, Limited.	Company promotion -	——	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,213	Oborne's Mercantile Agency, Limited.	Financial agents - -	31, Market-square, Aylesbury.	2 July	7	335	5,000	5,000	335	On 135, 5*s.*	33 15 –	200	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,214	St. Leonard's Wharf Company, Limited.	Wharfingers - - -	50, Lime-street, E.C. -	,,	7	7	50,000	5,000	4,007	On 7, 10*l.*	70 – –	40,000	7	- ditto.
1,215	San Miguel Silver Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	57, Moorgate-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	230,000	230,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,216	"Balasore" Sailing Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	5, Inner Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	20,000	50	50	400 – –	20,000 – –	—	9	- ditto.
1,217	Thomas Piggott & Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Atlas Works, Spring Hill, Birmingham.	,,	7	7	90,000	9,000	8,336	On 6,336, 10*l.*; on 2,000, 5*l.*	73,310 – –	—	8	- ditto.
1,218	Cwmbrwyno Blende and Lead Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Cwmbrwyno, near Goginan, Cardiganshire.	4 July	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,219	Railway Electric Reading Lamp Company, Limited.	Lamp manufacturers -	1, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	20,000	7	5 – –	35 – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,220	Lyric Magazine Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers	Walsingham House, 276, Strand, W.C.	,,	7	57	500	500	223	On 46, 10*s.*; on 60, 1*l.*	83 – –	117	14	- ditto.
1,221	Automatic Ices, Limited -	Manufacturing automatic machines.	56, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	,,	7	7	9,000	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
1,222	Norris and Henty, Limited -	Engineers - - -	Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Yard, E.C.	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	1,363	On 3, 1*l.*; on 1,360, 10*s.*	683 – –	—	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,223	S. Loewenstein & Co., Limited.	Tick, feather, and general merchants.	2, Bow-lane, E.C. - -	,,	7	7	10,000	1,000	486	On 7, 10*l.*	Nil - -	4,790	8	- ditto.
1,224	Purkess and Co., Limited -	Printers and stationers -	60, Dean-street, Soho, W.	,,	7	7	12,000	12,000	12,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	12,000	7	- ditto.
1,225	Albatross Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	5, Rumford-place, Liverpool.	5 July	7	7	3,000	300	276	10 – –	2,760 – –	—	16	- ditto.
1,226	Whaleback Steam Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	A2, Drury Buildings, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.	,,	8	8	250,000	25,000	7,500	1 – –	7,500 – –	—	10	- ditto.
1,227	Ranken, Ellis & Co., Limited	Printers and publishers -	Drury House, Drury-court, Strand, W.C.	,,	7	7 of 1*l.*	7,000	5,000 of 1*l.*; 20 of 100*l.*	5,000 of 1*l.*	On 6, 1*l.*	6 – –	4,994	7	Being wound up.

1,228	Hindley Field Coal Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Bickershaw, Abram, near Wigan.	„	8	8	27,000	270	260	On 6, 100*l.*	600 - -	15,900	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,229	Briggs and Company, Limited	Druggists - - -	27, Market-street, Hebden Bridge, near Manchester.	6 July	7	7	2,000	2,000	407	On 157, 1*l.*	157 - -	250	7	- ditto.
1,230	Wilcock & Sons, Limited -	Preservers of fruit, and confectioners.	The Mint, Elland-road, Leeds.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	7	10 - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,231	Toler Brothers, Limited -	English, foreign, and colonial merchants.	65, Harrow-road, Paddington, W.	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	6,507	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	6,500	9	- ditto.
1,232	H. Eustace & Co., Limited -	Furniture manufacturers	124, Forest-lane, Forest Gate, Essex.	„	7	1,006	2,000	2,000	1,006	1 - -	1,006 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,233	Grane Road Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Grane-road, Haslingden, Lancs.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	626	On 416, 5*l.*; on 210, weekly payments.	2,208 5 4	—	140	- ditto.
1,234	Hayfield Printing Company, Limited.	Bleaching and calico printing.	52, Mosley-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	45,000	4,500	3,244	On 795, 5*l.*	3,975 - -	24,490	12	- ditto.
1,235	Garnock, Bibby and Company, Limited.	Rope, twine, and cord manufacturers.	36, Chapel-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	3,455	On 455, 10*l.*	4,550 - -	30,000	7	- ditto.
1,236	Saxigenus Syndicate, Limited	Dealing in real and personal property.	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	2,000	- 5 -	71 12 6	—	11	- ditto.
1,237	Mincing Lane Public Sales Tea Company, Limited.	Tea dealers - - -	69 and 70, Mincing-lane, E.C.	„	7	69	1,000	1,000	269	1 - -	269 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,238	North Notts. Confectionery Company, Limited.	Wholesale confectioners	Beehive-lane, South Retford, Notts.	7 July	7	7	3,000	600	137	On 47, 2*l.*	94 - -	450	8	- ditto.
1,239	W. R. Hindson & Co., Limited	Tea and coffee merchants	Abbey Stores, Plymouth	„	8	687	50,000	5,000	3,500	6 - -	21,000 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,240	F. Charles & Company, Limited.	Publishing and advertising contractors.	Copthall House, 48, Copthall-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	19,000	On 1,000, 1*l.*	1,000 - -	18,000	13	- ditto.
1,241	Nature's Blood Former Company, Limited.	Patent medicine manufacturers.	Oaklands Chemical Works, 15a, Sackville-street, Leeds.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,500	On 505, 1*l.*	505 - -	995	9	- ditto.
1,242	Capital Investment Trust and Finance Syndicate, Limited (changed to Capital Investment Trust and Finance Company, Limited).	Financial agents - -	401-2, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	21,000	2,100	7	Nil - -	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,243	Bessie Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Old Post Office Chambers, Bute-street, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	„	7	7	4,000	800	800	5 - -	4,000 - -	Nil. -	7	- ditto.
1,244	Steam Users Patents Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers -	8, King-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	551	On 126, 10*s.*	63 - -	1,950	10	- ditto.
1,245	Tourist and Providing Company, Limited.	Tourists' agents - -	133, Portland-street, Manchester.	„	7	131	10,000	2,000	131	4 - -	520 - -	—	7	Winding up.
1,246	Woodhall Spa Sanatorium, Limited.	Bath-house and hotel proprietors.	28, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	26	26	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,247	White Ribbon Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers	——	8 July	7	7	10,000	2,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.		
1,248	People's Hall Company (Stoneycroft), Limited.	Public Hall proprietors	507, Prescot-road, Old Swan, near Liverpool.	8 July	7	280	3,000	3,000	351	– 5 –	92 3 6	—	31	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,249	Cornwall Boiler Company, Limited.	Boiler manufacturers -	Roskear, Camborne, Cornwall.	„	7	7	16,000	800	775	5 – –	3,725 19 –	—	21	- ditto.
1,250	Kangarilla Silver Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	68, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	88,275	– 1 6	6,211 11 –	75,033 15	759	- ditto.
1,251	Knight, Hawkes & Company, Limited.	Stereotype founders and electrotypers.	13, Clerkenwell Close, Clerkenwell, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,252	Richmond (Surrey) Electric Light & Power Company, Limited.	Supplying electric light, &c.	4, Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	7	5 – –	35 – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,253	Anglo-Arabian and Persian Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Bishopsgate House, Bishopsgate - street, Within, E.C.	„	7	7	120,000	2,400	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,254	Hersey Brothers, Limited -	Gas and water engineers	70, Berners-street, W. -	„	7	7	5,000	500	336	On 86, 5*l.*	430 – –	2,500 -	8	- ditto.
1,255	Queensberry Estates Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	66, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	2,012	On 11, 10*l.*	100 – –	20,010 –	17	- ditto.
1,256	Lithanode and General Electric Company, Limited.	Electricians and mechanical engineers.	11, Abchurch-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	17,725	– 2 –	998 3 –	14,180 -	22	- ditto.
1,257	Economic Steam - producer Syndicate, Limited.	Ironfounders and mechanical engineers.	86, King - street, Manchester.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	22,500	Nil - -	—	22,500 –	8	- ditto.
1,258	"Brier Rose" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	17, James-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	9,000	360	360	25 – –	9,000 – –	—	69	- ditto.
1,259	Sulphur Springs Land Syndicate, Limited.	Developing certain lands	19 & 21, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply.								- ditto.
1,260	Bristol and West of England Coal Company, Limited.	Coal and fuel merchants	Mead-street, Bath Bridge, Bristol.	„	7	7	1,000	200	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Winding up.
1,261	Suir Valley Saw Mills Company, Limited.	General merchants -	19, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.	9 July	7	7	10,000	1,000	710	Nil - -	2,865 – –	4,000 -	22	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,262	Penzance "Dry Dock" Coal and Trading Company, Limited.	Dock owners and ship owners.	Dock Office, Penzance -	„	7	8	10,000	10,000	2,450	1 – –	2,450 – –	—	21	- ditto.
1,263	New Prince's Theatre Company, Limited.	Theatre proprietors -	77, King - street, Manchester.	„	7	7	25,000	250	76	100 – –	7,600 – –	—	7	- ditto.

1,264	J. C. Howell, Limited - -	Electrical engineers -	24, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	2,907	On 907, 5*l.*	4,510 - -	10,000 -	10	- ditto.
1,265	South Kensington Ladies' Own Material Dress Association, Limited.	Dressmakers - - -	103, Gloucester - road, South Kensington, S.W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	776	On 176, 1*l.*	176 - -	600 -	14	- ditto.
1,266	Francis George Heath's Publications Syndicate, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	1, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,507	On 7, nil	Nil - -	1,500 -	8	- ditto.
1,267	James Simpson and Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	101, Grosvenor - road, Pimlico, S.W.	11 July	7	7	250,000	25,000	22,363	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	223,610 -	19	- ditto.
1,268	J. W. Newton & Company, Limited.	India rubber manufacturers.	79, Mark-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,302	On 3,172, 1*l.*	3,172 - -	3,160 -	7	- ditto.
1,269	Currie Schools, Limited -	Establishing a school -	6, West Cliff Gardens, Folkestone.	„	7	7	500	500	500	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	493 -	7	- ditto.
1,270	Oleum Company, Limited -	Acquiring and working patents.	6, East India Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	75,125	On 125, 1*l.*	125 - -	75,000 -	16	- ditto.
1,271	Portland Cement Corporation of New Zealand, Limited.	Cement manufacturers -	2, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	40,000	40,000	7	10*s.*	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,272	Working Ladies' Guild (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the employment of gentlewomen.	251, Brompton-road, S.W.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,273	Consolidated Accident Insurance Company, Limited.	Insurance - - -	34, Victoria-street, S.W.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,274	Theatre Electrical and Specialities Production Company, Limited.	Caterers for public amusement.	——	12 July	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,275	Schlossberg Wine Company, Limited.	Wine merchants - -	181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,276	James Roscoe (Bolton), Limited.	Coal merchants - -	33, Moor-lane, Bolton -	„	8	8	6,000	1,200	665	3 10 -	2,327 10 -	—	18	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,277	Rocket Cigar Company, Limited.	Cigar and tobacco merchants.	30, Hampstead-road, N.W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	507	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	500 -	9	- ditto.
1,278	Beira Railway Company, Limited.	Constructing a railway -	19, St. Swithin's - lane, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								, ditto.
1,279	Founders' Syndicate, Limited	Dealing in ground rents	——	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,280	Soleroid, Limited - -	Leather dressers - -	9, Gloster-street, Brighton	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	2,000	—	—	2,000 -	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,281	Openshaw Oil Cloth Company, Limited.	Oil cloth manufacturers	62, St. James' - street, Manchester.	„	7	7	22,000	22,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,282	United States Inventors' Institute, Limited.	Dealing in patents -	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,283	Albany Club, Limited - -	Club proprietors - -	397, Holloway-road, N. -	„	8	8	1,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,284	Central Rail Traction Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents.	2, Great George - street, Westminster, S.W.	13 July	7	7	10,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,285	Advertising & General Agency, Limited.	Advertising agents	5, Bond-court, Wallbrook, E.C.	13 July	7	25 of 1*l.*; 2 of 5*l.*	600	60 of 5*l.*; 300 of 1*l.*	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,286	Carrington Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining	9, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.	„	7	7	75,000	120,000	68,007	On 7, 12*s.* 6*d.*	Nil	42,500	347	ditto.
1,287	Tramways Purchase Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working tramways.	New North-road, Exeter	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	ditto.
1,288	Lironi and Bowman, Limited	Electrical engineers	Bow Electric Works, Arnold-street, Bow, E.	„	7	7	2,500	2,500	2,000	—	—	2,000	8	ditto.
1,289	Electrical Company, Limited	Electrical engineers	122 and 124, Charing Cross-road, W.C.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	3,000	1	3,000	9,000	9	ditto.
1,290	Walsall Building Estate Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c.	81, Bridge-street, Walsall	14 July	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,291	Parry and Company, Limited	Tanners	37, Field-lane, Litherland, Liverpool.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,292	William Skidmore & Co., Limited.	Surgical instrument makers.	59, Cemetery-road, Sheffield.	„	7	7	5,000	500	191	10	1,910	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,293	Adair Syndicate, Limited	Acquiring and working patents.	49, Finsbury Pavement, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	11	16	10,000	20	16	350	5,600	—	11	ditto.
1,294	Boag's Crescent Carriage Company, Limited.	Carriage builders	54, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	2,067	4	8,619	—	50	ditto.
1,295	Wright and Harrington, Limited.	Hardware manufacturers	258 to 260, Bradford-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	1,581	—	—	7,905	8	ditto.
1,296	"Margaret Jones" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	26, Mount Stuart-square, Cardiff.	„	7	7	31,500	315	315	100	7,872	—	43	ditto.
1,297	Hermann Loog New Co., Limited.	Sewing machine manufacturers.	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	1	7	—	7	ditto.
1,298	Swansea House Property Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c.	10, Heathfield-street, Swansea.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	330	5	1,650	—	8	ditto.
1,299	United African Lands, Limited.	Mining	20, Bucklersbury, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000,000	1,000,000	7	1	7	—	7	ditto.
1,300	Oliver Glover and Company, Limited.	Herb beer and mineral waters manufacturers.	Upper Wortley-road, Wortley, Leeds.	„	7	305	1,000	1,000	480	1	480	—	9	ditto.

1,301	Major's Creek Gold Mine Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	——	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	Winding up.
1,302	Central Ironworks Company, Limited.	Ironworkers and steel converters.	Rockingham-lane, Sheffield.	15 July	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,500	On 12, 1*l.*	12 - -	1,488	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,303	Albright & Wilson, Limited -	Manufacturing chemists	Trinity-street, Oldbury, Worcester.	„	7	7	400,000	4,000	3,130	On 70, 100*l.* On 20, 80*l.*	8,600 - -	249,600	12	- ditto.
1,304	Wanga, Limited - - -	Patent medicine vendors	Wartburg College, 11, Love Walk, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, S.E.	„	7	7	2,000	400	10	5 - -	50 - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,305	Proprietary Medicines Company, Limited.	Patent medicine vendors	146, Fenchurch - street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,306	Daniel Marshall, Limited -	Fancy stationers - -	7, Rose-street, Newgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	200	102	5 - -	510 - -	—	13	- ditto.
1,307	Macdonald, Sons, and Company, Limited.	Wine and spirit merchants.	1, Finsbury-square, E.C.	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	15,000	14,000 of 1*l.*; 40 of 25*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	Being wound up.
1,308	West Australian Estates Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.	16 July	7	7	100,000	100,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,309	Universal Arc Lamp Syndicate, Limited.	Electricians - - -	66, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,865	- 1 6	228 15 -	—	19	- ditto.
1,310	Swansea Ice Company, Limited.	Ice and general merchants.	Oystermouth-road, Swansea.	„	7	7	1,000	80	80	5 - -	400 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,311	Joseph Sykes Brothers, Limited.	Card makers - - -	Acre Mills, Lindley, Huddersfield.	„	7	7	100,000	2,000	1,240	On 279, 50*l.*	13,950 - -	48,050	11	- ditto.
1,312	John Buckley Mineral Water and Bottling Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	19, Cannel-street, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester.	18 July	7	7	1,500	300	68	5 - -	235 - -	—	15	- ditto.
1,313	Wiltons, Limited - - -	Printers and stationers -	240, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	55	5 - -	250 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,314	Trimming Shop Company, Limited.	Haberdashers and drapers	11 and 13, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	7,000	700	700	10 - -	7,000 - -	—	18	- ditto.
1,315	Gordon, Murray, & Company, Limited.	Patent medicine vendors	10, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	7,213	On 1,213, 1*l.*	1,120 5 -	6,000	50	- ditto.
1,316	Burngreave Conservative Club Buildings Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	16, Clun-road, Brightside, Sheffield.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	601	- 10 -	279 5 -	—	44	- ditto.
1,317	Silicate Paint Company, J. B. Orr and Company, Limited.	Paint manufacturers -	46, Cannon-street, E.C. -	19 July	9	9	100,000	20,000	10,025	On 6,025, 10*s.*	3,012 10 -	20,000	9	- ditto.
1,318	Necropolitan Syndicate, Limited.	Funeral furnishers and conductors.	——	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,319	Gloucester Working Men's Institute Co., Limited.	Proprietors of institutes and coffee taverns.	56, Southgate - street, Gloucester.	„	8	34	2,000	2,000	220	- 2 6	27 10 -	—	68	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.		
1,320	Albert Avenue Estate Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	21, Scale-lane, Hull -	19 July	7	7	20,000	2,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,321	South London Cleaning Company, Limited.	Extracting grease from skins and leather.	99, Gresham-street, E.C.	„	7	37	25,030	25,030	10,030	On 7,500, 10*s.* On 30, 1*l.*	1,655 - -	2,500 -	38	- ditto.
1,322	Licenses Banking Founders' Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in real and personal property.	——	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,323	Northbourne Lawn Tennis Club, Limited.	Carrying on an athletic Club.	54, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	300	300	212	1 - -	196 - -	—	29	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,324	Crees & Company, Limited -	Acquiring and working certain patents.	8, High-street, Warminster.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	83	5 - -	415 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,325	Imperial Mortgage and Debenture Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	22, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	200,000	20,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,326	Steel Railway Journal Box Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	New Strawberry-road, Pendleton, Manchester.	20 July	7	7	120,000	120,000	53,007	On 7, 1*l.* On 20,000, 5*s.*	5,007 - -	33,000 -	10	- ditto.
1,327	West Norwood Coffee Palace, Limited.	Coffee palace proprietors	50, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	„	7	470	2,000	8,000	470	- 5 -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Winding up.
1,328	Life Saving Lamp Extinguisher, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	8	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,329	New Central Borneo Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	297, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	200,000	200,000	151,861	- 3 -	22,599 3 -	113,895 15	765	- ditto.
1,330	Harris' Oil Refining Company, Limited.	Refined oil manufacturers.	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	657	On 650, 1*l.*	280 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,331	Taff Llantwit Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	152, Bute-road, Cardiff -	„	7	26	10,000	1,000	834	10 - -	8,340 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,332	Sykes & Company, Limited -	Bleachers and dyers -	Edgeley, Stockport -	„	7	7	155,000	3,100	3,006	On 13, 50*l.*	650 - -	149,650 -	9	- ditto.
1,333	Centaur Cycle Company, Limited.	Cycle Manufacturers -	59, West Orchard, Coventry.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	7	10 - -	40 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,334	Stokes and Ireland, Limited	Silversmiths - - -	83 and 84, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.	21 July	7	216	6,000	1,200	794	On 216, 5*l.*	1,080 - -	2,890 -	9	- ditto.

1,335	James Rhodes and Son, Limited.	Steal pin manufacturers and wire drawers.	Barrack-street, Leeds -	„	7	7	18,760	1,876	1,876	—	—	18,760 -	7	- ditto.
1,336	American Insulated Wire Company, Limited.	Wire and cable manufacturers.	15, Union-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	75,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,337	James Wyld, Limited - -	Stationers - - -	11 and 12, Charing-cross, S.W.	22 July	7	7 of 7*l.*	10,000	1,960 of 5*l.*; 200 of 1*l.*	967	On 7, 5*l.*	Nil - -	4,000 -	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,338	Kourou Gold Mines, Limited	Mining - - - -	46, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,339	Roots' Petroleum Motor Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,340	Portsmouth Park Racing Company, Limited.	Establishing and carrying on a racecourse.	46A, Pall Mall, S.W. -	„	—	—	25,000	25,000	7	1 - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,341	C. & R. Light, Limited -	Furniture manufacturers	134, Curtain-road, E.C. -	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	80,150	On 157, 1*l.*	157 - -	79,993 -	8	- ditto.
1,342	Vacuum Casting Syndicate, Limited.	Dealers in metal castings.	38, St. Stephens Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C.	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	7,600	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	7,593 -	11	- ditto.
1,343	London and Dundee Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	18, St. Swithins-lane, E.C.	„	7	254	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 500, 15*s.*	345 - -	500 -	14	- ditto.
1,344	Joseph Davies, Limited -	Colliery proprietors -	153, Edmund-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	1,127	On 127, 1*l.*	127 - -	1,000 -	7	- ditto.
1,345	S. Haley and Son, Limited -	Card manufacturers and wire drawers.	Pyenot Hall Mills, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.	„	7	7	85,000	8,500	6,600	10 - -	66,000 - -	—	17	- ditto.
1,346	"Northern Light" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	26, Great St. Helens, E.C.	„	8	520	52,000	520	520	100 - -	52,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,347	Breckenridge and Pineville Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	23 July	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,200	3 10 -	4,200 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,348	S. G. Clements & Co., Limited.	Wholesale druggists and chemists.	12 to 14, Lewin's Mead, Bristol.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	250	On 115, 10*l.*	1,150 - -	1,350 -	7	- ditto.
1,349	Granville, 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	Black Swan Hotel, Goosegate, Nottingham.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,350	National Mercantile Investment Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	26, Charing-Cross, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	57	5 - -	285 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,351	United Brewing and Malting Company, Limited.	Brewers - - -	12 and 13, Nicholas-lane, E.C.	„	7	2,800	200,000	40,000	5,791	On 4,332, 2*l.* 10*s.* On 1,459, 5*l.*	18,123 - -	—	90	- ditto.
1,352	Incorporated Society of Musicians (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the interests of members of the musical profession.	19, Berners-street, W. -	25 July	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,353	Shipping Trust, Limited -	Shipowners - - -	12, Cook-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' or other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,354	Preston and District Mineral Water Manufacturers and Bottlers' Trade Protection Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of bottle manufacturers.	44A, Fishergate, Preston	25 July	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply							-	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,355	King, Howmann & Company, Limited.	Distillers and yeast manufacturers.	35, Leaper-street, Derby	„	7	7	38,000	3,800	3,800	On 72, 10*l.*	720 - -	37,280	10	- ditto.
1,356	King's Lynn Sea Fishing and Ice Company, Limited.	Deep sea fishing - -	Alexandra Docks, King's Lynn.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	7	- 10 -	30 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,357	Walker, Petts, and Cockrill, Limited.	Meat salesmen - -	174, Fore-street, Edmonton.	„	7	7	1,500	150	150	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	1,430	8	- ditto.
1,358	Carolina Tea Company of Ceylon, Limited.	Tea planters and merchants.	50, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	6,000	6,000	On 5,000, 10*l.*	50,000 - -	10,000	41	- ditto.
1,359	Crescent Steam Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	23A, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	300	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,360	Thomas Houldsworth and Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinners - -	34, Little Lever-street, Manchester.	26 July	7	7	150,000	15,000	10,355	On 105, 10*l.*	1,050 - -	102,500	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,361	Palace Theatre, Limited -	Acquiring the Royal English Opera House.	12, King William-street, E.C.	„	7	7	200,000	200,000	199,840	On 148,140, 1*l.*	143,159 - -	51,700	2,512	Winding up.
1,362	Estates Agency, Limited -	Developing estates, &c. -	21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.	„	10	10	5,000	5,000	10	- 10 -	5 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,363	Concessions Development Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	6,517	On 6,510, 2*s.* On 7, 1*l.*	658 - -	—	27	- ditto.
1,364	Hardman Brothers and Company, Limited.	Woollen and cotton cloth manufacturers.	Newhallhay, Rawtenstall, Lancaster.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	6,477	On 200, 7*l.* 10*s.*	476 6 6	47,077*l.* 10*s.*	8	- ditto.
1,365	Dowie and Handyside, Limited	General engineers - -	418, Oldham-road, Newton Heath, Lancaster.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	772	On 765, 15*s.*	416 5 -	—	19	- ditto.
1,366	Catalan Worsted Spinning Company, Limited.	Spinners of woollen and worsted yarn.	5, Arundel-street, Bradford.	„	7	7	50,000	500	260	100 - -	26,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,367	Baker & Crockett, Limited -	Hardware manufacturers	1, Dudley-road, Wolverhampton.	27 July	7	7	30,000	3,000	2,000	7 10 -	15,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.

1,368	Old Great Work Syndicate, Limited.	Mining	5, Lime-street, E.C.	"	7	7	3,000	60	25	On 15, 50*l.*	750	500	8	ditto.
1,369	Millerain Syndicate, Limited	Manufacturing textile fabrics.	Croft Mills, Goal-lane, Halifax.	"	7	7	8,000	8,000	2,003	On 1,003, 1*l.*	1,003	1,000	7	ditto.
1,370	Bristol Ocean-Mail Pier Company, Limited.	Acquiring a certain pier	7, Queen's-square, Bristol	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	810	Nil	750	—	13	ditto.
1,371	"Gertor" S.S., Limited	Shipowners	50, Lime-street, E.C.	"	7	7	25,000	250	250	100	25,000	—	9	ditto.
1,372	"St. Stephen's Review," Limited.	Newspaper proprietors	——	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,373	Western Railway of Havana, Limited.	Acquiring and working a certain railway.	3A, Coleman-street, E.C.	28 July	7	502	600,000	60,000	26,176	On 502, 10*l.*	Nil	256,740	58	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,374	Broadbottom Gas Company, Limited.	Manufacturing and distributing gas.	——	"	7	7	1,400	1,400	1,400	15	1,050	—	41	ditto.
1,375	S.S. "Batoum," Limited	Shipowners	32, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	"	7	7	60,000	600	7	Nil	Nil	700	7	ditto.
1,376	Earles & King, Limited	Seed crushers and oil refiners.	A 17 & 18, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.	"	7	7	60,000	6,000	6,000	On 3,500, 10*l.*	35,000	25,000	13	ditto.
1,377	Southern Cross Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	3, Brabant-court, E.C.	"	7	7	100,000	10,000	2,133	On 1,288, 7*l.* 10*s.*	11,563	8,450	42	ditto.
1,378	Meteor Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	Shipowners	3, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.	"	9	9	500,000	50,000	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	ditto.
1,379	Iberian Mines Syndicate, Limited.	Mining	84, Oxford-street, W.	"	7	7	30,000	30,000	28,007	On 7,007, 1*l.*	7,007	21,000	10	ditto.
1,380	British and East Indian Fibre Company, Limited.	Manufacturing fibrous and textile materials.	Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	"	7	7	75,000	75,000	5,757	On 7, 1*l.* On 1,000, 5*s.*	257	4,750	13	ditto.
1,331	A. Salomon & Company, Limited.	Leather merchants	28, High-street, Whitechapel. E.	"	7	7	40,000	40,000	20,007	1	20,007	—	7	ditto.
1,382	Covent Garden Fruit Trading Company, Limited.	Importing and exporting fruit.	1, Bedfordbury, W. C.	"	7	12	11,000	4,000 of 2*l.* 10*s.*; 1,000 of 1*l.*	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	ditto.
1,383	Slag Reduction Company, Limited.	Grinding and reducing certain materials.	2, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	29 July	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,007	On 507, 5*l.*	1,250	15,000	14	ditto.
1,384	Richardson, Child, Christy, & Co., Limited.	Steel pin manufacturers	Horsforth, Leeds	"	7	7	33,800	3,380	3,380	—	—	33,800	7	ditto.
1,385	Day's Gas Engine Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers	——	"	7	301	60,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,386	Stock and Share Registry, Limited.	Dealing in stocks and shares.	——	"	7	7	900	900	—	—	—	—	—	ditto.
1,387	North Birmingham Drug Company, Limited.	Wholesale and retail chemists.	165, Summer-lane, Birmingham.	30 July	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 6, 1*l.*	6	994	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,388	Gaulter and Company, Limited	Chemists and druggists	6, West-street, Fleetwood, Lancaster.	"	7	7	300	300	300	1	300	—	7	ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.		
1,389	Bacis Gold and Silver Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	25A, Old Broad-street, E.C.	30 July	7	7	200,000	200,000	170,834	On 7, 1*l.* On 133,993, 7*s.*	25,720 5 -	36,834 -	119	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,390	United Hardware Company, Limited.	General ironmongers -	16, Fore-street Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	1,516	1 - -	1,516 - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,391	Second Rose 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	The Plough and Harrow, Milton-street, Nottingham.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,392	W. H. Allen & Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors and printers.	13, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,500	On 500, 10*l.*	5.000 - -	10,000 -	8	- ditto.
1,393	Oncken Patent Staveless Barrel Company, Limited.	Box and barrel manufacturers.	21, Godliman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	150,000	75,000	8,121	On 5,296, 2*l.*	10,066 15 -	5,650 -	117	- ditto.
1,394	Partnership Agency, Limited	Company promotion, &c.	Arcade Chambers. 14, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	175	1 - -	31 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,395	Alliance Deposit and Investment Company, Limited.	Financiers and bill discounters.	11, Hills-place, Oxford Circus, W.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,500	On 500, 1*l.*	500 - -	1,000 -	10	- ditto.
1,396	Waikato Riverside Estate, Limited.	Acquiring and developing an estate.	154, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	12,057	On 57, 1*l.*	50 - -	12,000 -	13	- ditto.
1,397	Round Hill Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Central Buildings, North John-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	5,028	On 3,720, 1*l.*	3,710 - -	18,940 -	61	- ditto.
1,398	New Palace Hotel, Limited -	Hotel and restaurant proprietors.	6, Old Jewry, E.C. -	2 Aug.	7	7	108,000	10,800	1,667	3 10 -	3,980 10 -	—	96	- ditto.
1,399	Cameronian Club, Limited -	Club proprietors - -	2, Billiter-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	556	On 456, 10*s.*	228 - -	100 -	127	- ditto.
1,400	Brilliant Sign Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of sign letters and tablets.	38, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	„	7	7	12,000	1,200	1,000	On 200, 5*l.*	767 2 8	8,000 -	10	- ditto.
1,401	David Roberts, Son & Co., Limited.	Timber merchants -	Runiose-road, Bootle, Lanc.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	3,049	On 802, 7*l.* 10*s.*	6,015 - -	16,852 10	7	- ditto.
1,402	City of Monte Video Tramways Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working tramways.	Ethelburga House, 70 & 71. Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	„	7	7	70,000	70,000	63,964	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	63,957 -	74	- ditto.
1,403	Preston Shipping Syndicate, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	143, Church-street, Preston, Lanc.	„	7	7	2,000	20	9	50 - -	450 - -	—	7	- ditto.

1,404	Breage Tin Mine, Limited -	Mining - - - -	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	6,000	On 3,000, 10*s.*	1,434 - -	1,500 -	20	- ditto.
1,405	Morgan and Company, Woolstaplers, Limited.	Wool-staplers - -	Severn-place, Newtown, North Wales.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	12,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	12,000 -	11	- ditto.
1,406	Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited.	Mining - - - -	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	7	1,250,000	1,250,000	918,215	—	—	918,215 -	19	- ditto.
1,407	Freehold and Leasehold House Property Purchase Company, Limited.	Dealing in houses, &c. -	9, Gracechurch - street, E.C.	3 Aug.	7	7	100,000	50,000	10	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	10	- ditto.
1,408	English and French Paraguayan Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing estates.	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	„	7	14	200,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,409	Carmen Alto Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	37, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	7,000	On 6,600, 7*s* 6*d.* On 400, 10*s.*	1,584 7 6	—	27	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,410	Patent Glass-Gilding Company, Limited.	Glass dealers and decorators.	170, St. John - street, Clerkenwell, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	777	On 342, 1*l.*	342 - -	435 -	11	Winding up.
1,411	Central & South American Syndicate, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	9, Austin Friars, E.C. -	„	7	50 of 10*l.*; 50 of 1*l.*	2,500	245 of 10*l.* 50 of 1*l.*	90 of 10*l.* 50 of 1*l.*	On 90, 7*l.* On 50, 10*l.*	303 - -	Nil -	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,412	Hove Electric Lighting Company, Limited.	Electricians - - -	Mansion House Buildings, E.C.	4 Aug.	7	7	40,000	8,000	1,667	4 - -	6,645 - -	—	13	- ditto.
1,413	Cocoa & Chocolate Company, Limited.	Cocoa manufacturers -	45, Farringdon - street, E.C.	„	8	80	50,000	50,000	45,080	On 80, 1*l.*	80 - -	45,000 -	11	- ditto.
1,414	Pump House Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	6, The Bulwark, Brecon	„	7	353	10,000	1,000	700	10 - -	7,000 - -	Nil -	9	- ditto.
1,415	Lynch & Co., Limited - -	Chemists and druggists -	192, Aldersgate - street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	12,500	On 9,000, 1*l.*	9,000 - -	3,500 -	7	- ditto.
1,416	South Simmer and Jack Deep Level Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	31, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	46,269	On 20,917, 5*s.*	4,579 7 6	25,352 -	49	- ditto.
1,417	William Levett and Company, Limited.	Cement manufacturers -	81, Gracechurch - street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	714	On 14, 10*l.*	Nil - -	7,000 -	8	- ditto.
1,418	Ford Paper Works, Limited -	Paper manufacturers -	Hylton, near Sunderland	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	100,000	600 of 100*l.* 40,000 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,419	Southern States Horse and Produce Company, Limited.	Dealing in horses and other animals.	7, Philpot-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,420	Bryant, Whibley, & Company, Limited.	Jewellers and goldsmiths	24, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,421	Landak Diamond Fields, Limited.	Mining - - - -	4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. -	5 Aug.	7	7	250,000	250,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company,	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,422	Monkwearmouth Flour Mill Company, Limited.	Flour and corn merchants	Wilson-street, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.	5 Aug.	7	7	20,000	20,000	12,693	1 – –	12,690 10 –	—	24	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,423	United Electric Sewage and Chemical Syndicate, Limited.	Sewage engineers - -	1, Rumford-place, Liverpool.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	4,757	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	4,750	20	- ditto.
1,424	Symon-Kaye Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Suffolk House, 5, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	12,000	On 4,500. 1*l.*	4,500 – –	7,500	85	- ditto.
1,425	Hotel Press, Limited - -	Printers and publishers -	21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,082	On 1,487, 10*s.*	687 10 –	4,595	25	- ditto.
1,426	Victoria Regenerative Smoke Consumer, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	94, Snow-hill, Birmingham.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,427	Capon Heaton and Co., Limited.	India-rubber manufacturers.	48, Union Passage, Birmingham.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	654	On 650, 10*l.*	6,500 – –	40	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,428	Cook, Sons & Co.. Limited -	Wool merchants - -	64, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,171	10 – –	11,710 – –	—	8	- ditto.
1,429	Hocking Valley Coal Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	13, St. Helen's-place, E.C.	„	7	7	300,000	300,000	144	1 – –	137 – –	—	10	- ditto.
1,430	David Leslie and Son, Limited.	Auctioneers and valuers	17, Bury-street, Liverpool.	6 Aug.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply								- ditto.
1,431	John Brigg & Co., Limited	Worsted spinners - -	Calversyke Mills, Westlane, Keighley.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,003	On 3, 10*l.*	30 – –	20,000	8	- ditto.
1,432	Henry Bailey, Limited -	Stationers - - -	12, Market-row, Great Yarmouth.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,648	On 48, 1*l.*	48 – –	1,600	8	- ditto.
1,433	Tondu Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	31, Mount Stuart-square, Cardiff.	„	7	7	30,000	6,000	3,624	On 61, 3*l.*	158 – –	17,815	21	- ditto.
1,434	Harding & Co., Limited -	Art and general stationers	11, Ludgate-hill, E.C. -	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	446	On 16, 5*l.*	50 – –	2,000	8	- ditto.
1,435	Jonas and Colver, Limited -	Steel manufacturers -	Continental Steel Works, Bessemer-road, Attercliffe, Sheffield.	„	7	7	125,000	2,500	1,744	On 126, 40*l.*	5,040 – –	67,220	7	- ditto.
1,436	Colver Brothers, Limited -	Steel manufacturers -	Pilot Works, Cotton Mill-row, Sheffield.	„	7	7	20,000	400	99	On 5, 50*l.*	250 – –	4,700	17	- ditto.

1,437	Match Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of matches.	Cambrian Chambers, 12, Westgate-street, Cardiff.	"	7	7	25,000	25,000	5,935	On 4,435, 12*s.*	1,775 5 –	1,500	115	- ditto.
1,438	"Northern Angler," Limited	Newspaper proprietors -	29, Westborough, Scarborough.	"	7	505	2,000	2,000	740	– 10 –	353 15 –	Nil -	22	- ditto.
1,439	"Wilson" Malt Heating and Hot Air Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	65, Merehall-street, Bolton.	"	7	7	2,000	200	35	On 10, 10*l.*	100 – –	250	11	- ditto.
1,440	Mason and Company, Limited.	Patent medicine vendors	80, King-street, South Shields.	8 Aug.	7	7	5,000	5,000	4,135	On 2,135, 1*l.*	2,135 – –	2,000	7	- ditto.
1,441	Frederick N. Turney and Company, Limited.	Extracting grease from skins and hides.	Whitemoor Leather Works, Nottingham.	"	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,442	Windsor Masonic Hall Company, Limited.	Hall proprietors - -	28, Hickman-road, Penarth, Glam.	"	7	7	2,000	400	82	2 – –	128 – –	Nil -	24	- ditto,
1,443	John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers - - -	The Brewery, Tadcaster, Yorks.	"	8	8	300,000	30,000	30,000	On 500, 10*l.*	5,000 – –	295,000	12	- ditto.
1,444	Page and Overton's Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers - - -	Shirley Brewery, Overton's-yard, Surrey-street, Croydon.	"	8	8	60,000	6,000	6,000	On 8, 10*l.*	80 – –	59,920	12	- ditto.
1,445	Sperryn, McDonald & Co., Limited.	Manufacturers of electric light and gas fittings.	——	9 Aug.	7	55	5,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,446	Time, Fare, and Distance Indicator, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	4, Regent-row, Brighton	"	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,027	On 5, 10*s.*; On 15, 5*s.*	—	1,006*l.* 5*s.*	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,447	Bolton Steam-Power Firewood Company, Limited.	Manufacturing firewood	Saville-street, Bolton -	"	7	7	3,000	3,000	542	On 142, 15*s.*	91 10 –	400	9	- ditto.
1,448	"Detecter" Patent Safety Postal Box Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	1 and 2, Steward-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	8,500	On 4,500, 1*l.*	4,121 5 –	4,000	74	- ditto.
1,449	Guarantee Trust Corporation, Limited.	Accountants, auctioneers, and valuers.	6, Newhall Chambers, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	"	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,450	Imperial Oil Company, Limited.	Manufacturing petroleum burning oil.	143, Great Suffolk-street, S.E.	"	8	8	50,000	5,000	1,000	10 – –	10,000 – –	—	9	- ditto.
1,451	Renton, Gibbs & Co., Limited	Heating and ventilating engineers.	259 and 261, Mill-street, Liverpool.	10 Aug.	7	7	10,000	2,000	687	On 7, 5*l.*	35 – –	3,400	8	- ditto.
1,452	John Thompson, Limited -	Chemists and druggists -	58, Hanover-street, Liverpool.	"	7	7	25,000	5,000	2,807	On 7, 5*l.*	35 – –	14,000	9	- ditto.
1,453	Religious Review of Reviews, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	34, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	"	7	7	5,000	3,000 of 1*l.*; 400 of 5*l.*	1,185 of 1*l.*; 400 of 5*l.*	On 1,185, 1*l.*	1,185 – –	2,000	19	- ditto.
1,454	Askern Spa Hydropathic Company, Limited.	Proprietors of hydropathic establishments.	7, Union Bank-yard, Newstreet, Huddersfield.	"	7	7	25,000	2,500	275	On 225, 10*l.*	2,030 – –	500	10	- ditto.
1,455	Cambay Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	12, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	"	7	7	27,000	1,080	808	5 – –	9,802 10 –	—	27	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,456	Rajah Gold Mine, Limited	Mining	13 and 14, Walbrook, E.C.	10 Aug.	7	5,000	170,000	170,000	155,000	On 5,000, 1*l.*	2,000 – –	150,000	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,457	Sextons' Central Horse Repository, Limited.	Dealing in horses, &c.	85, High Holborn, W.C.	,,	7	163	15,000	3,000	2,125	2 10 –	5,425 – –	—	109	- ditto.
1,458	Wallis Chlorine Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing chlorine, nitric and sulphuric acids.	99, Gresham-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	75,000	75,000	50,507	On 507, 1*s.*	25 7 –	50,000	20	- ditto.
1,459	Collier-Marr Telephone and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturing and maintaining telephones.	——	,,	7	7	100,000	10,000	1,015	7 10 –	5,110 – –	—	28	- ditto.
1,460	Cottingley Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturing textile fabrics.	Cottingley Mills, Bingley, Yorks.	11 Aug.	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,044	On 644, 10*l.*	6,440 – –	4,000	24	- ditto.
1,461	London Gum Company, Limited.	Manufacturing gum	Mildmay Chambers, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,462	North-Western Printing and Publishing Association, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors	4, Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.	,,	7	7	15,000	15,000	6,055	On 75, 1*l.*	75 – –	5,980	24	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,463	Bowman, Limited	Silversmiths	70, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.	,,	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,991	10 – –	19,910 – –	—	12	- ditto.
1,464	Lothammer's New Gas Company, Limited.	Manufacturing and distributing gas.	——	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	–	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,465	St. Bride's Press, Limited	Printers and publishers	24, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,712	Nil	350 – –	1,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,466	Watts & Oldham, Limited	Engineers	Royal Insurance Buildings, Corn-street, Bristol.	12 Aug.	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	Winding up.
1,467	R. S. R. Binder Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	Billiter-square Buildings, E.C.	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,468	Caspar and Company, Limited	Glass manufacturers	76, High Holborn, W.C.	,,	7	904	12,000	1,200	904	On 900, 10*l.*	9,000 – –	–	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,469	Reduced Fare Company, Limited.	Ticket and coupon dealers.	435, Strand, W.C.	,,	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	- ditto.

1,470	New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Limited.	Cultivating tobacco -	Leadenhall House, 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	110,010	110,010	110,010	On 80,000, 1*l.*	4,000 – –	90,010	143	- ditto.
1,471	Manchester Loans, Limited -	Borrowing and lending money.	25, Boundary-street East, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.	„	7	64	5,000	1,000	92	2 10 –	372 – –	—	10	- ditto.
1,472	Cochise Mill and Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	——	„	7	7	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,473	G. Migliorini & Company, Limited.	Furniture manufacturers	1, Steam-street, Haggerston, E.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 999, 1*l.*	999 – –	1	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,474	Morton and Marshall's Patent Oven Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working a certain patent.	34, Moorfields, Liverpool	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	6	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	6	- ditto.
1,475	"Persil" Flexible Wheel Tyre Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers and general merchants.	Portland House, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	170,000	170,000	153,207	On 200, 1*l.*	200 – –	153,000	70	- ditto.
1,476	Kernick & Son, Limited -	Chemists and druggists -	12, New-street, Cardiff -	13 Aug.	7	7	5,000	1,000	785	On 385, 1*l.* 10*s.*	575 – –	2,000	28	- ditto.
1,477	Brewers' and General Fire Insurance and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.	Insurance - - -	66, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	500,000	99,400 of 5*l.*; 300 of 10*l.*	19,883 of 5*l.*; 299 of 10*l.*	On 19,883, 1*l.*	11,939 8 1	1,500	205	- ditto.
1,478	Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	13, St. Helen's - place, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	31,675	On 13,925, 1*l.*	9,612 10 –	17,750	25	- ditto.
1,479	International School of Artistic Cookery, Limited.	Giving instruction in cookery.	54, Berners-street, W. -	„	7	137	20,000	20,000	137	—	94 10 –	—	7	- ditto.
1,480	Willoughby's Mashonaland Expedition Syndicate, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	10, St. Helen's - place, E.C.	„	7	625	30,000	30,000	24,800	On 1,900, 1*l.*	1,900 – –	22,900	41	- ditto.
1,481	Stokesley and District Farmers' Auction Mart Company, Limited.	Auctioneers - - -	Market-place, Stokesley, Yorkshire.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	504	On 378, 1*l.*	363 10 –	Nil -	—	- ditto.
1,482	Fibre Machinery Company, Limited.	Fibre manufacturers -	46, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	15 Aug.	7	7	15,000	15,000	15,000	On 4,757, 9*s.* On 250, 1*l.*	2,387 10 –	9,993	17	- ditto.
1,483	"Arts Review," Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,484	General Investment and Finance Association, Limited.	Financial agents - -	1 to 3, Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	2,110	On 107, 1*l.* On 2,203, 2*s.* 6*d.*	357 7 6	Nil -	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,485	Schülke Lamp Company, Limited (changed to London Lighting and Engineering Company, Limited).	Lamp manufacturers -	23, Brooke - street, Holborn, E.C.	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	6,000	5,850 of 1*l.*; 3,000 of 1*s.*	653 of 1*l.*; 236 of 1*s.*	On 653, 10*s.* On 236, 1*s.*	221 3 6	Nil -	26	Winding up.
1,486	North Wales Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	55, Cross - street, Manchester.	„	7	7	6,200	1,000 of 5*l.*; 120 of 10*l.*	912 of 5*l.*; 120 of 10*l.*	On 912, 3*l.*	2,421 – –	1,200	16	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,487	Van Wyk & Company, Limited.	Dealing in products of the Dutch possessions and colonies.	Dutch Cocoa Works, Richmond-road, Kingsland-road, E.	15 Aug.	7	7	10,000	1,000	755	On 302, 10*l.*	3,020 – –	4,530	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,488	Reginaris, Limited - - -	Acquiring certain mineral water works.	11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	16 Aug.	7	7	51,000	51,000	20,517	On 7,625, 10*s.* On 592, 1*l.*	4,001 – –	12,300	193	- ditto.
1,489	James Derbyshire & Sons, Limited.	Glass manufacturers -	Glasshouse-street, Regent-road, Salford, Lancashire.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	515	On 15, 5*l.*	75 – –	2,500	9	Winding-up.
1,490	Mayfair Property Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing estates.	15, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	731	50,000	5,000	971	1 – –	971 – –	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,491	Failsworth Conservative Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Mowbray Conservative Club, Oldham-road, Failsworth, Lancashire.	„	8	100	2,000	2,000	1,061	– 10 –	492 – –	—	64	- ditto.
1,492	Incorporated Stalybridge Cricket and Athletic Club (the word "Limited" omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting athletic games	——	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
1,493	South Wales Steam Trawlers, Limited.	Fishing and trawling -	——	„	7	7	2,400	240	205	On 100, 10*l.* On 100, 5*l.*	1,500 – –	50	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,494	Lavington Brothers, Limited	Railway and shipping agents.	69 and 68, Old Bailey, E.C.	17 Aug.	7	7	12,000	2,400	1,800	On 1,600, 5*l.*	8,000 – –	1,000	17	- ditto.
1,495	Entertainment Novelties Supply Company, Limited.	Supplying entertainments of all kinds.	196, Piccadilly, W. -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,507	On 757, 14*s.*	524 15 –	750	9	- ditto.
1,496	Hecla Oil Company, Limited	Refined oil manufacturers	1 to 3, Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	117	On 110, 1*l.*	110 – –	Nil -	10	Winding up.
1,497	Mancetter Granite Company, Limited.	Quarry owners - -	Oldbury, near Atherstone	„	8	8	10,000	1,000	88	On 8, 10*l.*	Nil - -	800	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,498	Avon Valley Dairy Company, Limited.	Dairymen - - -	Hall's Farm, near Railway Station, Breamore, Hants.	„	7	320	5,000	1,000	1,000	2 – –	2,000 – –	—	56	- ditto.

1,500	Compound Motor Company, Limited.	Engineers and merchants	103, Cheapside, E.C.	18 Aug.	7	7	200	4,000	4,000	On 7, 1*s.*	– 7 –	199*l.* 13*s.*	8	- ditto.
1,501	South-West Africa Company, Limited.	Exploring and mining	19, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.	,,	7	7	500,000	500,000	109,507	On 17,007, 1*l.*	16,000 – –	92,500	31	- ditto.
1,502	Mechanical Gold Extracting Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	19, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	100,000	75,007	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil – –	75,000	38	- ditto.
1,503	George H. Muir & Company, Limited.	Stock and share dealers	9 and 10, Pancras-lane, E.C.	,,	7	7	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,504	Blende Mining Company, Limited.	Mining	11, Abchurch-lane, E.C.	,,	7	7	30,000	30,000	23,300	On 3,300, 12*s.* 6*d.*	1,896 5 –	20,000	22	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,505	Norwich Mustard Company, Limited.	Manufacturing mustard	32, Prince of Wales-road, Norwich.	,,	7	7	25,000	5,000	152	1 10 –	143 – –	—	20	Winding-up.
1,506	"Cooppal" Smokeless Powder Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of explosives.	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	100	100	100	1 – –	100 – –	Nil	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,507	Monier Patent Construction Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers, contractors, and builders.	——	,,	7	7	10,000	1,000	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	- ditto.
1,508	Neath Turkish Baths Company, Limited.	Baths proprietors	Alfred-street, Neath	19 Aug.	7	70	1,000	1,000	319	1 – –	319 – –	—	56	- ditto.
1,509	John H. Wilson & Co., Limited	Ironfounders and engineers.	Bankhall Engine Works, Sandhills, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	20,000	2,000	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	- ditto.
1,510	Bessie Mining Company, Limited.	Mining	31, Lombard-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	50,000	50,000	11,007	Nil	—	11,000	8	- ditto.
1,511	Matinée Syndicate, Limited	Providing entertainments of all kinds.	4, Arthur-street, New Oxford-street, W.C.	,,	7	7	2,500	50	48	On 38, 20*l.*	720 – –	500	11	Winding-up.
1,512	Applefords, Limited	Ironfounders	Crown Foundry, Booth-street, Handsworth, Birmingham.	20 Aug.	7	7	4,000	4,000	1,005	On 505, 1*l.*	505 – –	500	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,513	Ship Ancaios Company, Limited.	Shipowners	28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	16,000	320	320	—	—	16,000	41	- ditto.
1,514	Waite and Company, Limited	General merchants	37, King William-street, E.C.	22 Aug.	7	7	5,000	5,000	5,000	On 1, 1*l.*	1 – –	4,999	7	- ditto.
1,515	Patent Water-Brake Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	106, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	,,	8	8	2,000	200	8	Nil	Nil	—	—	- ditto.
1,516	Union Freehold and Leasehold Property Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c.	18, Parliament-street, S.W.	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	217	Nil	31 – –	Nil	13	- ditto.
1,517	Union Estates Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing certain estates.	63, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.	,,	7	7	10,000	2,000	7	5 – –	35 – –	Nil	7	- ditto.
1,518	British Fullers Earth Company, Limited.	Mining	——	,,	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,519	Improved Steel Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers and contractors	5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.	,,	7	7	7,000	35	35	On 30, 75*l.*	2,200 – –	1,000	27	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892 :			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,520	Waterproof Glue Company, Limited.	Glue manufacturers -	171, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	22 Aug.	7	19	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,521	J. & R. Corker, Limited -	Ironfounders - -	Ferham Works, Rotherham.	,,	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,083	On 200, 10*l.*	2,000 - -	8,830	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,522	James Marshall, Limited -	Glass manufacturers -	Novelty Glass Works, Wollaston, Stourbridge.	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	7	1 - -	—	—	7	Winding up.
1,523	Wellington Court, Limited -	Dealing in land, &c. -	1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	35,000	3,500	7	Nil - - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,524	Cardiff Candle Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Soap and candle manufacturers.	3, Castle-street, Cardiff -	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	1,124	On 764, 1*l.*; on 360, 10*s.*	944 - -	—	13	- ditto.
1,525	Goodall's Drug Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists	40A, Great Horton-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	7	- ditto.
1,526	Lonsdale and Thompson, Limited.	General merchants -	12 and 14, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.	23 Aug.	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,573	On 313, 2*l.* 10*s.*; on 1,260, 10*l.*	13,142 10 -	Nil -	32	- ditto.
1,527	Bruce & Co., Limited - -	Manufacturing essence of beef.	St. George's Hall, Melmoth-place, Walham Green, S.W.	,,	7	7	1,800	1,800	1,455	1 - -	1,453 - -	Nil -	20	- ditto.
1,528	John and Edward Bumpus, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	350, Oxford-street, W. -	,,	8	8	5,000	500	500	—	—	5,000	9	- ditto.
1,529	Emile Lansard Syndicate, Limited.	Engineers and tool makers.	216, Goswell-road, E.C. -	,,	7	35	10,000	2,000	40	2 10 -	Nil - -	Nil -	8	Winding up.
1,530	Cardiff Quinine Bitters Company, Limited.	Manufacturing quinine bitters.	Westminster Chambers, Wharton-street, Cardiff.	24 Aug.	7	7	5,000	500	125	2 - -	195 - -	Nil -	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,531	Kennedy Storage Battery Company, Limited.	Electricians - - - -	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	100,000	100,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	100,000	8	- ditto.
1,532	Richmond (Surrey) Horse Show Syndicate, Limited.	Promoting horse and dog shows.	Station Hotel, Richmond, Surrey.	,,	7	7	1,000	200	22	2 10 -	55 - -	—	22	- ditto.
1,533	Kirkpatrick Brothers & Company, Limited.	Granite workers - -	1, Darley-street, Ardwick, Manchester.	,,	7	131	3,000	300	150	On 90, 10*l.*	900 - -	600	9	- ditto.
1,534	Miles and Company, Limited	Merchants and shipowners	79, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	10,000	5,106	10 - -	51,060 - -	—	8	- ditto.

1,535	Mid-Glamorgan Land and Building Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	3, Nolton-street, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.	„	8	130	20,000	4,000	160	5 - -	540 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,536	Fresno Gold Mines, Limited	Mining - - - -	10, Blomfield-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	25,000	On 8,000, 1*l.*	8,000 - -	17,000	27	- ditto.
1,537	Cardiff and Caerphilly Brick, Sanitary Pipe, and Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	5, Park-lane, Cardiff -	„	7	7	18,000	3,600	2,244	On 1,244, 2*l.*	2,203 - -	5,000	52	- ditto.
1,538	Mechanical Time - Stamp Company, Limited.	Manufacturing hand-stamps.	7, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,400	On 500, 1*l.*	500 - -	2,900	15	- ditto.
1,539	London Finance and Public Works Company, Limited.	Financiers - - -	4, Moorgate-street, E.C.	25 Aug.	7	7	10,000	2,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,540	Robert Dempster & Sons, Limited.	Gas, chemical, and hydraulic engineers.	Rosemount Ironworks, Elland.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	807	10 - -	8,070 - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,541	Hampton Horticultural Company, Limited.	Florists and nurserymen	"Fraziers," Hampton, Middlesex.	„	7	760	3,800	760	760	On 480, 5*l.*	2,400 - -	1,400	7	- ditto.
1,542	Revell, Steele & Co., Limited	Hairdressers - - -	40, New-street, Birmingham.	„	7	14	5,000	1,000	600	On 100, 5*l.*	500 - -	2,500	12	- ditto.
1,543	Carboid Oil-less Bearing Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	7, Carteret-street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	308	1 - -	301 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,544	Marvello Plate Polishing Powder Company, Limited.	Plate powder manufacturers.	16, Cinter-street, Walworth, S.E.	„	7	7	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,545	Kettering Football Club Company, Limited.	Promoting athletic games	11, Gold-street, Kettering.	26 Aug.	7	35	1,500	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	In course of dissolution.
1,546	Bedson Wire Company, Limited.	Steel and iron manufacturers.	Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough.	„	7	7	50,000	500	300	10 - -	3,000 - -	Nil -	21	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,547	Boston Steam Tug Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	3, South-street, Boston -	„	7	7	1,600	160	160	10 - -	1,600 - -	—	12	- ditto.
1,548	Chas. Straker & Sons, Limited.	Stationers and printers -	9, Bishopsgate - avenue, Camomile-street, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	3,000	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	27,000	10	- ditto.
1,549	Paul's Patent Rapid Coaling Barge Syndicate, Limited.	Purchasing and working certain patents.	71, Cornhill, E.C. - -	„	7	34	10,000	200	66	On 60, 37*l.* 10*s.*	1,925 - -	300	14	- ditto.
1,550	S. S. Lord, Limited - -	Newspaper proprietors -	Hindpool-road, Barrow-in-Furness.	„	7	7	6,000	240	230	On 150, 25*l.*	3,750 - -	2,000	12	- ditto.
1,551	Knighton Public Hall Company, Limited.	Public hall proprietors -	8, Bishop-street, Town Hall-square, Leicester.	„	7	750	3,000	3,000	2,243	1 - -	2,174 12 6	—	97	- ditto.
1,552	Far Nicer Tea Company, Limited.	Tea and coffee merchants	19, Corporation - street, Manchester.	„	7	250	5,000	5,000	250	On 200, 4*s.*; on 30, 7*s.* 6*d.*; on 20, 12*s.* 6*d.*	52 10 -	—	7	- ditto.
1,553	New Heather Colliery, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	King-street, Knutsford, Cheshire.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	1,000	On 500, 10*l.*	4,810 - -	5,000	16	- ditto
1,554	Borough Mineral Water Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	Carr-lane, Waterfoot, Lancashire.	27 Aug.	7	70	5,000	2,000	437	On 237, 1*l.*	211 - -	450	31	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,555	Egremont Institute, Limited	Promoting lectures and entertainments.	Tobin-street, Egremont, Ches.	27 Aug.	7	7	2,000	2,000	489	On 446, 10 *s.* On 43, 20 *s.*	256 5 -	—	102	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,556	Pattison Steam Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	30, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	500	7	10 - -	50 - -	—	7	Winding up.
1,557	John Greenhalgh, Limited -	Fruit preservers and confectioners.	Reddish, Lanc. - -	„	8	8	40,000	4,000	1,450	10 - -	14,500 - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,558	Varieties, Limited - -	Theatre proprietors -	13, Size-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	100,000	50,000	14,737	On 9,737, 2 *l.*	3,118 10 -	10,000	114	Being wound up.
1,559	Southwold Salt Works, Limited.	Salt manufacturers -	Southwold, Suffolk -	29 Aug.	7	7	2,000	2,000	237	On 105, 1 *l.*	100 - -	132	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,560	Lancashire General Trading Company, Limited.	Trading in household goods.	Florence-street, Starcliffe, Great Lever, Bolton.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	121	- 10 -	44 10 -	—	7	- ditto.
1,561	Lima Lumber Mills, Limited	Timber merchants -	110, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	40,000	8,000	557	On 7, 5 *l.*	35 - -	2,750	9	- ditto.
1,562	Waterloo Bowling Green Company, Limited.	Forming and maintaining a bowling green.	28, Queen-street, Huddersfield.	30 Aug.	7	7	500	500	155	On 130, 7 *s.* 6 *d.* On 25, 5 *s.*	41 2 6	—	42	- ditto.
1,563	Industrial Assets and Debenture Corporation, Limited.	General merchants -	2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
1,564	Welsh Riviera Hotel and Freehold Land Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	——	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,565	European Railways and Harbours Construction Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a railway.	——	„	7	7	300,000	30,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,566	Patent Combination Toeplate and Cap Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	35, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.	„	8	8	5,000	5,000	2,508	On 508, 1 *l.*	456 - -	2,000	14	- ditto.
1,567	Midland Fuel Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of patent fuel.	Cheese-lane, Bristol -	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	25	10 - -	250 - -	—	7	- ditto.

1,568	Norfolk and Norwich Incorporated Law Society (the word "Limited" omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Protecting the interests of certain solicitors.	Guildhall Hill, Norwich	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply								-	ditto.
1,569	Joseph Smithies & Sons, Limited.	Worsted spinners -	Albert Mills, Elland, Yorks.	31 Aug.	7	7	90,000	9,000	8,617	On 17, 10*l.*	170 - -	86,000	7	-	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,570	Thos. Tallis & Co., Limited -	General merchants -	12, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	554	1 - -	554 - -	—	7	-	ditto.
1,571	Burn Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	17. King-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	60,000	1,000	128	10 - -	1,920 - -	—	11	-	ditto.
1,572	Scarborough Clifton-street Aërated Water Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	29, Westborough, Scarborough.	1 Sept.	7	56	2,000	400	138	On 98, 5*l.*	452 - -	200	16	-	ditto.
1,573	Albion Mill Company, (Church), Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Commercial - street, Church, Lanc.	„	7	7	10,000	200	115	50 - -	5,640 - -	—	12	-	ditto.
1,574	J. G. Bond, Limited - -	Linen and woollen drapers.	28, High-street, Chelmsford.	„	7	7	40,000	8,000	5,007	On 7, 5*l.*	35 - -	25,000	11	-	ditto.
1,575	Nottingham Machinists Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	Kensington Works, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.	„	7	7	30,000	30,000	507	1 - -	507 - -	—	8	-	ditto.
1,576	C. & E. Gray, Limited - -	Brassfounders and metal workers.	Exeter-street, Holloway Head, Birmingham.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	-	No information.
1,577	Ship Talisman Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	1,200	60	60	20 - -	1,200 - -	—	10	-	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,578	Rooper and Harris, Limited	Emery-wheel and grindstone manufacturers.	Emery Works, Castle-street, Stafford.	2 Sept.	7	7	10,000	1,000	360	10 - -	3,590 - -	—	10	-	ditto.
1,579	New Weighing Machine Company, Limited.	Weighing machine manufacturers.	47, Cannon-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	15,000	On 5,000, 1*l.*	937 10 -	10,000	14	-	ditto.
1,580	Ashton Paint and Varnish Company, Limited.	White-lead and paint manufacturers	273, Stamford-street, Ashton under-Lyne.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,292	On 431, 1*l.*	409 15 3	861	9	-	ditto.
1,581	Pearce's Crystal Fountain Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers - - -	Cheshire-street, Market Drayton.	„	7	2,090	38,000	7,600	2,458	—	—	12,290	8	-	ditto.
1,582	F. Rosher & Co. (Sittingbourne), Limited.	Cement manufacturers -	Crown Quay Cement Works, Sittingbourne.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	3,000	On 1,200 5*l.*	6,000 - -	9,000	10	-	ditto.
1,583	Amble Building Company, Limited.	Dealing in land, &c. -	St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	8	8	15,000	1,500	8	- -	—	—	8	-	ditto.
1,584	Tees Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	27, Ayresome Grange-road, Middlesbrough.	„	7	7	6,000	600	515	On 51, 10*l.*	510 - -	4,640	8	-	ditto.
1,585	Darlaston Steam Saw Mills Company, Limited.	Timber merchants -	Willenhall-road, The Green, Darlaston, Staffs.	3 Sept.	7	7	5,000	500	215	10 - -	2,100 - -	—	7	-	ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,586	Newall-Cuningham Sheep Shearing Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Purchasing and working certain patents.	73, Cheapside, E.C.	3 Sept.	7	7	100	100	100	Nil	Nil	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,587	Clergy Pensions Institution (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Providing pensions for clergymen.	Mowbray House, Norfolk-street, W.C.	„	9	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply								ditto.
1,588	Adolphe Crosbie, Limited	Chemical manufacturers	Walsall-street, Wolverhampton.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	3,000	On 1,200, 3*l.*	3,540	7,200	44	ditto.
1,589	Queen's Gate Mansions, Limited.	Acquiring and developing certain lands and tenements.	187, Queen's Gate, S.W.	„	7	7	27,200	2,720	7	Nil	Nil	—	7	ditto.
1,590	Torquay Dairy Company, Limited.	Dairymen	23, Union-street, Torquay.	5 Sept.	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	Nil	Nil	—	7	ditto.
1,591	Puckeridge Brewery, Limited	Brewers	Howard House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	2,750	2,750	2,509	On 9, 1*l.*	8	2,500	23	ditto.
1,592	W. Furness & Co., Limited	Wholesale grocers and confectioners.	87, Haydock-street, Warrington.	„	7	200	1,000	200	200	5	992	—	7	ditto.
1,593	E. Richardson & Sons, Limited.	Paper manufacturers	Team Valley Paper Mills, Gateshead.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	7	10	70	—	7	ditto.
1,594	Colonial Railways Syndicate, Limited.	Constructing and working railways.	15, Union-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.	6 Sept.	7	7	10,000	2,000	7	Nil	Nil	—	7	ditto.
1,595	West Riding Candle Company, Limited.	Candle manufacturers	Talbot-lane, Rotherham	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	3,620	On 620, 1*l.*	Nil	3,000	10	ditto.
1,596	F. King & Co., Limited	Advertising contractors	62, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross, W.C.	„	7	7	7,600	7,600	5,907	1	5,907	—	11	ditto.
1,597	Sandes and Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers	36 and 37, Cowcross-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	500	1	500	—	9	ditto.
1,598	West Indian Exploration Company, Limited.	Mining	49, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	175,000	700,000	130,763	On 130,756, 6*d.* On 7, 5*s.*	3,164 18 6	26,151*l.* 4*s.*	600	ditto.
1,599	Taylor Logotypes Foundry and Stewart Printing Works, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	7	7	6,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

1,600	Distillers' Chemists Company, Limited.	Distillers' chemists -	81, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,379	On 1,879, 17*s.* 6*d.* On 500, 1*l.*	2,144 2 6	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,601	Oreskovitza Syndicate, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	16, St. Helen's - place, Bishopsgate - street, E.C.	7 Sept.	7	7	10,000	1,000	856	On 92, 10*l.*	920 - -	7,640	19	- ditto.
1,602	Croydon Shaftesbury Buildings Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing lands, &c.	92, North End, Croydon	„	7	7	3,000	600	274	5 - -	1,370 - -	—	18	- ditto.
1,603	Lux Newspaper and Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	18, Paternoster - row, E.C.	„	7	7	2,500	2,500	1,320	On 419, 10*s.* On 889, 15*s.* On 12, 1*l.*	888 5 -	—	191	- ditto.
1,604	Swindells, Peel and Company, Limited.	Accountants and financiers.	30 to 32, York Buildings, Mosley - street, Manchester.	„	17	32	15,000	150	57	On 32, 25*l.*	750 - -	2,500	19	Winding up.
1,605	"Future" Bolt Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturers of patent door fasteners.	17 and 18, Telegraph-street, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,807	On 2,107, 1*l.*	1,994 10 -	700	36	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,606	South Western Funeral Carriage Company, Limited.	Funeral carriage proprietors.	123, Bridge-road West, Battersea, S.W.	8 Sept.	7	21	5,000	100	25	On 22, 50*l.* On 3, 20*l.*	1,160 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,607	Henley-on-Thames Pheasant Farm, Limited.	Agriculturists - -	Henley Dairy, Market-Place, Henley - on Thames.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,608	Barton-Wright, Limited -	Smelting antimony ores	Factory - place, Ferry-street, Cubitt Town, E.	9 Sept.	7	7	16,000	16,000	16,000	On 3,000 1*l.*	3,000 - -	13,000	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,609	Anglo - Indian Condiments, Cordials, and Essences Manufacturers, Limited.	Manufacturing condiments and cordials.	49, Queen Victoria - street, E.C.	„	7	7	24,000	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,610	Cotehele Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	28, Southside-street, Plymouth.	„	7	7	19,760	494	494	40 - -	19,080 - -	—	141	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,611	Abana Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Custom House Chambers, Newcastle - on-Tyne.	„	7	7	11,000	110	95	100 - -	8,900 - -	—	16	- ditto.
1,612	Marine Hotel (Bexhill) Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.	10 Sept.	7	7	20,000	2,000	807	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	8,000	8	- ditto.
1,613	Midlands Mutual Loan and Land Society, Limited.	Financial agents - -	The Square, High-street South, Dunstable.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,614	Portuguese Gas Company, Limited.	Manufacturing gas -	181, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	600	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,615	Annie Barrow Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	3, Crosby-square, E.C. -	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	723	On 323, 10*l.*	3,230 - -	4,000	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,616	Northern Counties Stamp Distribution Company, Limited.	Automatic machine proprietors.	North Eastern Bank chambers, Middlesbrough.	„	7	7	75,000	75,000	2,503	- 5 -	500 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,617	Quantock Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	19, Great St. Helens, E.C.	12 Sept.	7	7	34,000	3,400	7	10 - -	70 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,618	Maypole Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	——	12 Sept.	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
1,619	West Argentine, Limited -	Mining - - - -	3, 4, and 5, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	150,000	— — 6	3,352 7 6	131,250	382	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,620	Wesley Toilet Company, Limited.	Hairdressers and perfumers.	157, Commercial-street, Newport, Mon.	„	7	7	600	600	—	—	—	—	—	In course of dissolution.
1,621	Denton Liberal Club Building Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	6, Victoria-street, Denton, Lanc.	„	13	410	3,000	3,000	1,037	— 4 —	521 7 —	—	137	Supposed to be still in operaton.
1,622	C. Carrington & Son, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	Victoria Buildings, Heaton-lane, Stockport.	„	7	7	3,000	600	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,623	Frascati, Limited - -	Hotel proprietors - -	35, Hanway - street, Oxford-street, W.	„	7	7	36,000	360	360	100 — —	36,000 — —	—	18	- ditto.
1,624	John Freeman, Sons and Company, Limited.	Working granite and stone quarries.	Penryn, Cornwall - -	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	—	100,000	9	- ditto.
1,625	National Advertising Syndicate, Limited.	Advertising contractors	61 and 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	35	10,000	10,000	35	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto
1,626	Volcanic Aëration Company, Limited.	General merchants -	16, Philpot-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	9,222	On 7,031, 4*s.* 6*d.* On 2,179, 3*s.* 6*d.* On 12, 17*s.*	1,478 10 6	5,756*l.* 5*s.*	147	- ditto.
1,627	Provident Bounty Association, Limited.	Insurance - - -	——	„	7	7 of 5*l.*	10,000	1,980 of 5*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,628	Seeger & Tropp, Limited -	Horticulturists and nurserymen.	112, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, S.E.	13 Sept.	7	7	5,000	1,000	198	—	—	990	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,629	E. Kahn & Company, Limited.	Furniture dealers - -	6, St. Andrew's-street, Holborn Circus, E.C.	„	7	7	65,000	3,250	1,818	On 505, 10*l.*	5,030 — —	26,260	9	- ditto.
1,630	Sarsons, Limited - - -	Glass manufacturers -	Chester - street Glass Works, Chester-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

1,631	Gem Portable Cooking Apparatus Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,632	Finedon Conservative Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	North East-street, Finedon, Northampton.	„	7	12	500	500	130	- 5 -	16 5 -	—	48	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,633	Pyron Syndicate, Limited (changed to Marza Syndicate, Limited).	Chemists and druggists	19 and 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	257	1 - -	257 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,634	Atlas Finance Federation, Limited.	Financial agents - -	6, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Being wound up.
1,635	Church Army (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promotion of religious and secular education.	130, Edgware-road, W. -	Sept. 14	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
1,636	William Ashby and Son, Limited.	Cement manufacturers -	Portland Cement Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	587	Nil - -	Nil - -	5,870	7	- ditto.
1,637	Piccadilly Chambers, Limited	Club proprietors - -	128, Piccadilly, W. -	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,638	Altamira, Limited - -	Mining - - - -	Broad - street Avenue, E.C.	„	7	56	25,000	200,000	115,648	On 101,295, 1*s.*	4,690 19 11	—	792	Winding up.
1,639	Smith, Rogers & Co., Limited	Bacon curers and meat salesmen.	Ebley, near Stroud, Gloucester.	„	7	436	10,000	2,000	1,275	On 875, 5*l.*	4,375 - -	2,000	49	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,640	Globe Engineering Company, Limited.	General engineers -	38, Victoria Buildings, Victoria - street, Manchester.	„	7	7	40,000	8,000	662	1 - -	584 10 -	—	26	- ditto.
1,641	Litherland Wool Company, Limited.	Fellmongers and tanners	37, Field-lane, Litherland, Liverpool.	„	7	140	8,000	1,600	655	On 60, 5*l.* On 595, 4*l.*	2,590 - -	—	22	- ditto.
1,642	Charles Jordan & Sons, Limited.	Steel, iron, and brass founders.	Pillgwenlly Foundry, Newport, Mon.	Sept. 15	7	7	30,000	3,000	969	5 - -	962 - -	—	17	- ditto.
1,643	Live Cattle Importation Syndicate, Limited.	Importing and exporting cattle.	1 and 2, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	8	2,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	1 - -	2,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,644	Authorized Disinfector Company, Limited.	Sanitary engineers -	1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,237	On 227, 1*l.*	200 - -	2,010	37	- ditto.
1,645	Birchenwood Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Clough Hall Colliery, Kidsgrove, near Stoke-on-Trent.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	2,600	Nil - -	Nil - -	26,000	8	- ditto,
1,646	Penarth Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Steam Laundry proprietors.	16, St. John's-square, Cardiff.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	450	1 10 -	512 10 -	—	28	- ditto.
1,647	Ozone Syndicate, Limited -	Electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineers.	39, Victoria-street, S.W.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,648	Capetown Fish and Poultry Company, Limited.	General merchants -	11, Devonshire - street, Carlisle.	„	7	7	1,500	300	200	4 - -	771 - -	—	21	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,649	Goole House Property Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing freehold and other properties.	Bank Chambers, Goole Yorks.	15 Sept.	7	70	10,000	2,000	620	1 – –	587 10 –	—	17	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,650	Pioneer Quilting Company, Limited.	Quilting - - -	1*a*, Paternoster-row, E.C.	„	7	7	11,000	2,200	1,927	On 627, 1 *l.* 15 *s.*	2,135 – –	6,500	13	- ditto.
1,651	Steel Sleeper Syndicate, Limited.	Purchasing and working certain patents.	61 & 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.	16 Sept.	7	35	20,000	20,000	35	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,652	Patent Automatic Coupler Syndicate, Limited.	Purchasing and working certain patents.	61 & 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	35	10,000	10,000	35	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Winding up.
1,653	Wynn, Timmins & Co., Limited.	Steel toy manufacturers	Century Works, Commercial-street, Birmingham.	„	8	8	30,000	3,000	1,753	On 8, 10 *l.*	80 – –	17,450	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,654	James Ridout & Co., Limited	Newspaper proprietors -	High-street, Gillingham, Dorset.	„	7	94	6,500	130	118	50 – –	5,900 – –	—	15	- ditto.
1,655	Cambrian Estates, Limited -	Exploring and mining -	12, Pancras-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	45,007	On 7, 1 *l.*	3 – –	45,000	21	- ditto.
1,656	New Electricity Supply Company of Croydon, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	——	„	7	7	40,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,657	Parchment and Paper Company, Limited.	Wholesale paper merchants.	1, Dufferin Avenue, Dufferin-street, Bunhill-row, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	Wound up.
1,658	Australian Irrigation Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring certain estates for the purpose of irrigation.	40 & 42, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,659	Ivall, Large, Dobson and Company, Limited.	Carriage builders - -	390, Oxford-street, W. -	„	7	83	30,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,660	Southern Ohio Prospecting Syndicate, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	Addison Works, Woodstock-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.	„	7	7	5,000	100	60	15 – –	900 – –	—	54	Winding up.
1,661	Dunkirk Works, Limited -	Manufacturing dairy utensils.	39, Coleman-street, E.C.	17 Sept.	9	9	5,000	5,000	3,009	Nil - -	Nil - -	3,000	9	Supposed to be still in operation.

1,662	Mutual Syndicate, Limited -	Financial agents - -	27, Leadenhall - street, E.C.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,663	Bull - Dog Friction Clutch Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	61, Albion-street, Leeds	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,664	Bluine, Limited - - -	Acquiring and working certain patents.	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	1,006	20,000	20,000	1,006	1 - -	1,006 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,665	Cycle Trade Journal, Limited	Newspaper proprietors -	9, Furnival-street, Holborn, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	1,000	8	- ditto.
1,666	Hand Milling Tool Company, Limited.	Manufacturing milling tools.	Becketts Bank Chambers, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7	7,000	900 of 5*l.* 2,500 of 1*l.*	868 of 5*l.* 2,500 of 1*l.*	On 208, 3*l.* 10*s.*	743 - -	5,800	22	- ditto.
1,667	European Investment and Finance Corporation, Limited.	Accountants and auctioneers.	61 and 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.	19 Sept.	7	7	1,000	1,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,668	New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Plantations, Limited.	Acquiring and developing property in Borneo.	79, Mark-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	126,000	126,000	88,882	- 2 -	8,418 4 -	66,661 10*s.*	306	- ditto.
1,669	Agard & Company, Limited -	Printers and publishers	New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	3,000	300	37	On 9, 10*l.*	60 - -	280	11	- ditto.
1,670	Chicago Investment Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,671	Northern Property Trust, Limited.	Financial and general agents.	18, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	850	1 - -	850 - -	—	23	- ditto.
1,672	Zambesi Navigation, Limited	Shipowners - - -	82, Strand, W.C. - -	20 Sept.	7	7	1,000	20,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	7*s.*	7	- ditto.
1,673	Butterworth & Company, Limited.	Bakers and confectioners	Adelaide-street, Heywood, Lanc.	„	7	400	3,000	3,000	2,038	On 1,538, 4*s.*	270 1 -	500	93	- ditto.
1,674	District Iron and Steel Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	The District Iron and Steel Works, Smethwick, Staffs.	„	8	8	50,000	5,000	3,327	On 2,032, 10*l.*	20,320 - -	12,950	8	- ditto.
1,675	White Carr Mill Co., Limited	Manufacturing agricultural implements.	White Carr Mill, Ribchester, Lanc.	„	7	7	2,000	400	24	1 - -	24 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,676	Fir Trees Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning - -	Fir Trees Mill, Higham, near Burnley.	„	7	7	2,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
1,677	Electro-Alkali Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	Queen-street Chambers, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.	„	7	7	160,000	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,678	London Health Electrical Institute, Limited.	Treating disease by electricity.	Imperial Mansions, Oxford-street, W.C., and 178, Charing Cross-road.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,007	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	6,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,679	Grafton Fur Company, Limited.	Furriers - - -	164, New Bond-street, W.	„	8	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,680	Hill, Limited - - -	Leather merchants -	466, Holloway-road, N. -	21 Sept.	7	7	3,000	3,000	3,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	3,000	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

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	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,681	Bury Carriage Company, Limited.	Livery stable proprietors	1, Fox-street, Walmersley road, Bury, Lancs.	22 Sept.	7	102	5,000	1,000	173	2 – –	346 – –	—	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,682	Ballydonegan Gravel Company, Limited.	Dealing in gravel - -	Old Swan Borax Works, Old Swan, near Liverpool.	,,	7	7	580	580	504	1 – –	504 – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,683	Cleansine Syndicate, Limited	Dyers and cleaners -	12, Ropemaker - street, Finsbury - pavement, E.C.	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	2,987	On 257, 1*l.*	250 – –	2,730	11	- ditto.
1,684	Bates Steel Company, Limited.	Steel converters - -	Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James' Park, S.W.	,,	7	7	350,000	35,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,685	Safety Window Sash Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	24, Temple Row, Birmingham.	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	4,007	On 1,007, 1*l.*	1,007 – –	3,000	25	- ditto.
1,686	Nailless Horse Shoe Company Limited.	Horse shoe manufacturers.	Billiter House, Billiter-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	20,000	4,000	3,132	On 132, 5*l.*	625 – –	15,000	24	- ditto.
1,687	International Oyster Company, Limited.	Dealing in oysters - -	Copthall House, Copthall Avenue, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	100,000	55,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	55,000	11	- ditto.
1,688	Cyona Company, Limited -	Druggists	88, Bishopsgate - street Within, E.C.	,,	7	7	5,000	5,000	4,400	On 400, 1*l.*	400 – –	4,000	13	- ditto.
1,689	Referee Cycle Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	66, Turnmill-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	25,000	25,000	15,443	On 943, 1*l.*	880 – –	14,500	27	- ditto.
1,690	Krosno Concessions, Limited	Mining - - - -	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	30,000	30,000	15,504	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	15,497	13	- ditto.
1,691	Excelsior Steel and Iron Company, Limited.	Colliery and mine proprietors.	Excelsior Iron Works, Brick House - lane. West Bromwich.	,,	7	7	5,000	500	221	On 181, 10*l.*	1,810 – –	400	8	- ditto.
1,692	Moonstone United Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	18, Finsbury-circus, E.C.	,,	7	7	35,000	35,000	30,222	On 11,222, 12*s.* 6*d.*	7,013 15 –	19,000	120	- ditto.
1,693	Werner & Koenig, Limited -	Merchants and commission agents.	5, Cree Church - lane, Leadenhall - street, E.C.	23 Sept.	7	7 of 1*l.*	11,500	1,700 of 5*l.*; 3,000 of 1*l.*	1,585, of 5*l.*	—	—	7,925	7	- ditto.
1,694	Holt, Willetts and Sons, Limited.	Manufacturers of certain pulley blocks.	Foxoak - street, Cradley Heath, Staffs.	,,	7	8	1,000	8	8	100 – –	800 – –	—	7	- ditto.

1,695	Brookes & Co., Limited -	Wire and iron workers -	4, Cateaton-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,507	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	3,500	8	- ditto.
1,696	Ironbridge Gas Light Company, Limited.	Manufacturing gas -	Waterloo-street, Ironbridge, Salop.	„	7	168 of 7*l.* 10*s.*	9,000	450 of 5*l.*; 900 of 7*l.* 10*s.*	351 of 5*l.*; 900 of 7*l.* 10*s.*	—	—	8,505	41	- ditto.
1,697	St. Dunstan's Publishing Syndicate, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	43, Finsbury - square, E.C.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,698	Journal Proprietary Syndicate, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	43, Finsbury - square, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,699	College Park and Kensal Green Working Men's Club and Coffee Tavern Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	192, High-street, Harlesden, Middlesex.	24 Sept.	7	18	300	600	400	- 10 -	168 12 6	—	63	- ditto.
1,700	Transvaal and Mashonaland Investment Company, Limited.	Prospecting, exploring, and developing lands, &c.	Warnford Court, E.C. -	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
1,701	Dibasic Iron and Steel (Pioneer) Company, Limited.	Ironmasters, miners, and smelters.	72, Bishopsgate - street Within, E.C.	„	7	7	200,000	100,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Not in operation.
1,702	Nightingale & Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	4, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, W.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	1,007	On 7, 5*l.*	Nil - -	5,000	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,703	Strand Buildings Company, Limited.	Dealing in land and house property.	Devereux Chambers, Temple, Strand, W.C.	„	7	114	5,000	500	434	Nil - -	Nil - -	4,340	49	- ditto.
1,704	United States and Canada Degreasing Syndicate, Limited.	Extracting grease from skins and hides.	99, Gresham-street, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
1,705	London and District Tobacconists' Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of tobacconists.	7, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.	„	11	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
1,706	Répertoire Opera Company, Limited.	Acquiring certain copyrights.	145, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	200	101	50 - -	5,050 - -	—	23	Being wound up.
1,707	H. Williamson, Limited -	Jewellers and goldsmiths.	81, Farringdon - road, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	7,000	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	69,930	30	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,708	Vogelfontein Coal Mining Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	9, Gracechurch - street, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,709	Trelonk Brick and China Clay Company, Limited.	Brick and tile merchants	4, Princes-street, Truro -	26 Sept.	7	7	10,000	1,000	500	On 400, 6*s.*	Nil - -	1,000	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,710	Revolving Tower and Public Amusement Company, Limited.	Purchasing and working certain patents.	Cobden Buildings, Corporation - street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	10,000	5,000	2,291	On 41, 1*l.* 10*s.*	45 - -	4,500	31	- ditto.
1,711	"Empire" Social Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	17, Camden - street, Liverpool.	27 Sept.	7	80	200	200	200	1 - -	200 - -	—	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,712	Wilson and Whitworth, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	The Express Office, Broadway, Stratford, E.	27 Sept.	7	7	15,050	1,505	1,505	On 5, 10*l.*	50 - -	15,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,713	Adjustable Thimble Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	Leadenhall Buildings, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,714	T. Freyne and Company, Limited.	Manufacturing garden furniture.	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,715	Société Générale d'Ostréiculture, Limited.	Dealing in oysters -	21, Finsbury - pavement, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	4,107	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	4,100	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,716	E. & C. Schofield & Co., Limited.	Cotton spinning - -	High Lee Mill, Werneth, Oldham.	28 Sept.	7	7	1,500	1,500	1,057	On 707, 1*l.*	707 - -	350	7	- ditto.
1,717	New Glass Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing glass -	10, Mildmay Chambers, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	35	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,718	New Sulphur Recovery Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing and dealing in sulphur.	10, Mildmay Chambers, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	35	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,719	New Electro - Metallurgical Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing and dealing in electricity.	10, Mildmay Chambers, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	35	10,000	1,0000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,720	Carbon Battery Company, Limited.	Manufacturing and dealing in electricity.	10, Mildmay Chambers, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	35	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,721	Alexander & John Shaw, Limited.	Fellmongers and leather dressers.	Earle's Fields Works, Grantham.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	2,000	On 205, 10*l.*	2,050 - -	17,950	40	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,722	Benfleet Steam Laundry Company, Limited (changed to Southend Steam Laundry Company, Limited).	Steam laundry proprietors.	9, London-street, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,723	Pentre-Halkin Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - -	49, Blackfriars - street, Manchester.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.

1,724	Ophir Concessions and Exploration Company, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	31, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	111,795	- - 6	2,794 17 6	97,820*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*	843	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,725	Climax Ventilating Company, Limited.	General merchants -	26 and 27, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.	29 Sept.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,726	Bute Dock Foundry, Limited.	Ironfounders - -	Bute Dock Foundry, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	184	On 17, 2*l.* 10*s.*	8 10 -	800	9	- ditto.
1,727	Newport Land and Building Corporation, Limited.	Dealing in land and house property.	——	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,728	G. G. Wolf & Company, Limited.	Dealing in stocks and shares.	54 and 55, London Wall, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	1,000	1 - -	1,000 - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,729	British Women's Temperance Association Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	14, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.	„	7	172	2,000	2,000	574	On 407, 10*s.* On 147, 1*l.*	350 10 -	20	54	- ditto.
1,730	Continental Fruit Packing Company, Limited.	Dealing in preserved fruits.	St. Mary's Chambers, 14 to 20, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	„	7	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	- 1 -	200 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,731	Norris's Magnetic Embrocation, Limited.	Manufacturing a certain embrocation.	61 and 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.	30 Sept.	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,732	Anderson Allen, Limited -	Merchants and commission agents.	33, Fennel-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	125	1 - -	125 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,733	Union Stock Exchange, Limited.	Stock and share dealers	47 and 48, Broad-street Avenue. E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	400	On 200, 10*l.*	2,000 - -	2,000	9	- ditto.
1,734	Start Cycle Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	756, Holloway-road, N. -	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
1,735	English Export Company, Limited.	Universal agents - -	56, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	„	7	7	100	100	50	1 - -	50 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,736	Excelsior Cream Separator Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	37, Brown-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,737	Heytesbury Water Company, Limited.	Supplying water to Heytesbury.	East Hill, Heytesbury, Wilts.	1 Oct.	7	4,000	4,000	4,000	206	- 10 -	103 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,738	Renewable Boot Heel Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	10, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	4,782	On 782, 1*l.*	422 10 -	4,000	15	- ditto.
1,739	Pryce Jones, Limited - -	Manufacturing Welsh flannel and tweed.	Royal Welsh Warehouse, Newtown, North Wales.	„	7	7	150,000	30,000	30,000	On 10,000, 5*l.*	50,000 - -	100,000	930	- ditto.
1,740	Lightfoot and Cockbain, Limited.	Drapers and silk merchants.	33, Wood-street, Maryport.	„	7	7	10,000	200	80	50 - -	4,000 - -	—	12	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,741	Church Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	34, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.	3 Oct.	7	7	10,000	1,000	240	10 - -	1,940 - -	—	103	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,742	Templeton Dinas Silica Brick & Cement Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	The Works, Templeton, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire.	„	7	7	5,000	400	56	25 - -	1,400 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,743	Standard Sewage and Water Purification Company, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers and purifiers of sewage.	43, Victoria-buildings, Victoria-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	187	- 5 -	46 15 -	Nil	7	- ditto.
1,744	West Gloucestershire Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	—	„	7	7	2,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,745	Southern Counties Cyclists' Camp, Limited.	Acquiring land, and forming a cyclists' camp.	179, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	200	16	5 - -	80 - -	—	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,746	Unity Electro-Plating Company, Limited.	Electro-platers and silver smiths.	125, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	215	On 115, 5*l.*	425 - -	500	7	- ditto.
1,747	S.S. "L'Oriflamme," Limited	Shipowners - - -	32, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	500	7	—	—	700	7	- ditto.
1,748	Botchergate Conservative Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Albert Hotel, Botchergate, Carlisle.	„	7	7	500	2,000	109	- 5 -	27 5 -	Nil	109	- ditto.
1,749	Geneva Screw and Rivet Company, Limited.	Screw, rivet, and bolt manufacturers.	Colley-street, West Bromwich.	4 Oct.	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,005	On 1,005, 1*l.*	1,000 - -	1,000	7	- ditto.
1,750	British Ship Disbursement Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	33, Mosley-street. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	„	7	55	5,000	1,000	306	On 81, 5*l.*; On 225, 2*l.* 10*s.*	967 10 -	—	14	- ditto.
1,751	Peterson Reef Gold Mine, Limited.	Mining - - - -	3, Gracechurch - street, E.C.	„	7	38	2,500	250	100	7 10 -	675 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,752	Investors' Exchange, Limited	Dealing in stocks and shares.	—	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	Winding up.
1,753	Cape Orchard Company. Limited.	Dealing in all kinds of fruit and vegetables.	Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.	„	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,754	Tawe Foundry and Engineering Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Mavis Bank Cottage, Llansamlet, Swansea.	„	7	7	2,000	400	243	5 - -	1,215 - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.

1,755	Bankers, Trustees and Executors Insurance Corporation, Limited.	Financial agents - -	——	„	7	7	100	10	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,756	Leather Manufacturers Association, Limited.	Promoting the interests of leather manufacturers.	The Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, E.C.	5 Oct.	9	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,757	Selangor Coffee Company, Limited.	Acquiring and cultivating coffee plantations.	21, Mincing-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	1,507	1 - -	1,507 - -	Nil	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,758	National Cycle Show, Limited.	Providing for the exhibition of cycles.	10, Hay-lane, Coventry -	„	8	8	2,000	2,000	11	1 - -	11 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,759	Fleet Street Review Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Temple Chambers, Temple-avenue. E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,760	Akester Electric Syndicate, Limited.	Electricians - - -	Granville House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	15,000	300	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil	7	- ditto.
1,761	South-Eastern (Deal) Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	23, Queen-street, Deal, Kent.		8	330	30,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,762	Abbey Improved Chilled Shot Company, Limited.	Manufacturing shot -	33. Mosley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	6 Oct.	7	220	3,000	3,000	2,701	1 - -	2,701 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,763	"Troy" Laundry and Carpet Beating Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors -	6, Guildhall-street, Preston, Lancashire.	„	7	700	10,000	10,000	6,592	On 4,592, 15*s.*	2,267 15 -	2,000	32	- ditto.
1,764	J. R. Powditch and Company, Limited.	Shopfitters, carpenters, and joiners.	Percy Square Works, Percy-square, King's Cross-road, W.C.	„	7	7	4,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,765	Young's Reversible Nut Lock Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	43, Threadneedle-street, E.C.	„	7	218	12,500	2,500	930	5 - -	3,668 - -	—	48	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,766	William Ramsden & Company, Limited.	Wool spinners and dyers	Cliffe Mill, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7	80,000	16,000	10,930	5 - -	54,650 - -	—	19	- ditto.
1,767	Mawdach Copper Company, Limited.	Mining - - -	Llanfachreth, N. Wales	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	6,000	On 1,007, 1*l.*	7 - -	4,993	8	- ditto.
1,768	Capital Finance Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,769	West Yorkshire Land Investment and Guarantee Society, Limited.	Dealing in land and house property.	Town Hall Chambers, 13, Crossley-street, Halifax.	„	7	700	50,000	10,000	2,020	On 2,000, 2*l.*10*s.* ; On 20, 5*l.*	5,100 - -	Nil	20	- ditto.
1,770	Blindness Insurance Company, Limited (changed to National Blindness Insurance Company, Limited).	Insurance - - -	Pall Mall-buildings, Pall Mall, Hanley, Staffs.	„	7	660	25,000	25,000	881	On 801, 2*s.* On 80, 1*l.*	160 2 -	—	12	- ditto.
1,771	T. Brakenridge & Company, Limited.	Stationers and printers -	18, King-street, Whitehaven.	7 Oct.	7	125	3,000	600	525	4 - -	2,100 - -	Nil	65	- ditto.
1,772	Overstrand Estate, Limited -	Dealing in land and house property.	18, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	9	9	20,000	2,000	9	10 - -	70 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,773	Combination Starch Company, Limited.	Manufacturing starch -	5, Broad-street Avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,050	On 650, 1*l.*	650 - -	400	21	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,774	Richard Wild and Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working quarries.	Old Market-place, Bury, Lancs.	7 Oct.	7	7	10,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,775	George Armstrong, Limited -	Biscuit dealers - -	222, Whalley New-road, Blackburn, Lancs.	8 Oct.	7	7	2,000	400	87	5 - -	430 - -	—	8	Winding up.
1,776	Lobelia Steam Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	George-street, West Hartlepool.	„	7	7	28,700	287	287	On 231, 100*l.*	19,573 10 -	—	99	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,777	Standard Timber Company, Limited.	Timber merchants -	Aldermary House, 60, Watling-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	945	On 245, 1*l.*	230 - -	700	15	- ditto.
1,778	Picking's Interlocking Fire-Proof Construction Company, Limited.	Dealers in fire-proof flooring.	11, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.	„	7	7	6,000	600	463	On 53, 7*l.* 10*s.*	440 - -	4,100	16	- ditto.
1,779	Central Cycling Club-House, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	59 and 60, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,780	James Simpson and Sons, Limited.	Bolt and nut manufacturers.	The Acorn Works, Bills-street, Darlaston.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,010	On 10, 10*l.*	80 - -	10,000	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,781	Schiele Union Engineering Company, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Pollard-street East, Ancoats, Manchester.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	10,399	—	—	10,399	55	- ditto.
1,782	Street & Company, Limited -	Pawnbroking - -	87, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	136	20,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,783	Victorine, Limited - -	Drapers and silk merchants.	9 and 10, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,784	Land Mortgage Bank of North Western America, Limited.	Banking - - -	80, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	10 Oct.	7	7	500,000	100,000	40,000	- 5 -	7,035 5 -	—	153	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,785	Fowler Brothers & Company, Limited.	Sugar refiners - -	21, Mincing-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	20,000	400 of 10*l.*; 16,000 of 1*l.*	6,405 of 1*l.*; 185 of 10*l.*	On 185, 10*l.*	1,850 - -	6,405	11	- ditto.
1,786	Christopher Wood, Limited -	Calico printers - -	Brinscall Print and Bleach Works, Brinscall, near Chorley, Lancs.	„	7	7	100,000	2,000	807	On 87, 50*l.*	4,350 - -	36,000	8	- ditto.
1,787	Incorporated Agencies, Limited.	General agents - -	215, Piccadilly, W. -	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	217	On 17, 10*l.*	170 - -	2,000	7	- ditto.

1,788	Dakota Land Investment Company, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	5, Salters Hall-court, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	30,000	307	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,789	Automatic Provider, Limited	Automatic machine proprietors.	5, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	71,507	On 1,507, 1*s.*	75 - -	70,000	20	- ditto.
1,790	Billesdon Village Hall Company, Limited.	Public hall proprietors -	The Village Hall, Billesdon, Leicestershire.	„	7	55	400	400	400	1 - -	400 - -	Nil -	71	- ditto.
1,791	Breweries Purchase Syndicate, Limited.	Brewers' agents - -	Room 448, 61 and 62, Chancery-lane, W.C. -	11 Oct.	7	7	1,000	1,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,792	British Dairy Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	Insurance - - -	84, Brackley-street, Farnworth, near Bolton.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Wound up.
1,793	Foreign Copper Syndicate, Limited.	Copper agents - -	20, Bucklersbury, E.C. -	„	7	114	4,000	200	175	20 - -	3,500 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,794	Omnibus and Wagon Starter Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,795	Sussex Horticultural Company, Limited.	Nurserymen and seed merchants.	St. John's Nursery, London-road, Burgess-hill, Sussex.	„	7	7 of 1*l.*	2,000	1,000 of 1*l.*; 100 of 10*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,796	Stephens, Bastow, & Co., Limited.	Builders and contractors	27, Bath Buildings, Cheltenham-road, Bristol.	„	7	7	6,000	600	469	On 24, 1*l.*	24 - -	2,245	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,797	Crosse's, Limited - - -	Manufacturing sauces and preserves.	3, Catherine-court, Tower-hill, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	7	1 - -	—	—	7	- ditto.
1,798	Kettering Mineral Water Company, Limited.	Mineral water manufacturers.	2, Gas-street, Kettering, Notts.	„	7	200	1,000	1,000	405	On 305, 10*s.*	152 10 -	100	27	- ditto.
1,799	Chorley Polytechnic, Limited	Promoting entertainments of various kinds.	Fellery-street, Chorley, Lancs.	„	7	78	500	500	190	- 10 -	114 2 -	—	33	- ditto.
1,800	F. Reddaway & Co., Limited	Camel hair and cotton belting manufacturers.	Cheltenham-street, Pendleton, Lancs.	„	7	7	250,000	25,000	17,447	On 2,487, 3*l.* On 3, 7*l.* On 1, 2*l.*	6,061 - -	149,600	28	- ditto.
1,801	Thomas Taylor & Co., Limited.	Woollen and worsted manufacturers.	Albion Mills, Golcar, near Huddersfield.	„	7	7	3,000	300	238	7 10 -	2,210 - -	—	11	- ditto.
1,802	Publishing, Advertising, and Trading Syndicate, Limited	Publishers and advertising contractors.	40, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.	12 Oct.	7	8,010	10,020	10,020	10,020	On 10,000, 2*s.* On 20, 1*l.*	1,020 - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,803	Black Horse Extended Proprietary Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	74, Gresham-House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	4,007	- 10 -	1,743 15 -	—	27	- ditto.
1,804	Field and Company, Limited	Printers and fine art publishers.	1, Gresham-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,805	Newlyn Ice and Trading Company, Limited.	General merchants -	Tolcarne, Madron, Cornwall.	„	7	7	1,400	200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,806	Yorkshire Trust, Limited -	Dealing in real and personal property of all kinds.	Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds.	„	51	6,100	500,000	00	19,330	On 19,280, 1*l.* On 50, 5*l.*	19,450 - -	—	332	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,807	People's Remedies Company, Limited.	Manufacturing patent medicines.	43, Regent-street, W. -	12 Oct.	7	155	5,000	5,000	1,565	On 1,361, 10*s.* On 204, 1*l.*	834 10 –	—	20	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,808	W. C. Ware & Sons, Limited	Timber merchants -	Lambeth Timber-yard, Kennington-lane, S.E.	13 Oct.	7	7	50,000	50,000	25,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	25,000	18	- ditto.
1,809	W. J. Morgan & Company, Limited.	Manufacturing matches	Crumpsall Vale Match Works, Crumpsall, Lancs.	„	10	10	25,000	5,000	2,800	5 – –	14,000 – –	Nil -	11	- ditto.
1,810	J. T. Clay & Sons, Limited -	Woollen and worsted manufacturers.	Crow Trees Mill, Rastrick, Brighouse.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	100,000	9,000 of 10*l.* 10,000 of 1*l.*	7,000 of 10*l.*	On 300, 10*l.*	3,000 – –	67,000	13	- ditto.
1,811	Alfred Couldrey and Co., Limited.	Stationers and printers -	123, Tooley-street, S.E. -	„	7	7	25,000	4,000 of 5*l.* 5,000 of 1*l.*	1,500 of 5*l.* 26 of 1*l.*	On 26, 1*l.*	26 – –	7,500	15	- ditto.
1,812	Elieson Accumulator (British Patent) Syndicate, Limited.	Electricians - - -	6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	2,007	– 10 –	103 10 –	Nil -	8	- ditto.
1,813	Birmingham Iron and Steel Stamping Company, Limited.	Steel stampers and piercers.	——	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,814	New London Tea Market, Limited.	Dealing in tea and coffee	5, Idol-lane, E.C. - -	14 Oct.	7	7 of 2*l.*	5,000	2,250 of 2*l.* 500 of 1*l.*	7	2 – –	14 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,815	Royal Hotel, Falmouth, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Royal Hotel, 28, Market-street, Falmouth.	„	7	120	6,000	120	120	50 – –	6,000 – –	—	7	- ditto.
1,816	French Chalk Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of French chalk.	21, Victoria-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,817	Talacre District Mining and Drainage Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	84, Foregate-street, Chester.	„	7	4,500	25,000	25,000	18,106	– 10 –	8,787 – –	—	85	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,818	Pawnbrokers and Jewellers' Association, Limited.	Pawnbroking - -	1, Arthur-street East, King William-street, E.C.	„	7	1,052	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,819	Eccleston Oil Refining Company, Limited.	Oil refiners - - -	57, Eccleston-street, St. Helen's, Lancs.	„	7	7	2,000	200	40	10 – –	270 – –	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.

1,820	Manchester General Omnibus Company, Limited.	Omnibus and cab proprietors.	Imperial Buildings, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.	15 Oct.	7	7	20,000	2,000	300	—	—	3,000	7	- ditto.
1,821	Andrews' Star Omnibus Company, Limited.	Omnibus proprietors -	Imperial Buildings, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,000	—	Nil - -	20,000	8	- ditto.
1,822	Hayford Estates Company, Limited.	Timber merchants -	15, Union-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,823	C. T. Bainbridge and Son, Limited.	Paper manufacturers -	Tees Paper Mill, Yarm-on-Tees.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,600	—	—	16,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,824	T. W. Lawson, Limited -	Mineral water manufacturers.	260, Rochdale-road, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	2,600	On 600, 1 *l.*	595 - -	2,000	22	- ditto.
1,825	African International Flotilla and Transport Company, Limited.	Shipowners - -	Portland House, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 5*l.*	50,100	10,000 of 5*l.* 100 of 1*l.*	2,334 of 5*l.* 100 of 1*l.*	On 1,493, 4 *l.* On 511, 5 *l.* On 100, 1 *l.*	8,030 - -	1,150	39	- ditto.
1,826	Monton Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Monton Mills, Sabden, Lancs.	17 Oct.	7	7	4,000	80	48	50 - -	2,400 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,827	Guarantee Paint Manufacturing Company, Limited.	White lead manufacturers	1, Old Sergeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,828	Hope and Florida Mines Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	26, North John-street, Liverpool.	18 Oct.	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,495	1 - -	2,491 - -	—	11	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,829	W. E. Vaughan and Company, Limited.	Dyers and cleaners -	Westgate Chambers, Westgate-street, Cardiff.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,504	On 504, 7 *l.*	1,810 - -	10,000	37	- ditto.
1,830	Middlesex Cement and Brick Works, Limited.	Manufacturing bricks and cement.	——	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,831	Anglo-Galician Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	——	„	7	7	30,000	300	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,832	Mills Brothers, Limited -	Tanners - - -	Shaw-road, Oldham, Lancs.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	845	On 5, 10 *l.*	50 - -	8,400	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,833	National Investment and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.	General merchants -	Broad-street House, 55 & 56, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,834	Anglo American Horse and Cattle Food and Medicine Company, Limited.	Dealing in all kinds of chemical substances.	292, Liverpool-road, N. -	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	527	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,835	Douglas Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	3, Jamaica Buildings, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.	„	7	7	24,000	48,000	24,476	On 476, 10 *s.*	238 - -	12,000	37	- ditto.
1,836	Building and Repairing Company, Limited.	Builders and contractors	65, Bolsover-street, Portland-place, W.	19 Oct.	8	8	250	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,837	Henry Bentley and Co. and Yorkshire Breweries, Limited (changed to Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries, Limited).	Brewers - - -	Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds.	„	7	403	650,000	65,000	39,924	10 - -	171,069 - -	—	436	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,838	Forestt and Son, Limited -	Ship and boat builders -	Norway Yard, Limehouse, E.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	805	On 5, 5 *l.*	25 - -	4,000	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,839	"Beechdale" Sailing Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	——	19 Oct.	7	7	11,840	2,368	1,369	On 148, 5 *l.*	740 - -	6,105	22	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,840	C. Mortimer Booth & Company, Limited.	General agents - -	19, Mosley-street, Manchester.	„	7	19	20,000	4,000	824	Nil - -	Nil - -	4,000	8	- ditto.
1,841	Gresley Brewery, Limited -	Brewers - - -	11, Abchurch-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	45,000	4,500	4,500	—	—	45,000	12	- ditto.
1,842	Aerostatic Heating and Cooling Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	1, Whittington House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	20 Oct.	7	7	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,843	Suddia Road Tea Company, Limited.	Acquiring and cultivating tea estates.	88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	2,500	2 10 -	6,250 - -	—	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,844	United Bank, Limited - -	Banking - - -	——	„	7	6 of 5*l.* 1,000 of 1*l.*	5,000	800 of 5*l.*; 1,000 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,845	Trechmann, Weekes, & Company, Limited.	Portland cement manufacturers.	The Halling lime and cement works, near Rochester, Kent.	„	7	7	60,000	6,000	4,580	On 4,080, 10*l.*	40,800 - -	5,000	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,846	Barquentine "Margarita" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	3, Chapel-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	6,600	132	91	10 - -	270 - -	—	17	- ditto.
1,847	John Saunders, Limited -	Iron merchants - -	15, High-street, Kidderminster.	„	7	7	8,000	1,600	792	On 598, 4*l.* On 30, 2*l.* 10*s.*	1,548 - -	820	20	- ditto.
1,848	Cordova Gold Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	4, Lothbury, E.C. - -	„	7	40,000	15,000	60,000	40,000	- 5 -	10,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,849	J. Allison & Co., Limited -	Silk mercers - - -	8, Little Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.	21 Oct.	8	8	50,000	10,000	6,007	Nil - -	Nil - -	30,000	7	- ditto.
1,850	Bohm & Co., Limited - -	Glass manufacturers -	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	7	1 - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,851	Trade and Finance Corporation, Limited.	Financial agents - -	——	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,852	Southwark Coa Company, Limited.	Coal merchants - -	9, Cole-street, Southwark, S.E.	„	7	203	1,000	1,000	203	1 - -	203 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

1,853	Bailey's Inventions Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	8	8	2,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,854	Oldham Apollo Musical Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	176, Union-street, Oldham.	„	7	14	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,855	C. F. Marsden & Co., Limited	Chemists and druggists -	Top of Meanwood-street, Camp-road, Leeds.	22 Oct.	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 - -	1,000 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,856	West Hill Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinniug - -	West Hill Shed, Westhill, Barrowford, Lancs.	„	7	7	6,000	600	304	10 - -	3,040 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,857	Manchester & District Clothing & Furnishing Club Company, Limited.	Drapers and general house furnishers.	283, Queen's-road, Manchester.	„	8	16	1,000	200	16	5 - -	80 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,858	A. K. Dyson & Co., Limited	Calico merchants - -	88, George-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	60,000	6,000	3,241	On 20, 10*l.* On 3,060, 8*l.* On 161, 2*l.*	25,002 - -	Nil -	14	- ditto.
1,859	Greenhithe Portland Cement Company, Limited.	Cement manufacturers -	50 and 51, Lime street, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,860	United Electric Tramways, Limited.	Acquiring and working tramways.	Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	30,000	6,000	157	5 - -	35 - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,861	Thewlis and Griffith, Limited	Tool manufacturers -	55, Mersey-street, Warrington.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,000	On 265, 10*l.*	2,650 - -	7,350	8	- ditto.
1,862	Berkefeld Filter Company, Limited.	Filter manufacturers -	121, Oxford-street, W. -	„	7	1,561	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	--	No information.
1,863	Schull Copper Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	110, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	9,000	On 500, 7*s.* 6*d.*	187 10 -	8,500	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,864	Twin Lakes Placers, Limited	Mining - - - -	5, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.	24 Oct.	7	7	30,000	30,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,865	Newent Gas Company, Limited.	Gas manufacturers -	The Gas Works, Watery-lane, Newent, Glos.	„	7	7	5,000	500	260	10 - -	2,585 - -	—	24	- ditto.
1,866	Clitheroe and District Bill Posting Company, Limited.	Bill posters and advertising agents.	38, King-street, Clitheroe	„	7	7	500	500	300	1 - -	295 - -	—	23	- ditto.
1,867	Thatcher & Son, Limited -	Brewers - - -	The Bristol Brewery, Alma-street, Newport, Mon.	„	7	7 of 5*l.*	6,000	200 of 10*l.*; 800 of 5*l.*	600 of 5*l.*	On 7, 5*l.*	—	2,965	7	- ditto.
1,868	Victoria Carriage Works, Limited.	Carriage builders - -	25, Long Acre, W.C. -	„	7	35	75,000	750	750	On 40, 100*l.*	4,000 - -	71,000	10	- ditto.
1,869	Plymouth and Devonport Recreation Grounds, Limited.	Promoting athletic and other sports.	St. James Villa, Mountpleasant, Plymouth.	„	7	7	8,000	8,000	5,351	On 851, 1*l.*	803 10 -	4,500	50	- ditto.
1,870	Ponthir Tinplate Company, Limited.	Tinplate manufacturers	Tin Works, Ponthir, Mon.	25 Oct.	7	7	6,000	600	217	On 157, 5*l.*	785 - -	600	7	- ditto.
1,871	Hull Drug Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	34, Whitefriargate, Hull, Yorks.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	2,000	On 1,750, 1*l.*	1,750 - -	250	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,872	E. Blewitt & Company, Limited.	General merchants -	52, Hatton Garden, E.C.	25 Oct.	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,873	White, Limited - - -	Acquiring and working certain patents.	9, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	50,000	5,000	7	2 - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,874	London College of Music, Limited.	Promoting the study of music.	7, Great Marlborough-street, W.	,,	7	7	12,000	1,200	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,875	Thomas Sugden & Son, Limited.	Corn millers and maltsters.	Brighouse Mill, Brighouse, Yorks.	26 Oct.	7	7	23,000	4,600	2,667	4 - -	11,033 - -	Nil -	58	- ditto.
1,876	Liverpool General Brokers' Association, Limited.	Promoting the interests of general brokers.	B 8, Exchange Buildings, Rumford-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	4,000	200	143	On 50, 10*l.*	500 - -	930	143	- ditto.
1,877	Anglo-American Printing Co., Limited.	Printers and publishers -	10, Drapers Gardens, E.C.	,,	7	7	12,000	12,000	8,507	On 1,007,, 1*l.*	1,000 - -	7,500	16	Winding up.
1,878	Daniell's Patents, Limited -	Acquiring and working certain patents.	93, Cannon-street, E.C. -	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,607	—	—	1,600	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,879	Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Limited.	Promoting the interests of the fishing trade.	East End, St. Andrew's Dock, Kingston-upon-Hull.	,,	8	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply								- ditto.
1,880	New Mocha, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	1, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.	,,	7	7	2,000	200	7	10 - -	70 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,881	A. Dickson and Company, Limited.	General merchants -	Portland House, Basinghall-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	10,000	8,605	On 5, 6*l.* 10*s.*	32 10 -	58,000	8	- ditto.
1,882	Alkali Syndicate, Limited -	Manufacturers of alkalies	41, North John-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	20,000	4,000	3,531	On 8, 5*l.*	Nil - -	17,615	59	- ditto.
1,883	English Contract Association, Limited.	Financial agents - -	——	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,884	Victor Composition Company, Limited.	Roller composition makers, &c.	18, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.	,,	7	7 of 5*l.*	6,000	1,150 of 5*l.*; 25 of 10*l.*	24 of 10*l.*; 790 of 5*l.*	On 24, 10*l.* On 600, 5*l.* On 190, 3*l.* 15*s.*	3,927 10 -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
1,885	Sailing Ship Lord Spencer Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	15, Tower Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.	27 Oct.	7	7	14,000	140	7	100 - -	700 - -	—	7	- ditto.

1,886	Deller's Supply Stores, Limited.	Grocers and provision merchants.	6, Palace-avenue, Paignton, Devon.	„	7	961	14,000	1,400	1,001	On 46, 10*l.*	460 - -	6,685	12	- ditto.
1,887	La Plata Mines, Limited -	Mining - - - -	11, Poultry, E.C. - -	„	7	7	101,250	405,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,888	Fraser and Hart, Limited -	Bill posters and advertising contractors.	143A, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
1,889	Pneumatic Tyre Development Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	20, Royal Courts Chambers, 72, Chancery - lane, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	13	1 - -	13 - -	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,890	W. H. Egg, Limited - -	General carriers - -	99, High-street, Bromley-by-Bow, Middlesex.	„	7	7	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,891	Edwin Merrall, Limited -	Worsted spinners - -	Morton Mills, Bingley, Yorks.	„	7	7	60,000	6,000	4,010	6 - -	24,060 - -	Nil -	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,892	Bristol Metal Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of tin and iron goods.	Albion Chambers East, Broad-street, Bristol.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,893	Dean Mills Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Establishing and working a clothing factory.	9, Chancery-lane, Bolton	28 Oct.	7	7	25,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,894	London Butchers Hide and Skin Company, Limited.	Tanners - - -	43, Hide and Skin Market, Bermondsey, S.E.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	2,495	2 - -	4,980 - -	—	146	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,895	Middleton Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Flockton Collieries, near Wakefield, Yorks.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	400	10 - -	4,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,896	Allynugger Tea Company, Limited.	Cultivating tea and other produce.	5 and 6, Billiter-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	120,000	12,000	11,346	On 1,346, 4*l.*	5,362 - -	100,000	42	- ditto.
1,897	British South Africa Transport and Trading Company, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,500	50,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,898	J. H. Hawkins & Co. Limited	Saddlers' ironmongers -	16, Station-street, Walsall.	„	7	7	12,000	2,400	1,325	On 525, 5*l.*	625 - -	4,000	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,899	J. Dunnell Garrett and Company, Limited.	Ironfounders and engineers.	Festiniog Iron Works, Tanygrisiau, N. Wales.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,556	On 556, 1*l.*	550 - -	2,000	9	- ditto.
1,900	Julius Sax & Co., Limited -	Electricians - - -	7, Ridgemount - street, Bedford-square, W.C.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	2,000	On 7, 10*l.*	Nil - -	19,930	19	- ditto.
1,901	Tar Products Sales Committee, Limited.	Dealers in tar and tar products.	College - hill Chambers, 23, College-hill, E.C.	„	7	7	125,000	125,000	94,847	- - 6	2,371 5 -	—	22	- ditto.
1,902	San Nicolas Waterworks Company, Limited.	Supplying San Nicholas with water.	College Chambers, Dowgate-hill, E.C.	29 Oct.	7	7	60,000	12,000	7	5 - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,903	Dominion Electrical Company, Limited.	Electricians - - -	85, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 5*l.*	25,125	5,000 of 5*l.*; 500 of 5*s.*	1,000 of 5*l.*; 500 of 5*s.*	On 1,000, 1*l.* 5*s.* On 500, 5*s.*	1,750 - -	—	14	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.		
1,904	New British Electric Installation Contractors, Limited.	Electricians - - -	21, Broad-street, Worcester.	29 Oct.	7	7	25,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,905	Arapahoe Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	39, Old Hall-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	1,082	10 - -	10,820 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,906	Tobacco Corporation, Limited	Tobacco manufacturers -	5, Minories, Aldgate, E.C.	„	7	1,101	10,000	10,000	3,510	- 12 6	1,456 5 -	—	104	- ditto.
1,907	W. S. Potter, Limited - -	Chemists and druggists -	81, High-street, Plaistow, E.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 115, 1*l.*	115 - -	885 -	8	- ditto.
1,908	Arthur Downing, Limited -	Manufacturing gold and silver pencil cases.	29, Spencer-street, Birmingham.	31 Oct.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,909	Boas King Knitting Machine Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	10, Tanfield Chambers, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	557	10 - -	5,560 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,910	Brixton Theatre, Limited -	Theatre proprietors -	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	1,210	1 - -	821 15 -	—	61	- ditto.
1,911	Anthracite Association for the Promotion of the Use of Anthracite Smokeless Coal, Limited.	Promoting the use of anthracite coal.	18, Parliament - street, S.W.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,912	S.S. "Mula" Coy., Limited -	Shipowners - - -	22, King-street, South Shields.	„	7	7	2,000	80	59	25 - -	1,475 - -	—	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,913	St. George's Syndicate, Limited.	Financial agents - -	6, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	2,000	- 1 -	100 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,914	Granite Silicon Plaster Company, Limited.	Manufacturing granite silicon wall plaster.	36, King's-road, St. Pancras, N.W.	„	7	7	22,000	22,000	14,357	On 2,350, 12*s.* 6*d.*	1,268 15 -	12,007 -	17	- ditto.
1,915	County Mayo Granite Syndicate, Limited.	Granite quarries owners	Blomfield House. 85, London Wall. E.C.	„	7	79	3,000	3,000	154	1 - -	154 - -	—	9	- ditto.
1,916	Masbro' Foundry Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of stoves and grates.	Alma Works, The Holmes, Rotherham.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	447	On 97, 10*l.*	970 - -	3,500 -	7	- ditto.
1,917	Eaglehawk Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	31, Lombard-street, E.C.	„	7	7	120,000	120,000	111,172	- - 6	1,941 10 -	97,275 10	323	- ditto.

1,918	Anselm, Odling & Sons, Limited.	Marble and granite merchants.	F. Quay, St. Katherine's Dock, E.	1 Nov.	7	7	35,000	35,000	24,837	On 19,837, 1*l.*	19,837 – –	5,000 –	10	- ditto.
1,919	Broad Lane Estate Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing a certain estate.	Bank Chambers, 1, Winwick-street, Warrington.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	720	—	—	7,200 –	13	- ditto.
1,920	Coal-Brick Syndicate, Limited	Acquiring and working certain patents.	Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar-square, W.C.	„	7	7	150,000	150,000	2,557	1 – –	2,557 – –	—	27	- ditto.
1,921	Ireton and Company, Limited	Rubber stamp manufacturers.	92, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	655	1 – –	635 – –	Nil -	10	- ditto.
1,922	Pallister Syndicate, Limited	Acquiring and working patents relating to printing machines.	Bank Chambers, Park-row, Leeds.	„	8	8	4,000	40	40	On 12, 100*l.*	1,200 – –	2,800 –	10	- ditto.
1,923	Minto's Cycle Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	——	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,924	Glauber-Ferrite Syndicate Limited.	Manufacturers of Glauber-Ferrite.	——	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,925	"Dart" Fire Lighter Company, Limited.	Manufacturing firelighters.	——	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,926	James Hartley and Company, Limited.	Glass manufacturers -	The Wear Glassworks, Hylton-road, Sunderland.	„	7	7	100,000	20,000	2,973	2 – –	5,846 – –	Nil -	26	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,927	Sefwi Gold Mining Pioneer Company, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	——	2 Nov.	7	7	2,500	20,000	11,298	– 2 6	1,378 10 –	—	72	- ditto.
1,928	Amalgamated Society of Engineers Institute Company, Limited.	Establishing and carrying on an institute.	——	„	7	7	1,200	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,929	Civil Service Musical Instrument Association, Limited.	Manufacturing musical instruments.	292, High Holborn, W.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	13,416	On 1,317, 1*l.*	1,317 – –	12,099 –	112	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,930	John Braye and E. A. Henley Syndicate, Limited.	General merchants -	11, Spring Gardens, S.W.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,931	Haigh & Crawshaw, Limited	General warehousemen and merchants.	Gladstone Mill, Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury, Yorks.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	4,057	On 57, 1*l.*	57 – –	4,000 –	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,932	Wheeler and Gee, Limited -	Dealers in musical instruments.	26, Castle-road, Cardiff -	„	7	101	12,000	2,400	1,684	On 484, 5*l.*	2,059 – –	6,000 –	44	- ditto.
1,933	Patent Films Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	Kennet Wharf, 67, Upper Thames-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	44,050	On 2,055, 2*s.* 6*d.*	256 17 6	41,995 -	18	- ditto.
1,934	Albion Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Baltic Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	75,000	7,500	1,232	8 – –	6,993 10 –	—	51	- ditto.
1,935	John May & Company, Limited.	Brewers - - -	The Brewery, Basingstoke.	3 Nov.	7	972	100,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,936	Swadkins and Company, Limited.	Electroplaters - -	85 and 87, Clifford-street, Lozells. Birmingham.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	654	On 459, 15*s.* On 5, 1*l.*	322 15 –	190 –	11	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,937	George Armitage, Limited -	Dyers and bleachers -	Water-lane Dye Works, Thornton-road, Bradford, Yorks.	3 Nov.	7	7	180,000	18,000	14,757	On 3, 10*l.* On 54, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	390 - -	138,000	14	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,938	West Cornwall Sanitary Laundry Company, Limited.	Laundry proprietors -	22, Market-place, Penzance.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,939	Patent Medicine Vendors' Defence Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of patent medicine vendors.	95, Brunswick - road, Liverpool.	„	7	7	525	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,940	Stephanite Flux Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in aluminium and its alloys.	Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.	„	7	43	5,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,941	James V. Turner, Lupton and Company, Limited.	Banking - - -	5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	200	On 100, 10*l.*	1,000 - -	1,000	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,942	North Mexican Construction Company, Limited.	Builders, contractors, engineers, &c.	109 to 114, Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C.	„	8	8	100,000	100,000	100,000	On 8, 1*l.*	8 - -	99,992	8	Winding up.
1,943	Empire Pianoforte Company, Limited.	Musical instrument makers.	28, Stanhope-street, Euston-road, N.W.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information
1,944	Martin, Matthews and Company, Limited.	Shipowners, &c. - -	5, Boscawen-street, Truro	„	7	1,250	30,000	6,000	3,915	On 157, 5*l.* On 908, 3*l.*	2,911 10 -	9,750	72	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,945	Favourite Cycle Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of cycles	108, Golden-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	6,000	1,200	48	5 - -	190 - -	Nil -	11	- ditto.
1,946	Gloucester Shipping Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	27, Commercial - road Docks, Gloucester.	„	7	215	10,000	1,000	227	On 77, 5*l.*	245 - -	1,500	27	- ditto.
1,947	Billericay Gas Company, Limited.	Manufacturing gas -	5, Great Winchester - street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	281	On 219, 5*l.* On 53, 2*l.* On 9, 1*l.*	1,132 - -	—	31	- ditto.
1,948	Encore Publishing Syndicate, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	Granville House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	11	3,000	300	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,949	Croft's Indian Bone Meal Company, Limited.	Dealing in bones and sinews.	Crosby Buildings, 6, Crosby-square, E.C.	4 Nov.	7	7	30,000	30,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,950	Assets Insurance, Limited -	Insurance - -	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.	„	7	7	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	Winding-up.

1,951	Tower Publishing Company, Limited.	Printing and publishing	91, Minories, E.C. - -	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	617	5 - -	154 5 -	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,952	W. Weeks & Son, Limited -	Engineers and iron and brass founders.	Perseverance Iron Works, Waterside, Maidstone, Kent.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	1,378	On 378, 5*l.*	1,860 - -	5,000	15	- ditto.
1,953	East Indian Ocean Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	1, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.	5 Nov.	7	7	138,000	138,000	138,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	138,000	11	- ditto.
1,954	Rawson, Limited - - -	Tallow manufacturers -	Cottage-lane, Barton-on-Humber.	„	7	173	12,000	12,000	2,918	On 1,418, 10*s.*	761 5 -	1,500	36	- ditto.
1,955	London Mica Importers, Limited.	Dealing in mica - -	18, St. Swithin's - lane, E.C.	„	7	7	70,000	70,000	1,007	On 1,000, 1*l.*	1,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,956	Keysville Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - - -	Broad-street House, New Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	80,000	80,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,957	Patent Burring Company, Limited.	Dealing in wool and hair, &c.	North Vale Mill, Valley-road, Bradford, Yorks	„	7	7	2,000	200	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
1,958	Ryder & Co., Limited - -	Bottle merchants - -	37, Crutched Friars, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	993	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,959	T. W. Coleman, Limited -	Wholesale and retail grocers.	56, Parsons-street, Banbury, Oxon.	7 Nov.	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,960	Macate Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - - -	11, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	160,000	160,000	78,635	- 1 -	3,304 8 9	70,771 10*s.*	180	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,961	Shackell, Edwards & Co., Limited.	Printing ink manufacturers.	5, Red Lion - passage, Fleet-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,652	On 1,502, 10*l.*	15,020 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,962	Second Albert £40 Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	Morley House, Shakespeare-street, Nottingham.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
1,963	Lombard Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	23A, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	500	95	25 - -	2,375 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,964	Road Breaking Company (Voysey & Hosack's Patents), Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	63, Cornhill, E.C. - -	„	7	7	10,000	500	307	On 19, 20*l.*	380 - -	5,760	16	- ditto.
1,965	New Patent Bleaching and Washing Syndicate, Limited.	Cleaning and bleaching wool and other substances.	14, Griffin - street, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.	„	7	700	50,000	50,000	700	On 500, 1*l.* On 200, 4*s.*	540 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,966	Bootle Association Football Club, Limited.	Promoting athletic sports	The Pavilion, Hawthorne-road, Bootle, Lancs.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	895	On 110, 1*l.* On 57, 10*s.*	117 5 -	728	98	- ditto.
1,967	Hammersmith Conservative & Unionist Club, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Pennard House, Hazlitt-road, West Kensington, W.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	104	On 79, 1*l.* On 25, 10*s.*	91 10 -	—	19	- ditto.
1,968	Mexican Silver Mining Options, Limited.	Mining -. - - - -	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 300, 15*s.*	197 5 -	700	32	- ditto.
1,969	South African United Breweries, Limited.	Brewers - - -	20, Gresham House, E.C.	8 Nov.	7	7	100,000	100,000	74,320	20,836 - -	17,206 12 -	53,484	90	ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892 :			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
1,970	Stock & Company, Limited -	Provision merchants -	Care of Mr. R. H. Grigg, 3, St. Stephen's Chambers, Baldwin-street, Bristol.	8 Nov.	7	7	2,000	2,000	380	1 - -	375 - -	—	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,971	Kar-na Soap Syndicate, Limited.	Soap manufacturers -	41, Lord-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,972	Marriott & Williams, Limited	Music publishers - -	——	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	6,254	On 594, 10*s.*	384 10 -	5,660	35	- ditto.
1,973	Recorder Printing Company, Limited.	Printing and publishing	——	„	7	7	2,500	500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,974	New Works Company, Limited.	Builders and contractors	74, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	546	5 - -	2,730 - -	—	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,975	Zach Cartwright, Limited -	General merchants -	102, Fenchurch - street, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,976	Park, Hudson & Co., Limited	General warehousemen -	27, Leeds-road, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	802	On 400, 10*l.*	4,000 - -	4,020	7	- ditto.
1,977	British Military Tournament Company, Limited.	Representing various military events.	19, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.	9 Nov.	7	7	100,000	100,000	228	1 - -	228 - -	—	20	- ditto.
1,978	Spen Valley and District Thrashing and Hauling Company, Limited.	Corn thrashers - -	St. John's Chambers, Bradford-road, Cleckheaton, Yorks.	„	7	7	1,000	200	68	5 - -	324 - -	—	54	- ditto.
1,979	J. H. Birtwistle & Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Lower Hollin Bank-street Mill, Blackburn.	„	7	7	10,000	100	40	66 13 4	3,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,980	Palethorpes, Limited - -	Pork butchers - -	Park-lane, Dudley Port, Tipton, Staffs.	„	7	7	80,000	8,000	5,007	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	50,000	9	- ditto.
1,981	Concentrated Soup Manufacturing Syndicate, Limited.	Soup manufacturers -	——	„	7	7	12,500	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,982	Penydarren Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers - - -	Penydarren Brewery, Penydarren, Merthyr Tydvil.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	2,000	On 1,000, 10*l.*	10,000 - -	10,000	28	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,983	Anti-Friction Roller Bearing Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	2, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.	10 Nov.	8	8	30,000	30,000	29,000	On 1,000, 1*l.*	1,000 - -	28,000	12	- ditto.

1,984	Hyde Drug Company, Limited.	Drysalters and patent medicine vendors.	1, Market-street, Hyde, Cheshire.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 9, 1*l.*	9 - -	991	10	- ditto.
1,985	Kay-street Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Kay-street, Preston, Lancs.	„	7	7	10,000	100	56	100 - -	5,600 - -	—	7	- ditto.
1,986	Victoria Copper Company, Limited (changed to West Australian Mining Company, Limited).	Exploring and mining -	257, Winchester House, E.C.	„	7	7	120,000	120,000	16,007	On 7, 1*l.*	Nil - -	16,000	22	- ditto.
1,987	Gale & Polden, Limited -	Printers and publishers -	2, Amen Corner, Paternoster-row, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	6,000	3,946	On 1,946, 3*l.*	5,838 - -	10,000	107	- ditto.
1,988	Metal Reduction Company, Limited.	Manufacturing and smelting various metals.	——	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,989	James Sample & Co., Limited	Metal and brass founders	63, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	11 Nov.	7	7	2,000	200	200	7 10 -	1,500 - -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,990	Steamship "Lancashire" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Oriel Chambers, 14, Water-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	5,000	500	500	Nil - -	Nil - -	5,000	14	- ditto.
1,991	Law Accident and Contingency Insurance Society, Limited.	Insurance - - -	9, Fleet-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	250,000	50,000	41,400	- 10 -	20,700 - -	—	335	- ditto.
1,992	Burlington Carriage Company, Limited.	Carriage builders - -	315 and 317, Oxford-street, W.	„	7	35	75,000	750	750	On 40, 100*l.*	4,000 - -	71,000	10	- ditto.
1,993	Law Investment and Reinsurance Corporation, Limited.	Insurance - - -	55, Chancery-lane, W.C.	„	7	7	5	100	—	—	- -	—	—	Winding-up.
1,994	Burglar and Fire Alarm Company, Limited.	Promoting companies -	11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	20,000	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	19,993	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,995	John Irwin, Sons and Company, Limited.	Grocers and provision dealers.	126, Orwell-road, Liverpool.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	757	10 - -	7,570 - -	—	10	- ditto.
1,996	C. Satterthwaite and Company, Limited.	Firewood manufacturers	Company's Works, Canal-street, Varley-street, Miles Platting, Manchester.	„	7	93	3,000	300	240	10 - -	2,400 - -	—	8	- ditto.
1,997	British Feed Bag Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	81, Euston-road, N.W.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
1,998	Welsh Patagonian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.	„	8	506	10,000	10,000	10,000	On 4,520, 10*s.*	1,401 2 6	5,480	34	Supposed to be still in operation.
1,999	Electrical Wonder Company, Limited.	Automatic machine proprietors.	Savoy House, 115, Strand, W.C.	12 Nov.	7	1,512	10,000	10,000	5,100	1 - -	3,736 10 -	—	49	- ditto.
2,000	Vafea & Carrally, Limited -	Master porters and carters.	9, Alexandra Buildings, Ormond-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	4,000	400	390	Nil - -	Nil - -	3,900	10	- ditto.
2,001	Thomas Moscrop and Company, Limited.	Drysalters and oilmen -	1 and 3, Folds-road, Bolton.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	1,180	On 116, 7*l.*	812 - -	7,448	11	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.		
2,002	Excelsior Swimming Baths, Limited.	Proprietors of swimming baths.	17, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate - street Without, E.C.	Nov. 12	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,120	On 2,070 1*l.*	1,920 17 6	50 –	71	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,003	New Colorado Silver Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch-yard, E.C.	,,	7	7	65,000	65,000	53,666	On 50,181, 1*s.* 6*d.* On 3,485, 3*s.*	2,655 13 6	45,616 2	320	- ditto.
2,004	Leach and Company, Limited.	Woollen, worsted, and cotton machinists.	Victoria Works, Water-street, Rochdale.	,,	8	8	5,000	1,000	500	5 – –	2,500 – –	—	8	- ditto.
2,005	Varley and Varley, Limited	Brewers - - -	Lascelles Hall Brewery, Lepton, near Huddersfield.	,,	7	7	25,000	25,000	12,080	On 270, 5*s.*	Nil - -	11,750 –	7	- ditto.
2,006	Joseph Hewson & Co., Limited.	Timber merchants -	Alexandra-road, Great Grimsby.	Nov. 14	7	35	20,000	200	85	On 65, 100*l.*	6,500 – –	2,000	8	- ditto.
2,007	Clitheroe Portland Cement Company, Limited.	Cement and stone merchants.	Bellman, Clitheroe, Lancs.	,,	7	14	5,000	500	400	10 – –	4,000 – –	—	7	- ditto.
2,008	Leeds and Bradford Boiler Company, Limited.	Boiler makers and iron-founders.	Company's Works, Wood Nook, Stanningley, Yorks.	,,	7	7	10,000	40 of 1*l.*; 996 of 10*l.*	24 of 1*l.*; 523 of 10*l.*	On 16, 1*l.* On 323, 7*l.*	2,202 – –	2,008	35	- ditto.
2,009	Bury St. Edmunds' Cycle and Furnishing Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	——	,,	7	7	2,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,010	Belgian Manufacturing and Trading Company, Limited.	Dealing in fancy and other goods.	91, Bridge-street, Manchester.	,,	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,011	South Hams Coaching Company, Limited.	Coach and omnibus proprietors.	23, Westwell-street, Plymouth.	,,	7	7	1,000	1,000	750	Nil - -	750 – –	Nil -	33	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,012	Gas Power Locomotive Company, Limited.	Manufacturing gas -	70, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	,,	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,013	Magnetic and Botanic School of Safe Medicine, Limited.	School or college proprietors, in all branches.	21, Stepney Green, E. -	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	308	1 – –	209 – –	Nil -	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,014	William Johnson & Sons, Limited.	Dealing in varnishes and paints.	40, Chancery-lane, W.C.	,,	7	7	50,000	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,015	Cleveland Investment Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	16, Southfield-road, Middlesborough.	Nov. 15	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,569	On 40, 1*l.* On 1,529, 8*s.*	649 8 –	—	9	Supposed to be still in operation.

2,016	Heatley & Gresham, Limited	Manufacturing punkahs	44, John Dalton-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,017	Bewick Club and Northumbrian Art Institute (the word "Limited" being omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).	Club proprietors - -	Wellington-court, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
2,018	World's Dispensary Medical Association, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	3, New Oxford-street, W.C.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	993 -	7	- ditto.
2,019	Beck's Advertiser, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	76, The Parade, Leamington.	„	14	34	2,500	50	36	—	—	1,800 -	15	- ditto.
2,020	J. H. Waddington & Co., Limited.	Paper manufacturers -	The Crown Paper Mills, Beighton, Derbyshire.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	1,295	On 205, 10*l.*	2,050 - -	10,900 -	9	- ditto.
2,021	East Riding Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Alexandra Chambers, Mytongate Bridge, Hull.	„	7	7	32,000	3,200	3,200	Nil - -	—	32,000 -	21	- ditto.
2,022	"James Tucker" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	9, Mount Stuart Square, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	„	7	122	27,700	277	231	100 - -	12,400 - -	—	43	- ditto.
2,023	Knottingley, No. 2, Commercial Inn Money Club, Limited	Borrowing and lending money.	Commercial Inn, Knottingley, Yorks.	„	7	18	* 2,000	80	57	Various amounts.	190 - -	—	26	- ditto.
2,024	Norma Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	21, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.	„	7	7	20,000	200	75	100 - -	5,025 - -	—	14	- ditto.
2,025	Chesapeake & Ohio Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - -	5 and 6, Billiter-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	250,000	25,000	20,000	4 - -	70,984 - -	—	15	- ditto.
2,026	African Mahogany Company, Limited.	Mahogany merchants -	3, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	Nov. 16	7	7	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,027	London and Counties Waste Paper Company, Limited.	Paper and rag merchants	16, Church-street, Kennington, S.E.	„	7	7	21,000	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,028	Lisbon-Berlyn Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	110, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	156,250	1,250,000	889,233	On 889,226, 6*d.* On 7, 2*s.* 6*d.*	21,146 5 -	66,691 19	2,458	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,029	Queen Fire Lighter and Wood Wool Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturing fire lighters	Albion Works, Summer-avenue, High-street, Peckham, S.E.	„	7	30	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	Winding-up.
2,030	Newton Coal and Lime Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Newton-on-the-Moor, Northumberland.	„	7	7	1,000	200	80	5 - -	400 -	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,031	Scarborough Electric Supply Company, Limited.	Electrical engineers -	102, Westborough-road, Scarborough.	Nov. 17	8	400	50,000	5,000	1,980	4 - -	7,912 - -	—	55	- ditto.
2,032	Wright and Butler Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Lamp and lamp-stove manufacturers.	390, New John-street, West Birmingham.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	9,600	On 2,400, 7*l.* 10*s.* On 1,500, 10*l.*	33,000 - -	49,000	155	- ditto.
2,033	W. J. Clayton, Limited -	Timber merchants -	Park Saw Mills, Adderley-road, Saltley, Birmingham.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

* This Company is also limited by guarantee.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.		
2,034	Universal Caterers, Limited	Wine and spirit merchants.	37, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	17 Nov.	7	7	10,000	10,000	4,857	On 4,357, 1*l.*	4,157 – –	500 –	15	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,035	Grove Estate Company, Ilkley, Limited.	Acquiring and developing an estate.	The Spa, Ilkley, Yorks. -	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,036	Sailing-Ship Donna Julia Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	90, Billiter-buildings, Billiter-streeet, E.C.	„	7	7	12,000	120	110	100 – –	10,600 – –	—	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,037	Clarke & Co., Limited - -	Chemists and druggists -	3, Market-place, Harrow-green, Leytonstone, Essex.	„	7	7	500	500	307	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	300 –	8	- ditto.
2,038	Royal Kent Hotel Company, Sandgate, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	53, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	7	10 – –	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,039	Flint Edge Gold Alloy Company, Limited.	Manufacturing substances for restoring decayed teeth.	22, Henrietta - street, Covent-garden, W.C.	„	7	15	2,000	2,000	15	1 – –	8 – –	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,040	Eglington & Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	6, Lombard-court, E.C.	18 Nov.	7	7	3,000	3,000	2,205	On 885, 1*l.*	885 – –	1,320 –	7	- ditto.
2,041	Zeehan Montana Mine, Limited.	Mining - - - -	——	„	7	4,000	80,000	80,000	78,600	On 13,600, 5*s.*	3,823 5 –	65,000 –	105	- ditto.
2,042	Tempered Steel Bar Horse-Shoe Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents relating to horse-shoes.	St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	1 – –	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,043	Johnson and Darlings, Limited.	Brewers - - -	Governor's-yard, Berwick-on-Tweed.	„	7	7	30,000	600	571	Nil - -	—	18,100 –	7	- ditto.
2,044	Dr. Charles Rooke, Limited -	Manufacturing drugs and chemicals.	18, Guildford - street, Leeds.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,217	On 117, 10*l.*	1,170 – –	11,000 –	32	- ditto.
2,045	British Fine Arts Society, Limited.	Photographers and painters.	82, Bishopsgate - street, E.C.	„	7	7 of 5*s.*	60,000	11,800 of 5*l.*; 4,000 of 1*l.*	7	—	—	—	7	- ditto.
2,046	David & Sant, Limited -	Stone and granite merchants.	Parkend Stone Works, near Coleford, Glos.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,600	10 – –	16,000 – –	—	14	- ditto.

2,047	Star Coal Company, Limited	Coal merchants - -	94, The Exchange, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	„	7	56	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,048	Morecambe (Regent Road, West End) Pier Company, Limited.	Constructing and maintaining a pier.	17, West End Market, Morecambe, Lancs.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	570	1 - -	420 - -	—	17	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,049	Western Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors and miners.	251, Winchester House, E.C.	„	7	7	75,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	75,000 -	19	- ditto.
2,050	North-East Lancashire Press Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	18A, Fleming - square, Blackburn.	19 Nov.	7	7	15,000	150	70	100 - -	6,500 - -	—	17	- ditto.
2,051	Burnley and District Newsagents Co-operative Supply Company, Limited.	Stationers and printers -	72, Curzon-street, Burnley, Lancs.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	206	- 7 6	74 5 -	—	29	- ditto.
2,052	Hexworthy Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	6, Queen - street - place, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	14,319	- 2 -	1,356 13 -	10,739 5	53	- ditto.
2,053	Crichton Club, Limited -	Club proprietors - -	10, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	432	On 189, 3*l.* On 223, 5*l.*	1,661 - -	100 -	192	- ditto.
2,054	Tomlinson & Co., Limited -	Flint glass manufacturers.	Manor Flint Glass Works, Stairfoot, near Barnsley.	„	7	7	5,000	500	261	On 151, 10*l.*	1,510 - -	1,100 -	7	- ditto.
2,055	Leguan Sugar Plantation Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing sugar estates.	36, Mark-lane, E.C. -	„	10	10	40,000	2,000	10	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	10	- ditto.
2,056	Santa Cruz Sheep Farming Company, Limited.	Farmers and graziers -	7 and 8, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	7	- 1 -	- 7 -	—	7	- ditto.
2,057	Matthew Grieve & Co., Limited.	Manufacturing non-alcoholic beverages.	105, Henry-street, Liverpool.	„	7	166	2,000	2,000	300	1 - -	300 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,058	J. M. Leigh & Co., Limited -	Dealing in ores - -	15, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.	21 Nov.	7	7	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,059	Thanet Sanitary Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	Steam laundry proprietors.	Thanet House, Eaton-road, Margate.	„	7	7	3,500	700	87	On 17, 5*l.*	85 - -	350 -	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,060	Investors' Exchange, Limited	Dealing in stocks and shares.	11, Leadenhall - street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	2,000	On 1,993, 1*l.* 15*s.* On 7, 10*l.*	3,557 15 -	—	7	- ditto.
2,061	Anhelakon, Limited - -	Druggists and chemists -	61 and 62, Chancery-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,062	Chester Race Company, Limited.	Race-course proprietors -	29, Eastgate-row (North), Chester.	„	7	7	13,300	133	133	50 - -	6,650 - -	—	133	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,063	T. Knight & Sons, Limited -	Auctioneers and estate agents.	10, Milsom-street, Bath	„	7	511	7,500	750	511	—	—	5,110 -	7	- ditto.
2,064	Thomas Thomas, Limited -	Grocers and provision merchants.	87, William-street, Ystrad Rhondda, Glam.	„	8	25	10,000	2,000	862	On 25, 5*l.*	125 - -	4,185 -	8	- ditto.
2,065	Tettenhall Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Tettenhall Hotel, Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.	22 Nov.	7	7	6,000	6,000	1,661	On 1,011, 1*l.*	598 5 -	650 -	40	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,066	"Original Black's Head" 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	The Black's Head Inn, Broad Marsh, Nottingham.	22 Nov.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
2,067	Arcas Plating Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	19, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	„	7	7	80,000	80,000	17,908	On 15,501, 10*s.*	2,593 10 –	2,407	88	- ditto.
2,068	R. C. Cutting, Douglass & Co., Limited.	Electrical engineers -	Wardrobe Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	12,000	2,400	49	On 47, 5*l.* On 2, 2*l.* 10*s.*	240 – –	—	9	- ditto.
2,069	San Bernardo Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - -	50, Threadneedle-street, E.C.	23 Nov.	7	7	100,000	400,000	183,577	On 152,537, 6*d.* On 31,040, 2*s.* 6*d.*	5,497 18 –	38,200*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*	297	- ditto.
2,070	Bandarapola Ceylon Company, Limited.	Cultivating tea and coffee.	16, Philpot-lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,450	On 1,800, 3*l.*	5,400 – –	6,500	25	- ditto.
2,071	Sir James Farmer and Sons, Limited.	Engineers - - -	The Adelphi Ironworks, Adelphi-street, Salford.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	727	5 – –	3,635 – –	—	7	- ditto.
2,072	Shirecoaks Market Garden Company, Limited.	Nurserymen and market gardeners.	Netherthorpe, Worksop, Yorkshire.	„	7	7	1,000	100	77	10 – –	770 – –	—	12	- ditto.
2,073	Birmingham and District Ale and Porter Bottlers' Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of bottle makers.	———	„	9	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
2,074	Librairie Française, Limited	Printing and publishing	18, Wardour-street, W. -	„	7	40	4,000	800	780	—	—	3,900	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,075	Amana (Wentworth) Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - -	5, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	100,000	On 25,000, 10*s.*	12,250 – –	75,000	180	- ditto.
2,076	New British Feed Bag Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	81, Euston-road, N.W. -	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	67	1 – –	67 – –	Nil -	9	- ditto.
2,077	Intermarine Supply Company, Limited.	Butchers - - -	75, Western-street, Bermondsey, S.E.	„	7	7 of 5*l.*	21,000	20 of 50*l.* 4,000 of 5*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,078	Rhondda, Pontypridd, and Aberdare Hide, Tallow and Wool Company, Limited.	Tanners - - -	40. Mill-street, Pontypridd.	24 Nov.	7	600	5,000	5,000	2,780	- 5 –	570 – –	—	49	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,079	Mineral Fibre Company, Limited.	Manufacturing slag wool, &c.	———	„	7	7	6,500	650	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.

2,080	J. Hoskins & Co., Limited -	Boot and shoe manufacturers.	3, Wellington - street, Leicester.	„	7	18	10,000	2,000	815	1 – –	800 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,081	L. Alwyn, Limited - -	Electricians - - -	53, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,514	On 1,014, 10*s.*	509 – –	250	8	- ditto.
2,082	Ingleton Hydropathic Company, Limited.	Hydropathic establishment proprietors.	7, East-parade, Leeds -	25 Nov.	7	7	17,000	1,400 of 5*l.*; 10,000 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,083	Kop's Brewery, Limited -	Brewers - - -	———	„	7	7	250,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,084	Aërated Milk Syndicate, Limited.	Aërated milk manufacturers.	St. Mary's Chambers, Church - street, Colchester.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,085	Electric and General Contract Corporation, Limited.	General contractors -	35, Parliament - street, Westminster, S.W.	„	7	7	50,000	10,000	1,805	On 1,006, 5*l.*	5,030 – –	3,995	7	- ditto.
2,086	Cardiff Free Lather Dry Soap and Packing Company, Limited.	Manufacturing soap, &c.	119, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,214	On 244, 1*l.*	112 15 –	2,970	19	- ditto.
2,087	Redfern, Limited - -	Ladies' tailors - -	126, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	300,000	30,000	30,000	On 6,667, 10*l.*	66,670 – –	233,330	455	- ditto.
2,088	Marble (Morcau-Rae) Syndicate, Limited.	Stone and marble merchants.	Blomfield House, 85, London-wall, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	10,125	– 10 –	3,337 10 –	—	34	- ditto.
2,089	Haynes, Foucher and Company, Limited.	Manufacturing musical instruments.	14, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	„	7	7	15,000	3,000	1,621	On 21, 5*l.*	105 – –	8,000	12	- ditto.
2,090	Brinnington Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	Brick and tile makers -	George's - road, Heaton Norris, Lanc.	„	7	7	4,000	400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,091	Preston Drug Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	1, Fox-street, Preston, Lanc.	26 Nov.	7	7	27,500	13,750	7	1 – –	7 – –	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,092	"So-All" Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited.	Sewing machine manufacturers.	3, Oxford-street, W. -	„	7	7	35,500	35,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,093	Irthlingborough Conservative Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	High - street, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire.	„	18	27	500	500	64	– 5 –	8 – –	—	30	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,094	Fosters', Limited - -	Timber merchants -	Abchurch House, Sherborne-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	30,000	9,936	1 – –	9,921 – –	—	58	- ditto.
2,095	Corwg Merthyr Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Glyncorwg, Cymmer, Glam.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	2,200	On 1,000, 3*l.* On 700, 8*l.*	8,600 – –	5,000	7	- ditto.
2,096	Steamship "Cumberland" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Oriel Chambers, 14, Water-street, Liverpool.	„	7	7	4,500	450	7	—	—	70	7	- ditto.
2,097	Norton, Megaw & Co., Limited.	General merchants and contractors.	36, Lime-street, E.C. -	„	8	20,000	100,000	20,000	20,000	5 – –	Nil - -	Nil -	8	- ditto.
2,098	Automatic Electric Railway Signal Company, Limited.	Acquiring patents for railway signalling.	11, Rumford - place, Liverpool.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	4,905	On 1,605, 10*s.*	787 10 –	3,300	61	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,099	Leni's Registering Till Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	10, Coleman-street, E.C.	26 Nov.	7	11	6,000	6,000	4,561	On 561, 1*l.*	162 10 –	4,000	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,100	James U. Nicol & Company, Limited.	Wine and spirit merchants.	35, South John-street, Liverpool.	28 Nov.	7	7	2,000	2,000	818	On 218, 1*l.* On 350, 10*s.*	393 – –	250	13	- ditto.
2,101	"Durose," Limited - -	Aërated water manufacturers.	Welsh Walls, Oswestry, Shropshire.	"	7	7	4,000	800	289	On 34, 4*l.*	99 – –	1,150	16	- ditto.
2,102	Maw, Till, Kirke & Company, Limited.	General drapers - -	93, Charlotte-street, Hull	"	7	7	55,000	5,500	4,750	On 450, 10*l.*	4,500 – –	43,000	24	- ditto.
2,103	Securities Realization Corporation, Limited.	Promoting companies -	10, Coleman-street, E.C.	"	7	7	50,000	50,000	4,757	– 2 –	270 14 ..	—	18	- ditto.
2,104	Strettons, Limited - -	Cycle manufacturers -	7, Bath-road, Cheltenham	"	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,207	On 7, 5*s.*	– 10 –	1,200	9	- ditto.
2,105	Donovan Publishing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	——	"	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,106	Steamship "Aly-el-Heta" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	5, Grosvenor Buildings, 11, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool.	"	7	7	1,400	140	140	—	—	1,400	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,107	Invicta Works, Limited -	Packing case manufacturers.	Bow Common-lane, E. -	"	7	7	25,000	25,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,108	H. Mallet & Sons, Limited -	Lace manufacturers -	35 and 37, St. Mary's Gate, Nottingham.	"	7	7	35,000	3,500	1,792	On 3, 10*l.*	—	17,890	7	- ditto.
2,109	Locke and Company, Limited	Engineers - - -	4, Leadenhall Chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	29 Nov.	7	7	1,000	1,000	90	1 – –	90 – –	—	8	- ditto.
2,110	Frederick Leyland & Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	27, James-street, Liverpool.	"	7	7	450,000	45,000	45,000	10 – –	436,468 – –	Nil -	366	- ditto.
2,111	Widnes Advance Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	77, Victoria-road, Widnes	"	7	245	2,000	2,000	540	– 7 6	176 5 –	—	13	- ditto.
2,112	Knight Templar Tug Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	3 New Quay, Liverpool	"		7	5,440	64	42	85 – –	2,100 – –	—	9	- ditto.
2,113	Laverack & Goddard, Limited	Timber merchants -	Great Union-street, Drypool, Kingston-upon-Hull.	"	7	7	21,000	2,100	1,500	—	—	15,000	7	- ditto.
2,114	United Kingdom Economic Gas Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	1. Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	"	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	1 – –	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.

2,115	Piccadilly Cigar Company, Limited.	Cigar and tobacco manufacturers.	1A, Piccadilly, W.	„	7	7	2,500	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	Being wound up.
2,116	United Goldfields of Manica, Limited.	Mining	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	135,000	135,000	24,820	On 24,278, 4*s.* On 542, 1*l.*	4,169 5 -	—	180	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,117	Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	Edison House, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.	30 Nov.	7	7	60,000	12,000	12,000	On 8,000, 3*l.* 10*s.*	22,985 - -	20,000	68	- ditto.
2,118	Imperial Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	76, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	„	7	7	30,000	600	240	On 170, 50*l.*	8,500 - -	3,500	31	- ditto.
2,119	Southall's Machinery Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing machines to be used in the boot trade.	7, East Parade, Leeds	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	5,866	On 2,866, 15*s.*	2,149 10 -	3,000	41	- ditto.
2,120	Paignton Association Buildings Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing land and house property.	10, Palace-avenue, Paignton.	„	7	11	2,500	500	25	5 - -	125 - -	—	10	- ditto.
2,121	Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Limited.	Acquiring and working sugar estates.	10, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	120,000	24,000	7	5 - -	35 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,122	Rural Industries Co-operative Society, Limited.	Dealers in iron, brass, and copperwork, &c.	15, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	656	1 - -	577 15 -	—	73	- ditto.
2,123	Barrancas Concessions, Limited.	Mining	13, St. Helen's-place, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,124	Mortimer's Syndicate, Limited	Patent medicine manufacturers.	Park Chambers, Westgate-street, Cardiff.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	380	On 171, 1*l.* 10*s.* On 9, 5*l.*	170 - -	1,000	10	- ditto.
2,125	Incorporated Publishers' Association (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Protecting the interests of publishers.	60, Haymarket, S.W.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply								- ditto.
2,126	New Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited.	Sewing machine makers	59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.	1 Dec.	7	700 of 5*l.*	250,000	49,136 of 5*l.*; 4,320 of 1*l.*	29,136 of 5*l.*; 4,320 of 1*l.*	On 14,000, 4*l.*	55,896 - -	80,000	71	- ditto.
2,127	Acorn Restaurant Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors	54, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	„	7	105	1,000	200	140	5 - -	700 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,128	Brettell and Needham, Limited.	Manufacturing engineers and contractors.	Shrub Hill, Worcester	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	7	10 - -	70 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,129	Lancashire Explosives Company, Limited.	Manufacturing explosives	2, Albert-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	25,000	25,000	20,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	20,000	10	- ditto.
2,130	British Australian Exploration Company, Limited.	Exploring and mining	Room 14, 35, Walbrook, E.C.	„	7	11	20,000	20,000	5,255	On 721, 1*l.*	721 - -	4,534	53	- ditto.
2,131	Plymouth Recreation Park Company, Limited.	Promoting athletic and other sports.	104, Old Town-street, Plymouth.	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	142	1 - -	132 - -	—	18	- ditto.
2,132	Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	Banking	65, Old Broad-street, E.C.	2 Dec.	7	7	1,500,000	60,000	41,175	On 15,000, 12*l.* 10*s.*	186,204 - -	327,187*l.* 10*s.*	726	- ditto.
2,133	Kensington Woodhouse Park Syndicate, Limited.	Promoting exhibitions	Woodhouse, Wood-lane, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	31	On 25, 10*l.* On 6, 5*l.*	280 - -	Nil -	9	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,134	La Belle Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining	3, Jamaica Buildings, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C.	2 Dec.	7	7	30,000	60,000	30,000	—	—	15,000	34	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,135	Brussels Palace of Varieties, Limited.	Theatre proprietors	Bishopsgate House, 55 and 56, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	60,000	60,000	22,977	1 – –	3,806 – –	—	119	ditto.
2,136	"Hannah M. Bell" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners	Borough Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.	„	7	35	30,000	300	110	37 10 –	9,200 – –	—	27	ditto.
2,137	Pike Brothers & Company, Limited.	Pattern card makers and general stationers.	12, Gutter lane, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,138	British Tea Table Company, Limited.	Restaurant proprietors	51, Farringdon-road, E.C.	„	7	1,491	40,000	40,000	30,000	On 20,000, 2*s.* 6*d.* On 10,000, 1*l.*	10,731 2 6	—	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,139	Charles Reynolds & Co., Limited.	Warehousemen and merchants.	72, Fore-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	852	On 52, 10*l.*	520 – –	8,000	8	ditto.
2,140	Birmingham Waterproof Paper Company, Limited.	Manufacturing waterproof papers.	14, Clevedon-road, Birmingham.	„	7	7	7,000	700	319	On 89, 10*l.*	890 – –	2,300	7	ditto.
2,141	London Smelting Works, Limited.	Metallurgists and smelters.	36, Throgmorton-street, E.C.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,142	Accrington Gazette Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors	88, Abbey-street, Accrington, Lancs.	„	7	7	3,000	60	35	25 – –	875 – –	—	19	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,143	Drosophore Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers	22 and 23, Arcade Chambers, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.	3 Dec.	7	7	15,000	3,000	2,115	On 315, 2*l.* 10*s.* On 200, 5*l.*	1,787 10 –	8,000	77	ditto.
2,144	Landore Copper Company Limited.	Copper smelting &c.	The Landore Copper Works, Swansea.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	3,000	On 2,000 1*l.*	2,000 – –	1,000	8	ditto.
2,145	Broadway Theatre of Varieties, Limited.	Theatre proprietors	——	„	7	7	27,500	27,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,146	Free Policy Tea Company, Limited.	Tea growers	Investment Buildings, 67, Lord-street, Liverpool.	5 Dec.	7	7	20,000	20,000	1,214	On 964, 10*s.*	460 – –	250	17	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,147	John Holme, Limited	Leather merchants	19, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	565	On 150, 10*l.* On 415, 5*l.*	3,575 – –	—	11	ditto

2,148	West Durham Wallsend Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	New Shildon, Co. Durham.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,149	Brewers Exhibition Syndicate, Limited.	Promoting brewers' exhibitions.	66, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	„	7	7	140	7	7	20 - -	140 - -	—	7	Being wound up.
2,150	North of England Safe Deposit Company, Limited.	Letting for hire fireproof safes.	7 and 9, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
2,151	Patent Advertising Match Stand Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	——	„	7	7	5,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,152	Dalrymples, Limited - -	Merchants and commission agents.	13, Cecil-court, Charing Cross-road, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	757	On 750, 1*l.*	300 - -	7	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,153	Joseph Mansell, Limited -	Printers and publishers	35, Red Lion-square, W.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	3,396	On 3,381, 1*l.*	3,074 - -	15	24	- ditto.
2,154	Effingham Steel Works and Rolling Mills Company, Limited.	Ironfounders and mechanical engineers.	Effingham Steel Works, Washford-road, Attercliffe, Sheffield.	„	7	7	5,000	500	500	On 330, 10*l.*	3,062 10 -	1,700	27	- ditto.
2,155	Sicilian Asphalte Paving Company, Limited (changed to Sicilian Rock Asphalte Paving Company, Limited).	Paviors and pavement contractors.	53, Coleman-street, E.C.	6 Dec.	7	7	15,000	15,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,156	Rosalia Company, Limited -	Soap manufacturers -	170, Sloane-street, S.W.	„	8	78	1,000	100	88	On 78, 5*l.*	390 - -	100	8	- ditto.
2,157	Wallsall Electrical Company, Limited.	Electricians - - -	57, Bridge-street, Walsall	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	683	On 483, 10*l.*	4,780 - -	2,000	22	- ditto.
2,158	Phœnix Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	10, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	„	7	30	20,000	200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,159	James Reilly, Limited -	Chairmaking - -	Trentham - street, Chester-road, Hulme, Manchester.	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	796	On 712, 7*l.* On 84, 6*l.*	5,141 - -	Nil -	30	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,160	Equitable Advertising and Publishing Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	48 and 49, Temple Chambers, E.C.	„	7	12	3,000	3,000	2,012	On 12, 1*l.*	12 - -	2,000	12	Winding up.
2,161	New York and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	34, Clement's-lane, E.C.	„	8	8	250,000	25,000	8	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,162	Clinch & Co., Limited - -	Brewers - - -	The Eagle Brewery, Witney, Oxon.	7 Dec.	7	7	50,000	5,000	4,017	On 17, 10*l.*	100 - -	40,000	9	- ditto.
2,163	Newport Engineering and Ship Repairing Company, Limited.	Building and repairing vessels of all kinds.	Courtybella Terrace, Alexandra-road, Newport, Mon.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	432	On 232, 10*l.*	2,320 - -	2,000	14	- ditto.
2,164	Canary Islands Produce Company, Limited.	Dairy and general farmers.	——	„	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,165	Color Copying Company, Limited.	Producing and copying plans, maps, &c.	Broad-street House, E.C.	„	7	200	200	200	200	- 6 1	60 18 1	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,166	Penryn Gas Company, Limited.	Manufacturing gas -	5, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	7 Dec.	7	7	10,000	2,000	851	On 841, 5*l.* On 10, 2*l.*	3,931 - -	Nil -	35	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,167	J. H. Elliott & Company, Limited.	Merchants and colliery proprietors.	The Company's Offices, Ernest-street, Holloway Head, Birmingham.	,,	7	7	40,000	4,000	1,400	On 780, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	5,200 - -	6,200	8	- ditto.
2,168	Henry L. Peters and Co., Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Wellfield Mill, Woodbine-street, Rochdale.	,,	7	7	25,000	2,500	2,000	10 - -	20,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,169	Hopkinson, Limited - -	Jam and marmalade manufacturers.	Chapel Gardens, Scotland-road, Liverpool.	8 Dec.	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,170	United Flour Mills, Limited	Millers and bakers -	Steam Mills, Bathampton, near Bath.	,,	7	7	100,000	10,000	7	10 - -	70 - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,171	Seaward Brothers, Limited -	General carriers and agents.	7, Eastcheap, E.C. -	,,	7	7	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	20,000	15	- ditto.
2,172	Coulter Vaporizer Company, Limited.	Manufacturing the Coulter Vaporizer.	24, Charing Cross, W.C.	,,	8	8	15,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,173	Stroud Liberal Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Lansdown, Stroud, Gloucestershire.	,,	11	11	1,500	3,000	1,985	- 10 -	985 - -	—	312	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,174	National Cycle Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	77, Fetter-lane, E.C. -	,,	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,067	On 527, 1*l.*	527 - -	540	11	- ditto.
2,175	Panter's Patent Improved Mounting Beds Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	60, Watling-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	7,000	7,000	2,007	1 - -	2,007 - -	—	11	- ditto.
2,176	Woolston's Drug Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	19, Pontefract - street, Leeds.	,,	8	8	1,000	1,000	408	Nil - -	4 - -	400	8	- ditto.
2,177	Anderson, Laverick & Co., Limited.	Building and repairing vessels of all kinds.	St. Lawrance, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	,,	7	7	10,000	2,000	399	On 373, 1*l.* 10*s.* On 26, 5*l.*	777 - -	—	32	- ditto.
2,178	Natural Food Company, Limited.	Vendors of patent medicines and foods.	70, Long-lane, Bermondsey, S.E.	,,	7	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	On 3,000, 13*s.* 4*d.*	2,000 - -	3,000	7	- ditto.
2,179	Rawdon Foundry Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers -	Moira, Leicester - -	,,	7	7	2,000	200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

2,180	Driffield Recreation Ground Company, Limited.	Recreation ground proprietors.	18, Exchange - street, Driffield, Yorks.	„	9	223	1,500	1,500	829	– 10 –	137 7 6	Nil -	105	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,181	Blackpool Property and Investment Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing land and house property.	9, Central Beach, Blackpool.	9 Dec.	7	13	20,000	80	23	250 – –	3,050 – –	—	13	- ditto.
2,182	Asbestos Company of Newfoundland, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	53, Cranbury - avenue, Southampton.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	Wound up.
2,183	Benning Brothers, Limited -	Manufacturing billiard tables.	29, High-street, St. Giles', W.C.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	4,117	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	4,110	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,184	Brewer Brothers, Limited	Picture frame makers -	3, Shambles-lane, Huddersfield.	„	7	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	6 – –	1,994	7	- ditto.
2,185	Rudry Club and Institute Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	21, Arcot-street, Penarth, Glam.	„	7	7	250	2,000	121	– – 6	3 – 6	—	121	- ditto.
2,186	Pigot Horse Shoe and Nail Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	Portland House, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,187	People's Palace, Limited -	Theatre proprietors -	People's Palace, High-street, Sunderland.	„	7	3,450	20,000	20,000	4,550	1 – –	4,550 – –	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,188	John McCall & Co., Limited	Manufacturing gas -	Canal-street, Miles Platting, Manchester.	„	7	7	5,000	500	400	5 – –	2,000 – –	Nil -	13	- ditto.
2,189	Trades Publishing Company, Limited	Newspaper proprietors -	8, Union court, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	425	1 – –	228 – –	197	14	- ditto.
2,190	Rowatts Wharf, Limited -	Wharfingers and warehousemen.	———	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	7	—	—	70	7	- ditto.
2,191	Lombardi & Co., Limited -	Photographic artists -	13, Pall Mall East, S.W.	„	7	7	10,000	10, 00	6,507	On 307, 1*l.*	307 – –	6,200	11	- ditto.
2,192	Yorkshire Automatic Concessions Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing automatic machines.	4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,193	Blankney Stud Company, Limited.	Stud farming and horse breeding.	Blankney, Linc. - -	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,194	National Pony Stud Company, Limited.	Breeding and training horses and ponies.	57a, Pall Mall, S.W. -	„	7	7	2,000	100	69	On 44, 10*l.*	200 – –	500	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,195	New Torreon Silver-Copper Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	191 and 192, Gresham House, E.C.	10 Dec.	7	7	64,000	64,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,196	French and American White Lead Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing white lead.	30 and 31, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	45,111	On 15,111, 1*l.*	15,111 – –	30,000	275	- ditto.
2,197	Dundee Jute and Flax warehousing Company, Limited.	General warehousemen -	22, Billiter-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	12,000	2,400	2,000	5 – –	10,000 – –	Nil -	8	- ditto.
2,198	Premier Concessions of Mozambique, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	Broad - street House, Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	69,612	On 9,605, 10*s.* On 7, 1*l.*	2,652 3 –	60,000	121	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,199	Financial Agency and Investment Company, Limited.	Financial agents - -	St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill E.C.	10 Dec.	7	7	1,000	100	100	2 - -	200 - -	—	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,200	Engineering and General Contract Corporation, Limited.	General engineers - -	19, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	100,000	100,000	91,415	—	—	91,415	1,700	- ditto.
2,201	Sefton Park Social Club, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	4, Palace Chambers, 21 Victoria-street, Liverpool.	,,	7	7	500	500	50	1 - -	50 - -	—	45	- ditto.
2,202	Saint Blazey Gas Company, Limited.	Manufacturing gas -	Care of F. J. Nettle Esq., Fore-street, St. Blazey, Par Station, Cornwall.	,,	10	235	2,000	2,000	1,022	- 11 -	560 12 -	—	47	- ditto.
2,203	Society of Biblical Archæology (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the study of antiquities.	———	12 Dec.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								No information.
2,204	Northbrook Society, (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the interests of natives of India.	The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.	,,	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
2,205	Wearmouth Firebrick Company, Limited.	Manufacturing firebricks.	Fulwell-road, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.	,,	7	7	3,000	600	267	4 - -	722 - -	—	10	- ditto.
2,206	Blaiberg and Marson, Limited.	Engineers - - -	Pute Works, Oozells-street, Birmingham.	,,	7	7	25,000	2,500	2,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	20,000	7	Winding up.
2,207	Barry Dock Theatre and Assembly Rooms Company, Limited.	Theatre and music hall proprietors.	21, Arcot-street, Penarth, Glam.	,,	7	68	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,208	Neptune Soap Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturing soap -	5, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,209	Chadwick Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Bank Chambers, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	,,	7	7	17,600	1,600	1,009	10 - -	10,090 - -	Nil -	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,210	Silas Kent, Limited - -	Wholesale grocers - -	2, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	,,	7	7	10,000	1,000	540	10 - -	5,400 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,211	T. B. Harrison & Co., Limited.	Bone, glue, and size merchants.	Public Wharf, Leicester	,,	7	7	4,400	4,400	—	—	—	—	—	No information.

2,212	Carmarthenshire Stud Company, Limited.	Horsebreeders - -	4, St. Mary-street, Carmarthen.	„	14	105	2,000	1,000	371	1 - -	283 - -	—	125	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,213	Brookfield Spinning Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Brookfield Mill, Hallilwell, near Bolton.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	1,004	On 404, 5*l.*	1,993 17 10	3,000	9	- ditto.
2,214	John Railton and Company, Limited.	Drapers, &c. - - -	9, Westgate Hill-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„	7	521	5,000	2,500	526	2 - -	1,052 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,215	Shakspeare Colliery Syndicate, Limited.	Mining - - - -	——	13 Dec.	7	7	5,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,216	Hampton-in-Arden Village and District Hall, Limited.	Public hall proprietors -	Institution for Working Men, Hampton-in-Arden.	„	8	85	2,000	2,000	115	On 90, 5*s.* On 25, 1*l.*	47 10 -	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,217	Bayley and Bradley, Limited	Printers and publishers -	Advertiser Office, Wrexham, Denbigh.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	9,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	9,000	11	- ditto.
2,218	West Wales Newspaper Company, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors -	1, Brynmill Crescent, Swansea.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	2,307	- 12 6	1,314 7 6	—	74	- ditto.
2,219	Askwith & Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing certain lands in Africa.	Throgmorton House, Copthall avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	10,005	On 5,000, 12*s.* On 5,005, 1*l.*	8,005 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,220	Peter Schofield, Limited -	Cotton spinners - -	Alma Mills, Ashton Road, Oldham.	„	7	7	30,000	6,000	4,884	5 - -	24,420 - -	—	22	- ditto.
2,221	Winbar Pastoral Company, Limited.	Farmers and graziers -	248, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	75,000	7,500	6,007	Nil - -	Nil - -	60,000	9	- ditto.
2,222	Austral-America Company, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	10, Throgmorton avenue, E.C.	„	7	7	10,200	10,200	1,707	On 1,507, 1*l.*	1,429 - -	200	20	- ditto.
2,223	Morgans Cycle Gear Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	99, Wright-street, Small Heath, Birmingham.	„	7	122	600	600	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,224	South Wales Portland Cement and Lime Company, Limited.	Cement manufacturers -	Lower Penarth, Cardiff -	„	7	7	75,000	15,000	4,678	On 7, 5*l.*	35 - -	23,355	10	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,225	Jacksons, Limited - -	Hat and cap manufacturers.	58, Wellington-street, Leeds.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	557	On 7, 10*l.*	Nil - -	5,500	8	- ditto.
2,226	"A. Strong" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	4, Dock Chambers, Bute Docks, Cardiff.	„	7	7	4,500	90	72	On 3, 50*l.* On 24, 45*l.*	1,230 - -	2,075	13	- ditto.
2,227	Montana Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	42 to 47, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	14 Dec.	7	7	660,000	660,000	653,309	- 1 -	31,574 3 -	571,645 7*s.* 6*d.*	2,697	- ditto.
2,228	Healing & Co., Limited -	Carriage builders - -	18, Pindock Mews, Paddington, W.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,229	Field, Pearson and Clark, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	7, Little James-street, Bedford Row, W.C.	„	7	1,803	5,000	5,000	1,803	1 - -	1,800 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,230	Pneumatic Wood-Carving Machine Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	9,000	9,000	6,962	On 962, 1*l.*	705 - -	6,000	46	- ditto.
2,231	Sudbury Freemason's Commercial and Family Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	Nutt-street, Sudbury, Suffolk.	„	10	10	2,000	2,000	500	- 16 -	400 - -	—	10	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,232	Greensward Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Matlock-street, Bakewell, Derbyshire.	14 Dec.	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10	Dissolved.
2,233	Chattanooga Company, Limited.	Developing the resources of certain lands.	33, King-street, Manchester.	15 Dec.	7	7, of 5*l.*	600,000	12,000 of 25*l.*; 60,000 of 5*l.*	7 of 25*l.*	—	—	175	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,234	Trade Journal Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	3 & 4, Lime Street-square, E.C.	„	7	7	12,000	12,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,235	Morecambe Alexandra Road Pier and Pavilion Company, Limited.	Erecting and maintaining a marine pier.	57, Princess-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	7	No information.
2,236	Great Southern Railway Company of Venezuela, Limited.	Constructing and working railways.	16, Finsbury-circus, E.C.	„	7	7	750,000	75,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,237	Gipsy-road Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	107, Gipsy-road, West Norwood, Surrey.	„	7	12	500	2,000	—	—	—	—	7	No information.
2,238	Herald Press, Limited - -	Newspaper proprietors -	St. John's Buildings Booth Ferry - road, Goole.	„	7	12	5,000	1,000	325	On 73, 5*l.* On 2, 1*l.*	367 - -	1,250	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,239	Hocket, Limited - - -	Manufacturing and dealing in machines and games of all kinds.	47, Cannon-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	On 2,100, 1*l.*	1,900 - -	7,900	31	- ditto.
2,240	Windsor and Eton Recreation Ground, Limited.	Acquiring and carrying on certain recreation grounds.	Recreation Ground, Vansittart - road, Clewer, Windsor.	„	8	41	3,000	590, of 5*l.* 50, of 1*l.*	205	On 105, 5*l.*	525 - -	500	22	- ditto.
2,241	Lowestoft Trawling Smack Small Damage and Protection Society, Limited.	Protecting the interests of smack owners.	Waveney Chambers, Waveney-road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.	„	18	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
2,242	Sunderland Trade Protection Association, Limited.	Protecting the interests of traders.	St. Thomas's Chambers, 59, Frederick - street, Sunderland.	„	9	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
2,243	Tenby Pier and Promenade, Limited.	Constructing and maintaining a pier.	Tower Chambers, Moorgate-street, E.C.	„	7	7	30,000	6,000	110	3 - -	85 - -	—	44	- ditto.
2,244	Northern Vinegar Brewery Company, Limited.	Vinegar brewers - -	61 & 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.		7	7	10,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.

2,245	R.J. Elliott & Company, Limited.	Cigar and tobacco manufacturers.	Pack Horse Yard, Huddersfield.	16 Dec.	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,686	10 – –	16,860 – –	—	11	– ditto.
2,246	William Mallinson Barraclough & Company, Limited.	Woollen cloth manufacturers.	Yeadon, Yorks – –	„	7	7	60,000	6,000	3,907	On 7, 10*l.*	70 – –	39,000	7	– ditto.
2,247	Fevigs Steel and Iron Shipbuilding Company, Limited.	Shipbuilders – – –	The Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	1,907	On 7, nil	Nil – –	19,000	9	– ditto.
2,248	Whitwell and Company, Limited.	Dealing in carpets and woollen goods.	Docwray Hall Mills, Kendal.	„	7	7	40,000	4,000	2,965	On 2,605, 10*l.*	26,050 – –	3,600	9	– ditto.
2,249	Corunna Waterworks Company, Limited	Establishing and maintaining waterworks.	9, Austin Friars, E.C. –	„	7	7	160,000	160,000	7	—	—	7	7	– ditto.
2,250	Moore and Burgess, Limited.	Providing musical entertainments.	217, Piccadilly, W. –	„	7	7	75,000	7,500	7,384	10 – –	39,866 17 4	Nil –	999	– ditto.
2,251	Rye Mills Company, Limited	Cotton spinners – –	Chadwick-street, North Moor, Oldham.	17 Dec.	7	7	50,000	1,000	781	10 – –	7,530 – –	—	35	– ditto.
2,252	Times Mutual Insurance Company, Limited.	Insurance – – –	13. Guardian Buildings, Cross – street, Manchester.	„	7	7	100,000	10,000	5,000	1 – –	4,950 – –	Nil –	59	– ditto.
2,253	Chillington Tool Company, Limited.	Edge tool manufacturers.	The Chillington Tool Works, Wolverhampton.	„	7	7	15,000	1,500	856	On 6, nil	Nil – –	8,500	7	– ditto.
2,254	West of England Boot and Shoe Supply Company, Limited.	Leather merchants –	82, Fore-street, Exeter –	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	829	On 629, 4*l.* On 200, 10*l.*	4,516 – –	—	11	– ditto.
2,255	Blazer Firelighter (Northumberland and Durham Counties) Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	71, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	19 Dec.	7	7	3,000	600	408	On 328, 2*l.*	656 – –	400	16	– ditto.
2,256	Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, Limited.	Manufacturing the "Carbolic Smoke Ball."	27, Prince's-street, Hanover-square, W.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,257	Measures Brothers, Limited –	General Engineers –	57, Southwark-street, S.E.	„	8	24	100,000	1,000	1,000	On 180, 100*l.*	18,000 – –	82,000	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,258	Paisley Theatre, Limited –	Theatre proprietors –	105, Strand, W.C. – –	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,400	—	—	1,400	10	– ditto.
2,259	Absolute Safety Lamp Company, Limited.	Dealing in lamps – –	84, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,260	Tirbach Brick Company, Limited.	Brick and tile makers –	——	„	7	241	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	– ditto.
2,261	Tavy Iron and Engineering Works, Limited.	Mechanical engineers –	4, Bedford-square, Tavistock.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	290	On 250, 4*l.*	985 – –	200	25	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,262	Tinkers, Limited – – –	Iron founders – –	Daisyfield Works, Ashton-road, Newton, Hyde, Cheshire.	20 Dec.	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,722	4 – –	6,888 – –	—	48	– ditto.
2,263	Hall Drug Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists –	74, Lumley-road, Skegness, Linc.	„	7	7	1,500	1,500	409	1 – –	400 – –	Nil –	9	– ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,264	Bristol and Kingswood Engineering and Boiler Company, Limited.	Mechanical engineers -	21, Nicholas - street, Bristol.	20 Dec.	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,265	Tea Planters' Direct Supply Association, Limited.	Tea and coffee merchants	9, Mincing Lane, E.C. -	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,266	International Colonial Syndicate, Limited.	Exploring and mining -	19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,267	Palatine Mineral Waters and Bottling Company, Limited.	Manufacturing aerated waters.	17, King-street, Wigan -	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	2,000	- 10 -	951 15 -	—	64	- ditto.
2,268	Universal Carpet Sweeper and Trading Company, Limited.	Manufacturing carpet sweeping machines.	——	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,269	Ormonde Gymnastic Club, Limited.	Promoting athletic sports	139, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	500	100	100	- 5 -	500 - -	Nil -	28	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,270	South Dorset Pottery Company, Limited.	Manufacturing glazed bricks, &c.	81, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	6,672	On 1,022, 15*s.* On 150, 1*l.*	915 - -	5,500	21	- ditto.
2,271	Justice Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	„	7	7	110,000	110,000	7	1 - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,272	W. Pope and Son, Limited -	Mechanical engineers -	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	21 Dec.	7	7	12,000	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,273	Parral Consolidated Gold and Silver Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	2, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.	„	7	7	130,000	130,000	106,007	On 1,000, 1*l.*	1,000 - -	105,007	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,274	Speech House Collieries Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Lydney, Glos. - -	„	8	225	25,000	2,500	896	10 - -	8,835 - -	—	51	- ditto.
2,275	Richard Thornton & Company, Limited.	Lace manufacturers -	Cooper's Factory, Roden-street, Nottingham.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	11	1 - -	5 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,276	Stourbridge Glazed Brick and Fireclay Company Limited.	Brick, coal and iron-masters.	Blowers Green, Dudley, Worcs.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,000	- 15 -	2,250 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,277	Temple Chambers Company Limited.	Dealing with land and house property.	Saint George's Chambers, Albert-square, Manchester.	„	7	156	10,000	1,000	500	4 - -	1,676 - -	—	14	- ditto.

2,278	"Sanitas" Wood Development Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working patents relating to wood staining.	India Chambers, Queen's Dockside, Kingston-upon-Hull.	„	7	7	5,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,279	National Sheep-Breeders' Association (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting sheep breeding.	Fitzalan House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.	„	9	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
2,280	Transvaal Investment Syndicate, Limited.	Dealing in real and personal property.	39, Coleman-street, E.C.	„	7	7	2,500	2,500	1,787	On 1,687, 1*l.* On 100, 10*s.*	1,235 - -	—	23	- ditto.
2,281	Mills and Company, Limited	Dealing in powders and food of all kinds.	22, Cank-street, Leicester	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	3,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	3,000	8	- ditto.
2,282	M. Guttenberg, Limited -	Photographers - -	323, Oxford-road, Manchester.	22 Dec.	7	7	5,000	1,000	407	On 147, 5*l.*	730 - -	1,300	16	- ditto.
2,283	Corporation of the South Eastern College (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	School and college proprietors.	South Eastern College, Ramsgate.	„	12	12	50,100	5,000 of 10*l.* 2,000 of 1*s.*	- - - - - No information - - - - -					- ditto.
2,284	Ross and Hill, Limited -	Brewers - - -	33, Bath Place, Taunton	„	7	7	12,000	1,200	1,024	10 - -	10,240 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,285	Leigh's Cycle Agency, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers -	11, Northgate, Blackburn.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	726	- 10 -	363 - -	—	10	Winding up.
2,286	Sedox Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturing absorbent and antiseptic dressings.	——	„	8	85	15,000	15,000	85	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,287	Staffordshire Tile Company, Limited.	Dealers in sanitary earthenware.	Longport, Staffs. - -	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	447	On 47, 2*l.* 10*s.*	117 10 -	2,000	10	- ditto.
2,288	Dudley Road Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	The works of the company, Dudley-road, Wolverhampton.	„	7	7	4,000	800	607	On 7, 5*l.*	35 - -	3,000	8	- ditto.
2,289	Commercial Travellers Hotel Syndicate, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	33, Princess-street, Manchester.	„	8	8	1,000	1,000	9	- 10 -	4 10 -	—	9	- ditto.
	Hannevig Shipping & Trading Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	114, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	„	8	7,428	65,000	65,000	13,661	- 5 -	3,477 13 3	—	68	- ditto.
2,291	Automatic Gem & Gold Separator Syndicate, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	19, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.	„	7	7	1,000	20,000	9,900	- 1 -	495 - -	Nil -	35	- ditto.
2,292	Rawstorn, Johnson and Company, Limited.	General merchants -	78 and 79, High-street, Kingston-upon-Hull.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	600	10 - -	6,000 - -	Nil -	10	- ditto.
2,293	Craigydon and District Land Company, Limited.	Acquiring and developing lands.	Llewelyn Chambers, Llandudno.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	1,362	On 19, 10*l.*	190 - -	13,430	10	- ditto.
2,294	Windsor Castle Tea Company, Limited.	Tea merchants - -	65, Worship-street, E.C.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,295	J. & J. Cryer, Limited - -	Manufacturing cotton and woollen goods.	Lyons Mill, Joseph-street, Littleborough, Lancs.	23 Dec.	8	8	20,000	2,000	1,408	On 8, 10*l.*	80 - -	14,000	8	- ditto -
2,296	Velvet Multiple Cutting Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of velvet, &c.	30, 31, 32, York Buildings, 21, York-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	20,000	4,000	7	3 - -	Nil - -	Nil -	7	- ditto -

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,297	Bruce and Still, Limited -	Iron manufacturers and merchants.	75, Norfolk-street, Liverpool.	23 Dec.	7	7	10,000	10,000	5,005	On 5, 1*l.*	Nil - -	5,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,298	Wyatt & Company, Limited -	Stock and share dealers -	——	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	1 - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,299	New Tindene, Limited - -	Mining - - - -	2, Draper's - gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,300	James Chesterman and Company, Limited.	Tool manufacturers -	Bow Works, Pomona-street, Sheffield.	,,	7	7	75,000	750	700	On 6, nil	Nil - -	69,400	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,301	Strad, Limited - - -	Newspaper proprietors -	3, Green - terrace, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.	,,	7	7	1,000	1,000	500	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	493	7	- ditto.
2,302	Anglo-Mexican Planting and Trading Corporation, Limited	Acquiring and developing lands.	Broad - street Avenue, E.C.	,,	7	7	10,000	10,000	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,303	Blackheath Art Club Publishing Company, Limited.	Publishers, stationers, and printers.	13, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.	,,	7	97	1,000	1,000	128	1 - -	124 - -	—	27	- ditto.
2,304	Indian River Association, Limited.	Acquiring and developing certain lands.	8, Piccadilly, Bradford, Yorks.	,,	7	160	100,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,305	Reddish Spinning Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - -	Company's Mills, Reddish, near Stockport.	24 Dec.	7	7	115,000	11,500	11,500	10 - -	115,000 - -	—	32	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,306	Bonnie Dundee Gold Mines, Limited.	Mining - - - -	3 & 5, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	140,000	140,000	127,252	On 120,000, 1*s.*	5,359 3 -	103,252	709	- ditto.
2,307	J. Nimmo and Son, Limited -	Brewers - - -	North Riding Maltings, Thornaby - on - Tees, Yorks.	,,	7	7	120,000	1,200	1,100	On 100, 1*l.*	100 - -	100,000	37	- ditto
2,308	John Lee Walker and Sons, Limited.	Cloth fullers and finishers	Woodhouse Mills, Deighton, near Huddersfield.	,,	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,500	On 7, 10*l.*	70 - -	14,930	9	- ditto.
2,309	"Afternoon Tea" Cream Company, Limited.	Milk, cream, and butter dealers.	St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C.	,,	7	7	1,000	1,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,310	Patents Purchase Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	9, Austin Friars, E.C.	,,	7	62 of 5*l.*; 100 of 1*s.*	5,000	999 of 5*l.*; 100 of 1*s.*	62 of 5*l.*; 100 of 1*s.*	On 62, 3*l.* 10*s.* On 100, nil	182 2 -	—	7	- ditto.

2,311	Llandyry Anthracite Colliery Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Llandyry, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.	„	7	7	10,000	10,000	8,000	1 - -	8,000 - -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
2,312	Holcomb Valley Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	14, Cornhill, E.C. - -	27 Dec.	7	7	135,000	540,000	264,864	- - 4	1,636 9 -	59,594*l.* 8*s.*	297	- ditto.
2,313	G. V. Sunderland and Company, Limited.	Worsted spinners - -	Newland Mills, Bradford, Yorks.	„	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,487	4 - -	5,968 - -	Nil -	15	- ditto.
2,314	Tranmere Liberal Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	216, Old Chester-road, Tranmere, Ches.	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	363	1 - -	359 5 -	—	52	- ditto.
2,315	London and East Coast Express Steamship Service, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Victoria House, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.	„	7	7 of 10*l.*	50,250	5,000 of 10*l.*; 250 of 1*l.*	27 of 10*l.*; 250 of 1*l.*	On 20, 10*s.* On 250, 1*l.*	260 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,316	African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, Limited.	Establishing and working telegraphs.	19, St. Swithin's - lane, E.C.	„	7	7	140,000	140,000	34,816	On 1,281, 1*l.* On 33,535, 5*s.*	7,664 15 -	—	159	- ditto.
2,317	San Pedro Concessions and Trading Company, Limited.	General merchants and traders.	53, New-street, Birmingham.	28 Dec.	7	7	12,000	4,000	3,065	On 643, 1*l.* On 5, 3*l.*	658 - -	7,251	27	- ditto.
2,318	W. Foster & Son, Limited -	Merchant tailors - -	10, 12, & 14, High-street, Sheffield.	„	7	7	30,000	3,000	3,000	On 1,000, 10*l.* On 765, 7*l.*	15,355 - -	8,645	9	- ditto.
2,319	Lampe Belge Stove and Oil Company, Limited.	Dealing in lamps and stoves.	47, Tib-street, Manchester.	„	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,320	J. & W. Nicholson & Co., Limited.	Distillers - - -	195, St. John - street, Clerkenwell, E.C.	„	7	100 of 1*l.*	1,200,100	2,400 of 500*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	2,400 of 500*l.*; 100 of 1*l.*	On 100, 1*l.*	100 - -	1,200,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,321	Game Cock Tug Company, Limited.	Tug owners - - -	——	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,322	A. Ransome and Co., Limited	Ironfounders - -	Stanley Works, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.	„	7	7	59,000	5,900	5,900	On 307, 10*l.*	3,070 - -	55,930	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,323	Cinderford Recreation Ground Company, Limited.	Promoting athletic sports	The Town Hall, High-street, Cinderford, Glos.	„	7	89	1,000	200	131	3 - -	211 - -	—	17	- ditto.
2,324	New Jersey Metal Refining Works, Limited.	Metal extractors and smelters.	3, Lombard-street, E.C.	29 Dec.	7	7	50,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,325	Drakewalls Mining Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	100,000	61,856	- - 6	1,476 10 6	3,092*l.* 16*s.*	258	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,326	Warwickshire Hat Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Hat manufacturers -	Station street, Atherstone	„	8	80	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,327	Brightlingsea, Wyvenhoe, and East Donyland Oyster Fishery Company, Limited.	Dealing in oysters - -	High-street, Brightlingsea, Essex.	„	14	430	50,000	10,000	430	Nil - -	Nil - -	Nil -	14	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,328	Turnbull & Stockdale, Limited.	Calico and cotton printers.	Irwell Print Works, Stacksteads, Lancs.	29 Dec.	7	7	20,000	2,000	1,314	On 464, 10*l.*	4,190 – –	8,500	18	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,329	Dalziel's Atlantic Telegram Company, Limited.	Telegraph agents - -	3, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.	„	7	7	25,000	250	228	On 78, 50*l.*	3,900 – –	15,000	29	- ditto.
2,330	Bournemouth Estates Company, Limited.	Dealing in land and house property.	2, Bedford-row, W.C. -	30 Dec.	7	7	36,500	3,650	3,542	10 – –	35,420 – –	Nil -	16	- ditto.
2,331	Whiting, Mitchell and Company, Limited.	Farmers and dairymen -	Brook Vale Farm, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent.	„	7	7	7,500	7,500	6,207	On 1,007, 1*l.*	501 – –	5,200	8	- ditto.
2,332	J. Duckett & Son, Limited -	Sanitary ware merchants	The Mitre Sanitary Works, Blannell-street, Burnley.	„	8	2,472	25,000	5,000	2,472	On 6, nil.	Nil - -	12,330	8	- ditto.
2,333	Blandford Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors -	West-street, Blandford -	„	7	23 1*l.*	500	350 of 1*l.* 200 of 10*s.* 200 of 5*s.*	190 of 1*l.* 21 of 10*s.* 4 of 5*s.*	On 190, 1*l.* On 21, 10*s.* On 4, 5*s.*	201 10 -	Nil -	94	- ditto.
2,334	Rising Provident of Liverpool, Limited.	Establishing and carrying on a mutual benefit fund.	Leamington Chambers, 5, Richmond-street, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	„	7	400	5,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,335	Newport (Mon.) and District Hide, Skin, Fat, and Wool Company, Limited.	Protecting the interests of butchers.	Wyndham-street, Marshes road, Newport (Mon.).	„	7	140	1,000	1,000	943	– 10 –	471 10 -	—	55	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,336	Robert Pickles Company, Limited.	Cotton spinners - - -	Cairo Mill, Burnley -	„	7	7	25,000	2,500	2,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	20,000	7	- ditto.
2,337	Glyn Slate Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	18, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	2,345	On 45, 10*l.*	450 – –	23,000	12	- ditto.

2,338	Charles Harris and Company, Limited.	Gimp, cord, and trimming manufacturers.	Gransden-avenue, London-lane, Hackney, N.E.	„	7	7	6,000	1,200	480	—	—	2,400	7	- ditto.
2,339	Triple-Grip Pulley and Power-Saving Appliances Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working certain patents.	38, Lime-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,340	Grimsby Nautilus Club Company, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	Fish Docks, Great Grimsby.	31 Dec.	7	14	1,000	200	56	4 - -	224 - -	—	28	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,341	Swansea Valley Brick, Pottery, and Carburite Company, Limited.	Brick and tile manufacturers.	Company's Works, Sway, Morriston, Swansea.	„	7	7	2,000	400	167	5 - -	835 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,342	Galloway Brothers, Limited	Engineers - - -	Hope Foundry, St. George's-street, Bolton.	„	8	85	3,000	600	239	5 - -	705 - -	—	13	- ditto.
2,343	Bridgeholme Wadding Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturing cotton wool, &c.	Bridgeholme Mill, Bridgeholme-green, Chinley, Derbyshire.	„	7	7	3,000	300	150	4 - -	600 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,344	J. E. Hopkinson & Co., Limited.	Manufacturing india-rubber goods.	15, Wallbrook, E.C. -	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,345	Gresham Trust Company, Limited.	Dealing in stocks and shares.	300, Winchester House, E.C.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								Supposed to be still in operation.
2,346	Daniel Smith & Company, Limited.	Wool merchants - -	Alexandra Mills, East Parade, Keighley.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	600	On 300, 1*s.* On 300, 10*s.*	450 - -	Nil -	8	- ditto.
2,347	Wilson and Company, Barnsley, Limited.	Timber merchants -	Beevor Works, Barnsley	„	7	7	18,000	3,600	2,600	—	—	13,000	8	- ditto.
2,348	Gutenberg Press, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	78, Fleet-street, E.C. -	„	7	7	2,000	2,000	1,500	1 - -	1,500 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,349	Home Magazine, Limited -	Newspaper proprietors -	5, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	40,000	40,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	Being wound up.
2,350	Professions Supply Syndicate, Limited.	General stationers -	36, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	5,514	On 55, 1*l.* On 10, 10*s.*	60 - -	5,449	58	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,351	New Emeralds Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	37, Wallbrook, E.C. -	„	7	7	100,000	100,000	82	1 - -	Nil - -	Nil -	10	- ditto.
2,352	North China Insurance Company, Limited.	Insurance - - -	78, Cornhill, E.C. - -	„	7	7	500,000	5,000	5,000	25 - -	125,000 - -	—	800	- ditto.

II.—COMPANIES FORMED and REGISTERED under "The Companies Act, 1862," as Unlimited Companies.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,353	Messengers and Committee of the General Baptist Assembly.	Promoting the interests of churches and societies connected with the General Baptist Assembly.	Bethnal Green-road Chapel, Chance-street, Bethnal Green, E.	1 Feb.	7	No capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—	—	No information.
2,354	Tyne Mutual Steam-Ship Insurance Association.	Marine insurance - -	Bank Buildings, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	17 Feb.	7	No capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—	—	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,355	London Drapers Syndicate -	Combining to buy goods for division among the shareholders.	60, Aldermanbury, E.C.	21 Mar.	7	7	100	100	11	1 - -	11 - -	—	11	- ditto.
2,356	Messrs. Coutts & Company (changed to Coutts & Company).	Banking - - -	59, Strand, W.C. - -	24 June	8	600,000	600,000 Stock.	-	600,000 Stock.	—	600,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,357	Steam Tug and Trawler Mutual Insurance Association.	Insurance - - -	———	26 Aug.	7	No capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—	—	No information.
2,358	19th Chowbent 50*l.* Loan Society.	Borrowing and lending money.	70, High-street, Chowbent, Lancs.	4 Nov.	9	No capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—	—	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,359	Coppen Brothers and Company.	Chemists and druggists -	12, Carey-street, Westminster, S.W.	14 Nov.	8	8	2,000	2,000	500	- 10 -	250 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,360	Bull's Head Second Registered 50*l.* Loan Society.	Borrowing and lending money.	168, Bolton Old-road, Atherton, near Manchester.	3 Dec.	9	No capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—	—	- ditto.

III.—COMPANIES REGISTERED but not FORMED under "The Companies Act, 1862," as Limited Companies.

N.B.—As these Companies were formed by Deed of Settlement, or otherwise than by Memorandum of Association, the requirements of the Order as to the Number of Persons who signed the Memorandum of Association are inapplicable, and cannot be supplied.

				1892:										
2,361	West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School Company, Limited.	School proprietors -	3, Hammet-street, Taunton.	5 Jan.	—	—	12,000	800	800	10 - -	8,000 - -	—	140	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,362	Mansfield Woodhouse Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited.	Supplying gas and coke	School House, Mansfield Woodhouse.	21 April	—	—	2,050	205	205	6 10 -	1,332 10 -	—	19	- ditto.

2,363	Iron Bridge Gas Light Company, Limited.	Making and selling gas	The Dispensary, Church Hill, Iron Bridge, Salop.	29 Apr.	—	—	8,550	900 of 7 *l.*; 450 of 5 *l.*	900 of 7 *l.*; 351 of 5 *l.*	—	—	8,055	20	Winding up.
2,364	Strand Buildings Company, Limited.	Dealing in land and house property.	Devereux Chambers, Temple, Strand, W.C.	19 Aug.	—	—	5,000	500	500	10 - -	5,000 - -	—	57	Wound up.
2,365	Dorothea Slate Quarry Company, Limited.	Mining - - - -	The Slate Quay, Carnarvon.	8 Sept.	—	—	10,000	200	100	25 - -	2,500 - -	—	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,366	Bromyard Gas Light and Power Company, Limited.	Gas manufacturers -	Care of Mr. H. Pumphrey, Draper, Bromyard, Herefordshire.	19 Oct.	—	—	5,000	500	100	10 - -	1,000 - -	—	18	- ditto.
2,367	River Stour Navigation Company, Limited.	Carrying on certain works in connection with the River Stour.	The Grove, Ballingdon, Essex.	31 Dec.	—	—	6,000	60	60	100 - -	6,000 - -	Nil -	13	- ditto.
2,368	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Limited.	Banking - - -	65, Old Broad-street, E.C.	„	—	—	750,000	30,000	30,000	25 - -	750,000 - -	—	646	Winding up.

IV.—COMPANIES Registered but not Formed under "The Companies Act, 1862," as Unlimited Companies.

N.B.—As these Companies were formed by Deed of Settlement, the requirements of the Order as to the Number of Persons who signed the Memorandum of Association are inapplicable, and cannot be supplied.

2,369	Equitable Life Assurance Society.	Life assurance - -	Mansion House-street, E.C.	1892: 18 Aug.	—	—	No capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,370	Patent Woollen Cloth Company.	Manufacturing woollen cloths.	8, Love-lane, Aldermanbury, E.C.	4 Nov.	—	—	200,000	2,000	570	80 - -	45,600 - -	Nil -	22	Winding up.

V.—COMPANY Re-registered with Limited Liability, under "The Companies Act, 1879."

2,371	Stuckey's Banking Company, Limited.	Banking - - -	Langport, Somerset -	1892: 1 Jan.	—	—	2,040,000	34,000	34,000	12 - -	408,000 - -	—	270	Supposed to be still in operation.

Companies Registration Office, Somerset House, London.

J. S. PURCELL,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

IRELAND.

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and REGISTERED in *Ireland*, under "The Companies Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	IRELAND:			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,372	Mining Company of Ireland, and Strachan Brothers, Limited.	Miners, smelters, lead manufacturers, &c.	Ringsend Lead Works, County Dublin.	1 Jan.	7	7	35,000	7,000	5,600	On 2,600, 5*l.*	12,740 – –	15,000	71	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,373	B. Robb and Company, Limited.	Corn, grain, and seed merchants.	Portadown, County Armagh.	2 Jan.	7	535	5,000	1,000	596	On 19, 5*l.* On 83, 2*l.* 10*s.*	302 10 –	1,800	19	- ditto.
2,374	"Curran" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Larne Harbour, County Antrim.	4 Jan.	7	7	8,500	850	850	5 12 6	4,781 5 –	—	15	- ditto.
2,375	"Goodrich" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	26, Waring-street, Belfast	7 Jan.	7	7	22,000	440	100	35 – –	3,325 – –	—	26	- ditto.
2,376	Irish Trotting Association, Limited.	Racecourse proprietors -	29, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.	14 Jan.	7	7	3,500	3,500	3,500	– 17 6	2,804 5 –	—	160	- ditto.
2,377	Irish Portland Cement and Brick Company, Limited.	Cement manufacturers, &c.	First Lock Works, Grand Canal, Dublin.	15 Jan.	7	10,054	20,000	20,000	15,357	On 10,357, 16*s.*	8,285 12 –	5,000	9	- ditto.
2,378	Belfast Central Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel keepers - -	Royal-avenue, Belfast -	25 Jan.	7	7	45,000	4,500	1,125	On 1,025. 4*l.*	4,258 – –	1,000	62	- ditto.
2,379	Cork Tramways Company, Limited.	Constructing tramways -	——	28 Jan.	9	9	500	50	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,380	Peake Extension Light Railway Company, Limited.	Constructing a light railway.	——	„	8	8	500	100	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,381	George Prescott, Limited -	Manufacturers of scientific instruments.	9, Merrion-row, Dublin -	4 Feb.	7	7	2,000	400	79	Nil - -	35 – –	360	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,382	Ship "Princess Alexandra" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	19, Donegall Quay, Belfast.	10 Feb.	7	36	3,500	70	54	50 – –	2,700 – –	—	18	Winding up.
2,383	Kilkennny Machine and Engineering Company, Limited.	Cycle manufacturers, mechanical engineers, &c.	Parliament-street, Kilkenny.	11 Feb.	7	400	4,000	790 of 5*l.*; 50 of 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,384	Newry and Lough Neagh Carrying Company, Limited.	Carriers of goods and merchandise.	19, Buttercrane Quay, Newry.	17 Feb.	7	130	5,000	1,000	140	5 – –	700 – –	—	8	Supposed to be still in operation.

2,385	Newry Chamber of Commerce (the word "Limited" omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the interests of the town and port of Newry.	6, Marcus-square, Newry	19 Feb.	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
2,386	Robert Watson and Company, of Belfast, Limited.	Upholsterers, &c. - -	90, 92, and 94, Donegall-street, Belfast.	5 Mar.	7	7	30,000	3,000	2,200	On 1,200, 10*l.*	12,000 - -	10,000	9	- ditto.
2,387	Union Finishing Company, Limited.	Cloth finishers - -	209, Durham-street, Belfast.	9 Mar.	7	7	6,000	600	600	2 - -	1,200 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,388	Hibernian Utilization of Peat Syndicate, Limited.	Manufacturers of peat fuel, &c.	First Floor, 16, College Green, Dublin.	11 Mar.	7	7	1,000	200	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,389	J. Quirke, Limited - -	Pharmaceutical chemists	High-street, Tullamore, King's County.	12 Mar.	8	50	50	50	50	On 7, 1*l.*	7 - -	43	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,390	Crowe, Wilson and Company, Limited.	Linen and woollen drapers, &c.	26, Lower Bridge-street, Dublin.	„	7	7	100,000	20,000	14,000	On 9,600, 5*l.*	48,000 - -	22,000	256	- ditto.
2,391	Cork Agricultural Buildings' Company, Limited.	Erecting buildings, &c. -	39, South Mall, Cork -	14 Mar.	7	7	500	500	200	1 - -	200 - -	—	20	- ditto.
2,392	Dundalk Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated (the word "Limited" omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Promoting the commercial interests of the town of Dundalk.	Exchange Buildings, Dundalk.	16 Mar.	10	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
2,393	Convivial Club, Limited -	Club proprietors - -	21 and 22, Cornmarket, Dublin.	„	7	7	200	200	200	1 - -	200 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,394	Dublin Hop Stout Company, Limited.	Brewers, distillers, maltsters, &c.	47 and 48, Stafford-street, Dublin.	17 Mar.	7	7	20,000	2,000	500	On 200, 7*l.* 10*s.*	1,172 10 -	3,000	20	- ditto.
2,395	Belfast Distilleries, Limited -	Wine and spirit merchants, rectifiers, distillers, &c.	16, Calender-street, Belfast.	18 Mar.	7	7	1,000	200	17	1 - -	17 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,396	Old Irish Distilleries, Limited.	Wine and spirit merchants, rectifiers, distillers, &c.	Distillery-street, Belfast	„	7	7	1,000	200	17	1 - -	17 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,397	Garden Produce Company, Limited.	Dealers in garden produce.	11, Union Quay, Cork -	29 Mar.	7	7	2,000	400	219	1 5 -	281 5 -	—	22	Winding up.
2,398	Haines and Company, Limited.	Brewers, maltsters, &c. -	16, College Green, Dublin.	13 Apr.	7	7	10,000	2,000	950	On 550, 5*l.*	2,720 - -	2,000	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,399	Stoer and Sons, Limited -	Brewers, maltsters, &c. -	Dartry Brewery, Rathmines, County Dublin.	19 Apr.	7	7	5,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,400	S. Davis, Sons, and Goodbody, Limited.	Tea and sugar merchants	17 and 18, High-street, Dublin.	27 Apr.	8	8	70,000	7,000	5,000	On 3,050, 10*l.*	30,500 - -	19,500	268	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,401	Hodges, Figgis, & Company, Limited.	Booksellers and publishers.	104, Grafton-street, Dublin.	28 Apr.	9	650	6,000	600	600	On 200, 10*l.*	2,000 - -	4,000	9	- ditto.
2,402	Victoria Slate Company, Limited.	Working slate quarries -	11, South Frederick-street, Dublin.	30 Apr.	7	7	10,000	10,000	7,650	Nil - -	Nil - -	7,650	51	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered in *Ireland* under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls.)	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	IRELAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,403	Wilson & Strain, Limited -	Bakers, confectioners and millers.	1 and 3, Cromac-street, Belfast.	30 Apr.	7	7	30,000	6,000	5,453	On 170, 5*l.*	850 - -	26,415	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,404	Windsor Building Co., Limited.	Builders - - -	19, Bedford-street, Belfast.	6 May	7	7	8,000	1,000	1,000	5 - -	5,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,405	C. Miller & Co., Limited -	Cabinet makers, house furnishers, &c.	42, 44, and 46, High-street, Belfast.	10 „	7	7	5,000	1,000	692	On 138, 5*l.*	685 - -	2,770	11	- ditto.
2,406	Seddon's Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited.	Tyre and cycle manufacturers, &c.	41, Dame-street, Dublin	19 „	7	7	50,000	50,000	40,000	On 27,000, 1*l.*	26,729 - -	13,000	803	- ditto.
2,407	Shaw, Pollock, & Company, Limited.	Flour and grain merchants and millers.	4, Townhall-street, Belfast.	31 „	8	1,500	25,000	2,500	1,500	10 - -	15,000 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,408	Cork Herald, Limited - -	Newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers.	Cook-street, Cork - -	„	7	7	6,000	1,200	989	On 909, 5*l.*	4,545 - -	400	15	- ditto.
2,409	Fergus Reclamation Syndicate, Limited.	Land owners, farmers, graziers, &c.	Clare Chambers, George-street, Limerick.	10 June	7	7	30,000	3,000	543	10 - -	5,430 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,410	Belfast Ship Stores Company, Limited.	Ship store and provision merchants, &c.	7, Skipper-street, Belfast	15 „	7	35	10,000	2,000	1,000	2 10 -	2,500 - -	—	12	- ditto.
2,411	Carrick Slate Company, Limited.	Quarry proprietors -	Queen's Buildings, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	16 „	7	1,101	5,000	5,000	1,101	1 - -	1,101 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,412	Educational Dairy and Pure Food Company, Limited.	Dealers in dairy farm produce.	16, College-green, Dublin	2 July	7	7	5,000	5,000	1,645	Nil - -	1,145 - -	500	21	- ditto.
2,413	Larne Switchback Company, Limited.	Constructing and working switchback railways.	18, Donegall Quay, Belfast.	7 „	7	7	500	100	100	3 10 -	350 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,414	Avoniel Distillery, Limited -	Distillers, &c. - -	Connswater, Belfast -	12 „	7	7	100,000	10,000	8,000	On 3,993, 5*l.* On 4,007, 10*l.*	60,035 - -	—	11	- ditto.
2,415	Irish Match Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of matches, blacking, soap, candles, &c.	3, Donegall-street, Belfast.	16 „	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,586	1 - -	1,586 - -	—	40	- ditto.

2,416	T. Hallinan and Sons, Limited.	Millers, &c. - - -	Avoncore, Midleton, County Cork.	18 July	7	7	30,000	3,000	3,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	30,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,417	Charles Harden & Company, Limited.	Linen manufacturers, &c.	Albert Street Factory, Belfast.	19 July	10	1,350	15,000	3,000	2,250	3 - -	5,480 - -	—	10	- ditto.
2,418	Rostrevor Hotels and Development Company, Limited.	Hotel keepers - -	6, Royal Avenue, Belfast.	10 Aug.	7	7	15,000	1,500	1,050	On 350, 10*l.*	3,500 - -	7,000	15	- ditto.
2,419	"Irish Sportsman," Limited	Newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers.	59, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.	22 Aug.	7	7	5,000	5,000	2,630	On 2,005, 1*l.* On 425, 10*s.*	2,217 10 -	200	34	- ditto.
2,420	Francis Spaight & Sons, Limited.	Timber and coal merchants, &c.	Corner of Bedford-row and Henry-street, Limerick.	26 Aug.	11	180	20,000	400	220	50 - -	11,000 - -	—	13	- ditto.
2,421	Waterford and Tramore Race Course Company, Limited.	Race course proprietors -	32, O'Connell - street, Waterford.	30 Aug.	7	7	6,500	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,422	County Donegal Meat Company, Limited.	Supplying meat - -	Ballyshannon, County Donegal.	10 Oct.	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,423	"Rochefort" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Larne Harbour, County Antrim.	11 Oct.	7	7	8,000	800	800	5 - -	4,000 - -	—	14	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,424	City of Derry Tramways Company, Limited.	Constructing tramways -	Waterloo-place, Londonderry.	14 Oct.	7	7	1,000	100	7	Nil - -	Nil - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,425	David Brown & Son, Limited	Soap and candle manufacturers, &c.	Donaghmore, County Tyrone.	„	7	7	20,000	2,000	2,000	10 - -	20,000 - -	—	21	- ditto.
2,426	Richardson & Co., Limited -	Bleachers, dyers, printers, &c.	The Green, Lambeg, County Antrim.	15 Oct.	7	7	42,000	7,000	3,311	5 - -	16,555 - -	—	17	- ditto.
2,427	Richardsons & Niven, Limited.	Cotton spinners, linen manufacturers, &c.	The Factory, Lambeg, County Down.	„	7	7	27,000	4,500	2,950	5 - -	14,750 - -	—	20	- ditto.
2,428	Irish Industries Association (the word "Limited" omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	Organising the home, cottage, and other industries of Ireland.	14, Suffolk-street, Dublin	21 Oct.	10	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
2,429	Carrickfergus Salt Works Company, Limited.	Rock salt proprietors, miners, brine owners, &c.	9, Victoria Chambers, Belfast.	24 Oct.	7	7	10,000	10,000	3,030	On 2,580, 5*s.* On 450, 1*l.*	1,095 - -	—	26	- ditto.
2,430	Drogheda Advertising Company, Limited.	Advertising agents -	Whitworth Hall, Drogheda.	„	7	7	500	500	500	1 - -	500 - -	—	35	- ditto.
2,431	Patent Sand Suction Company, Limited.	Dredging sand, gravel, &c.	14, Donegall-street, Belfast.	„	7	7	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,432	Dunlop Cycle Company, Limited.	Cycle agents and manufacturers.	23, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.	26 Oct.	7	7	5,000	5,000	4,000	1 - -	900 - -	—	12	Supposed to be still in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered in *Ireland*, under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	IRELAND—*continued*.			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,433	Thompson, Rogers & Co., Limited.	Manufacturers of damask and towels, &c.	Severn-street, Belfast -	7 Nov.	7	1,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,434	Victoria Hotel, Newry, Limited.	Hotel keepers, &c. -	86, Hill-street, Newry -	11 Nov.	7	7	6,000	600	501	On 51, 10 *l.* On 250, 7 *l.*	2,050 - -	2,000	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,435	Drogheda Billiard Club, Limited.	Club proprietors - -	34, Laurence-street, Drogheda.	14 Nov.	7	7	500	100	73	5 - -	365 - -	—	12	- ditto.
2,436	Southern Meat Company, Limited.	Butchers and contractors	35, Moore-street, Dublin	19 Nov.	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	994	7	- ditto.
2,437	Connor's Patent Spinning Process Company, Limited.	Acquiring and working a patent for improvements on the process of spinning flax, &c.	Linen Hall, Belfast -	„	7	7	5,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,438	Robert Poole and Company, Limited.	Patent medicine vendors, &c.	Michael-street, Waterford.	24 Nov.	7	7	3,000	600	451	On 171, 5 *l.*	855 - -	1,400	8	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,439	Killarney Electric Lighting Company, Limited.	Supplying electric light	College-street, Killarney	30 Nov.	7	7	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,440	Grand Hotel, Greystones, Limited.	Hotel proprietors - -	16, College Green, Dublin.	3 Dec.	8	8	15,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,441	"Rhanbuoy" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Governor's-place, Carrickfergus.	7 Dec.	7	7	5,500	550	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.
2,442	Richview Brickworks Company, Limited.	Brick manufacturers -	Richview, Blackstaff-road, Belfast.	15 Dec.	7	7	20,000	4,000	801	2 10 -	1,562 10 -	—	21	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,443	United Hotel and Mercantile Advertising Company, Limited.	Advertising agents, tobacco merchants, &c.	Imperial Hotel, Limited, Pembroke-street, Cork.	22 Dec.	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	On 500, 2*s.*	50 - -	500	7	- ditto.

Custom House, Dublin.

Hugh McDowall,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for Ireland.

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and REGISTERED in *Scotland*, under "The Companies Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies.

	SCOTLAND:			1892:										
2,444	Charles Tennant & Company of Carnoustie, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	Tennant-street, Carnoustie.	1 Jan.	7	7	60,000	6,000	6,000	—	—	60,000	9	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,445	Bottle Packing Case Company, Limited.	Packing case manufacturers.	55, John-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.	4 Jan.	7	38	7,000	700	300 Deferred, 274 Ordinary.	On ordinary, 5*l.*	1,370 - -	3,000	34	- ditto.
2,446	Burntisland Recreation Company, Limited.	To construct bowling greens, tennis courts, &c.	92, High-street, Burntisland.	5 Jan.	7	180	800	800	743	1 - -	743 - -	—	129	- ditto.
2,447	Steamship "Severn" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	6, Dixon-street, Glasgow	12 Jan.	7	7	20,000	32	32	625 - -	20,000 - -	—	10	- ditto.
2,448	Edinburgh North-American Investment Company, Limited.	Borrowing and lending money.	4A, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.	„	7	7	100,000	20,000	10,000	On 9,900, 1*l.* On 100, 5*l.*	10,400 - -	—	58	- ditto.
2,449	West of Scotland Property Company, Limited.	Dealing in heritable property.	225, West George-street, Glasgow.	14 Jan.	8	8	12,000	1,200	589	10 - -	5,890 - -	—	11	- ditto.
2,450	Macdonald, Fraser and Company, Limited.	Live stock salesmen and auctioneers.	Perth Auction Market, Caledonian-road, Perth.	15 Jan.	8	8	200,000	1,500 Ordinary, 100*l.* 500 Preference, 100*l.*	830 Ordinary.	100 - -	83,000 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,451	Smith Sons & Murray, Limited.	Umbrella and waterproof manufacturers.	134, Ingram-street, Glasgow.	19 Jan.	7	7	7,000	280	142	25 - -	3,550 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,452	Sailing Ship "Earl of Hopetoun" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	31, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.	25 Jan.	7	7	17,250	345	345	50 - -	17,250 - -	—	41	- ditto.
2,453	Scottish Financial Gazette, Limited.	Newspaper proprietors and publishers.	——	27 Jan.	7	14	25,000	5,007 Founders, 19,993 Ordinary.	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
2,454	Tennant's Patent Gold Paint Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of gold paint.	7, King-street, Aberdeen	29 Jan.	7	7	2,500	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	Dissolved under Act of 1880.
2,455	Forth Towing Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Grange-street, Grangemouth.	„	7	7	10,000	100	100	80 - -	8,000 - -	—	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,456	Steamship "Tregenna" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	13, Bernard-street, Leith	30 Jan.	7	7	8,960	64	64	140 - -	8,960 - -	—	22	- ditto.
2,457	Glasgow School of Art (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of Board of Trade).	To carry on a school of art and design.	3, Rose-street, Glasgow -	4 Feb.	9	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered in *Scotland*, under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	SCOTLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,458	Office Towel Supply Company, Limited.	To supply office requisites.	75, West Nile-street, Glasgow.	5 Feb.	7	7	10,000	9,500 Ordinary. 500 Deferred.	1,080 Ordinary. 500 Deferred.	On 1,080, Ordinary, 7*s.*	378 - -	175	18	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,459	Ship "Auchmountain" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Post Office Buildings, Greenock.	9 Feb.	7	7	15,000	1,500	963	10 - -	3,591 - -	—	61	Being wound up.
2,460	Punkah Motor Syndicate, Limited.	To manufacture apparatus for working punkahs in India.	220, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	11 Feb.	8	8	3,000	15	14½	200 - -	2,900 - -	—	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,461	Clyde Sailing Ship Mutual Underwriting Association, Limited.	Mutual insurance of ships, freights, &c.	24, George-square, Glasgow.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
2,462	Eglinton Chemical Company, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	70, Great Clyde-street, Glasgow.	12 Feb.	7	7	35,000	7,000	6,600	Nil - -	Nil - -	33,000	10	- ditto.
2,463	Glass Decoration Company, Limited.	Glaziers, decorators, &c.	58, Bath-street, Glasgow	13 Feb.	7	7	5,000	4,950 Ordinary of 1*l.*; 50 Deferred of 1*l.*	357A 50B	On A, 15*s.* On B, 1*l.*	136 15 -	—	10	- ditto.
2,464	Leven Town Hall Company, Limited.	To provide a public hall	British Linen Co. Bank, Leven.	„	7	167	1,744	1,744	1,744	1 - -	1,744 - -	—	116	- ditto.
2,465	Ship Dalcairnie Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	154, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	17 Feb.	7	7	17,500	175	175	100 - -	17,500 - -	—	32	- ditto.
2,466	Johnstone Bowling and Lawn Tennis Company, Limited.	To lay out bowling and tennis greens.	Park-road, Johnstone -	18 Feb.	7	77	1,200	1,200	1,000	1 - -	970 - -	—	163	- ditto.
2,467	Cambuslang Lawn Tennis Club, Limited.	To lay out tennis grounds.	103, West Regent-street, Glasgow.	19 Feb.	7	7	400	400	177	1 - -	174 - -	—	74	- ditto.
2,468	Sylvan Decoration Company, Limited.	To manufacture paper, cardboard, decorations, &c.	75, Union-street, Aberdeen.	22 Feb.	7	7	5,000	5,000	3,130	On 2,930, 5*s.* On 200, 1*l.*	932 10 -	—	21	- ditto.
2,469	Legal Protection Assurance Association, Limited.	Insurance against litigation risks.	145, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	25,000	5,000	1,325	On 215, 5*s.* On 10, 10*s.* On 1,100, 5*l.*	5,583 10 -	—	56	- ditto.
2,470	Craigton Cemetery Company, Limited.	Cemetery proprietors -	24, George-square, Glasgow.	24 Feb.	7	7	50,000	50,000	40,000	Nil - -	Nil - -	40,000	68	- ditto.

2,471	Archibald Cousland & Company, Limited.	Wire manufacturers and merchants.	37, Hunter-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	10,000	5,000A 5,000B	5,000A 5,000B	Nil - -	Nil - -	10,000	7	- ditto.
2,472	Mackenzie and Company, Limited.	Cycle merchants and agents.	86, Mitchell-street, Glasgow.	26 Feb.	7	7	25,000	25,000	2,000	On 20, 10*s.*	10 - -	990	7	- ditto.
2,473	Ramage & Ferguson, Limited	Shipbuilders and engineers.	West Pier, Leith - -	1 Mar.	7	7	60,000	500	500	100 - -	50,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,474	Saint Rollox Apothecaries Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists.	176, Castle-street, Glasgow,	2 Mar.	7	7	1,000	1,000	1,000	- 2 6	125 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,475	Export Chemical Company, Limited.	To work a patent for packing acids.	101, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	6,620	6,000A of 1*l.* 620B of 1*l.*	6,000A 620B	On B, 10*s.*	310 - -	6,000	9	- ditto.
2,476	Inverness Tweed Mill Company, Limited.	Woollen manufacturers -	Inverness Tweed Mills, Canal Bridge, Muirtown, Inverness.	4 Mar.	8	8	20,000	20,000	20,000	- 17 6	17,500 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,477	"Stoneleigh" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - -	107, Drumfrochar-road, Greenock.	10 Mar.	7	7	22,000	220	215	Nil - -	Nil - -	21,500	13	- ditto.
2,478	Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Limited.	Engineers, millwrights, &c.	Vulcan Works, Renfrew-road, Paisley.	„	7	7	60,000	300 Ordinary, of 100*l.* 300 Preference, of 100*l.*	300 Ordinary, 300 Preference,	100 - -	60,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,479	John Smith & Son, Rutherglen, Limited.	Saw millers and wood merchants.	107, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.	11 Mar.	7	7	15,000	5,000 Preference, 10,000 Ordinary.	2,800 Preference, 3,950 Ordinary.	On 250, Ordinary 1*l.*	250 - -	6,500	9	- ditto.
2,480	Howell & Small (Limited) -	Ship & house furnishers and decorators.	——	14 Mar.	8	8	15,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
2,481	Aryshire Foundry Company, Limited.	Engineers, ironmasters, &c.	Stevenston, Ayrshire -	15 Mar.	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,862	On 462, 10*l.*	4,620 - -	14,000	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,482	Teviotdale Dairy Company, Limited.	Dairy farming - -	12, High-street, Hawick	16 Mar.	7	110	2,000	1,000	1,000	1 - -	1,000 - -	—	121	- ditto.
2,483	Strathmore Auction Company, Limited.	Live stock salesmen & auctioneers.	24, Little Causeway, Forfar.	18 Mar.	7	165	10,000	2,000	2,000	2 - -	3,997 - -	—	274	- ditto.
2,484	"Barden Tower" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	21, Bothwell-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	14,000	280	110	50 - -	5,500 - -	—	18	- ditto.
2,485	Aberdeen Aerated Water Company, Limited.	Aerated water manufacturers.	21, Bridge-street, Aberdeen.	19 Mar.	7	420	2,500	2,500	1,647	- 12 6	1,046 5 -	—	70	- ditto.
2,486	Glasgow Bellgrove Exhibition Entertainments Company, Limited.	Entertainment contractors.	109, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	„	12	1,500	3,000	3,000	1,500	1 - -	1,265 13 4	—	12	- ditto.
2,487	Ulster Salt Company, Limited.	Salt manufacturers -	——	21 Mar.	7	7	35,000	2,000 Preference, 5,000 Ordinary.	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered in *Scotland*, under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects of Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendor's and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	SCOTLAND—*continued*.			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,488	Sailing Ship "Largiemore" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	17, Royal Exchange-square, Glasgow.	22 Mar.	7	7	17,000	340	340	—	—	—	131	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,489	Newington Social Union, Limited.	To acquire heritable property.	189, Causewayside, Edinburgh.	23 Mar.	7	7	3,000	3,000	1,000	1 - -	950 - -	—	28	- ditto.
2,490	James Milne & Son, Limited.	Engineers, brassfounders, &c.	Milton House Works, Edinburgh.	24 Mar.	7	7	75,000	7,500	7,500	On 2,500 Preference, 10*l*.	25,000 - -	35,000	116	- ditto.
2,491	Toro Mining Company, Limited.	Mining in Spain - -	71, West Nile - street, Glasgow.	30 Mar.	7	7	25,000	25,000	10,152	On 1,877, 5*s*. On 2,175, 1*l*.	2,644 5 -	6,100	41	- ditto.
2,492	Baxter Brothers & Company, Limited.	Flax and jute spinners -	7, King-street, Dundee -	2 Apr.	8	8	500,000	25,000 Ordinary, 25,000 Preference.	16,000 Ordinary, 16,000 Preference.	—	—	320,000	8	- ditto.
2,493	Jute Importers' Mutual Protection Association, Limited.	To protect the interests of jute importers.	9, Panmure-street, Dundee.	7 Apr.	8	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no Capital to which these headings apply.								- ditto.
2,494	"Macduff" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	93, Hope-street, Glasgow	11 Apr.	7	18	2,050	82	38	25 - -	950 - -	—	15	- ditto.
2,495	Camelot Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	24, Bernard-street, Leith	13 Apr.	7	7	32,000	320	160	100 - -	16,000 - -	—	24	Being wound up.
2,496	Scottish Alum Company, Limited.	Manufacturing chemists	1, Dundas-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	10,000	1,000	500	8 - -	4,000 - -	—	12	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,497	Craigellachie Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel keepers, &c. - -	75, Union-street, Aberdeen.	14 Apr.	7	7	6,000	6,000	5,005	- 5 -	1,088 5 -	—	151	- ditto.
2,498	Steamship "Uganda" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	123, Hope-street, Glasgow	27 Apr.	7	7	27,000	270	220	100 - -	22,000 - -	—	40	- ditto.
2,499	Steamship Miramar Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	81, St. Vincent - street, Glasgow.	28 Apr.	7	7	28,000	280	224	100 - -	22,400 - -	—	31	- ditto.
2,500	F. B. Lecky & Company, Limited.	Linen, cotton, and woollen merchants.	130, Ingram-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	50,000	5,000	1,304	5 10 -	7,300 10 -	—	17	- ditto.
2,501	Barque "Marjory Glen" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	70, Wellington - street, Glasgow.	30 Apr.	7	7	11,250	225	141	25 - -	2,462 - -	—	30	- ditto.
2,502	Alyth Bowling Club, Limited.	To provide a bowling green.	Commercial-street, Alyth	4 May	7	87	250	250	117	1 - -	117 - -	—	20	- ditto.

2,503	Smiths & Company, Limited	Oil and lamp merchants	89, George-street, Edinburgh.	9 May	7	7	5,000	996 Ordinary, of 5*l.*; 4 Founders, of 5*l.*	600 Ordinary, 4 Founders.	On 500 Ordinary, 5*l.*; On 4 Founders, 5*l.*	2,520 - -	500	14	- ditto.
2,504	Henry Ness & Coy. Limited -	Colliery proprietors -	Henmar Villa, Townhill, near Dumfermline.	11 May	7	7	25,000	2,500	1,100	2 - -	2,200 - -	—	19	- ditto.
2,505	British Boiler Cleaning and Enamelling Company, Limited.	Cleaning and enamelling boilers.	165a. West George-street, Glasgow.	12 May	7	7	8,000	4,800 A. 3,200 B.	4,800 A. 3,200 B.	—	—	8,000	19	- ditto.
2,506	Coubrey & Company, Limited	Provision dealers - -	76, Hyde Park - street, Glasgow.	14 May	7	7	5,000	500	200	On 6, 10*l.*	60 - -	1,940	7	Not in operation.
2,507	"Gifford" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	81, St. George's - place, Glasgow.	„	7	7	22,000	220	60	100 - -	6,000 - -	—	16	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,508	Harry Walker & Sons, Limited.	Flax and jute spinners -	Caldrum Works, Dundee	20 May	7	7	150,000	15,000	10,000 Ordinary, 5,000 Preference.	10 - -	150,000 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,509	Incorporated Edinburgh Dental Hospital and School (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of Board of Trade).	To train students in dentistry, and to provide advice and treatment for the poor.	5, Lauriston-lane, Edinburgh.	„	7	35	10,000	10,000	This Company is not required to supply information as to shareholders.					- ditto.
2,510	Gold and Silver Recovery Syndicate, Limited.	Extracting gold, silver, &c.	129, St. Vincent - street, Glasgow.	27 May	7	7	9,000	600 A. of 10*l.*; 300 B. of 10*l.*	600 A. 300 B.	On A., 5*l.*	2,397 10 -	3,000	40	- ditto.
2,511	Dalzell Bowling Club, Limited.	To provide bowling and tennis greens.	Windmillhill - street, Motherwell.	30 May	7	7	800	800	573	10 -	286 - -	—	47	- ditto.
2,512	Hyderabad Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	3, East Breast, Greenock	„	7	7	14,000	1,400	880	- 10 -	8,800 - -	—	31	- ditto.
2,513	Devon Lodge School Company, Limited.	To carry on a school -	Devon Lodge, Dollar -	1 June	7	26	2,000	2,000	36	—	—	—	8	- ditto.
2,514	Thomas Murray & Son, Limited.	Printers, lithographers, &c.	Central Chambers, 109, Hope-street, Glasgow.	2 June	7	7	7,000	150 First Preference of 10*l.*; 300 Second Preference of 10*l.* 250 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	150 First Preference, 190 Second Preference, 100 Ordinary.	On First Preference, 10*l.* On Second Preference, 10*l.*	3,400 - -	1,000	12	- ditto.
2,515	William Harvie & Company, Limited.	Lamp makers, ship chandlers, &c.	222, Broomielaw, Glasgow.	4 June	7	7	30,000	8,000 Preference, 22,000 Ordinary.	16,133	On 327, 1*l.*	327 - -	15,806	7	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered in *Scotland*, under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	SCOTLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,516	Fraserburgh Steam Fishing Company, Limited.	Fishing, trawling, &c. -	81, Broad-street, Fraserburgh.	6 June	7	426	4,800	960	960	5 - -	4,800 - -	—	13	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,517	R. Thorne & Sons, Limited -	Distillers, brewers, &c. -	6, Manse-lane, Greenock	11 June	7	7	200,000	10,000 Preference, 10,000 Ordinary.	10,000 Preference, 10,000 Ordinary.	On Preference, 6 10 -	64,615 - -	100,000	372	- ditto.
2,518	Colin Macfarlane & Company, Limited.	Coopers, distillers, &c. -	109, Moore-street, Glasgow.	13 June	7	7	15,000	3,000	297	—	—	1,455	7	Being wound up.
2,519	Glengarnock Iron and Steel Company, Limited.	Iron and steel masters -	127, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	15 June	7	7	400,000	20,000 Preference, 20,000 Ordinary.	7 Preference.	—	—	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,520	Brescia Mining and Metallurgical Company, Limited.	Mining in Italy - -	93, Hope-street (273, Central Chambers), Glasgow.	16 June	7	7	21,000	550 Preference, 10*l.*; 1,550 Ordinary, 10*l.*	550 Preference, 1,257 Ordinary.	On 249, Preference, 4*l.* On 301, Preference, 7*l.*	3,185 - -	12,570	34	- ditto
2,521	Peterhead Steam Fishing Company, Limited.	Trawling and fishing -	2, Rose-street, Peterhead	17 June	9	9	3,000	300	270	5 - -	67 10 -	—	54	- ditto.
2,522	Johnson's Patent Pulley and Lock Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Hardware manufacturers and merchants.	96, Renfield-street, Glasgow.	23 June	7	7	50,000	5,000	7	—	—	—	7	- ditto.
2,523	R. Stirrat & Company, Limited.	Coachbuilders and contractors.	80, Port Dundas-road, Glasgow.	24 June	7	7	5,000	500	25	2 10 -	50 - -	—	8	- ditto.
2,524	Steamship "Carisbrook" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	13, Bernard-street, Leith	28 June	7	7	10,752	64	59	168 - -	9,912 - -	—	24	- ditto.
2,525	R. J. Barbour and Company, Limited.	Harness manufacturers and saddlers.	189, West Regent-street, Glasgow.	29 June	7	7	5,000	1,800 Deferred, 1*l.*; 3,200 Ordinary, 1*l.*	1,800 Deferred, 1,004 Ordinary.	On Ordinary, 1*l.*	1,000 - -	1,800	9	- ditto.
2,526	North British Advertising Company, Limited.	Advertising agents, printers, &c.	136, Hope-street, Glasgow.	30 June	7	603	2,000	2,000	1,250	On 750, 1*l.*	450 - -	500	11	- ditto.

2,527	Troon South Beach Hotel Company, Limited.	Hotel proprietors -	81, St. George's-place, Glasgow.	1 July	7	7	4,000	400	273	4 - -	1,092 - -	—	60	-	ditto.
2,528	Banknock Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	58, Bath-street, Glasgow	5 July	7	7	25,000	2,000 Ordinary, 10*l.*; 500 Preference, 10*l.*	944 Ordinary, 81 Preference.	On 444, Ordinary, 3*l.* On 81, Preference, 10*l.*	2,142 - -	5,000	23	-	ditto.
2,529	Wm. Thomson and Sons, Limited.	Vinegrowers and nurserymen.	Craigview, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.	„	7	7	12,000	600 Preference, 10*l.*; 600 Ordinary, 10*l.*	600 Preference, 600 Ordinary.	On 15, Preference, 10*l.*	150 - -	11,850	8	-	ditto.
2,530	Leslie Steamship Company Limited.	Shipowners - - -	67, Marischal-street, Aberdeen.	6 July	7	70	150,000	120,000	34,378	—	—	34,378	40	-	ditto.
2,531	Adam Sons and Company, Limited.	Wool brokers - -	129, Constitution-street, Leith.	12 July	7	7	25,000	2,400 A. of 10*l.*; 100 B. of 10*l.*	1,660 A.	- 5 -	415 - -	—	7	-	ditto.
2,532	James Robertson & Company, Limited.	Flax and jute spinners -	Logie Works, Scouringburn, Dundee.	13 July	8	8	22,000	2,200	2,200	10 - -	22,000 - -	—	10	-	ditto.
2,533	Barrhead Constitutional Club, Limited.	To carry on a club -	Springhill-road, Barrhead.	19 July	7	7	2,000	2,000	694	- 5 -	173 10 -	—	88	-	ditto.
2,534	Andrew Barclay, Sons & Company, Limited.	Engineers and ironfounders.	188, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	20 July	7	7	15,000	15,000	5,007	On 7, 1*l.*	6 - -	5,000	7	-	ditto.
2,535	Regent Gold Extracting Company, Limited.	Gold mining - - -	163, West George-street, Glasgow.	21 July	7	7	3,500	3,000 Ordinary, of 1*l.*; 500 Preference, of 1*l.*	2,500 Ordinary.	On 600, 10*s.*	300 - -	1,900	19	-	ditto.
2,536	Incorporated Edinburgh School of Agricultural Science (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	To conduct classes in agriculture and chemistry.	——	25 July	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								-	No information.
2,537	Paul Cletus & Company, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	443 Eglinton-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	500	500	500	- 2 6	62 10 -	—	7		Supposed to be still in operation.
2,538	London and Greenock Bag and Sack Company, Limited.	Bag and sack merchants	46, Cathcart-street, Greenock.	26 July	7	7	8,000	800	395	On 135, 10*l.* On 260, 8*l.*	2,918 - -	—	33	-	ditto.
2,539	Steamship Vulcan Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	26, Commercial-street, Dundee.	27 July	8	8	6,500	65	65	100 - -	6,025 - -	—	33	-	ditto.

I.—COMPANIES Formed and Registered in *Scotland*, under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects of Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	SCOTLAND—*continued*.			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£.		
2,540	E. Chalmers and Company, Limited.	Rag and paper merchants	Newhaven-road, Bonnington, Leith.	27 July	7	7	24,000	1,400 Preference, of 10*l.*; 1,000 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	1,300 Preference, 1,000 Ordinary.	On 650 Preference, 10*l.*	6,275 – –	16,500	24	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,541	Cowdenbeath Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	Cowdenbeath, Fifeshire	28 July	7	7	250,000	10,000 Preference, of 10*l.*; 15,000 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	10,000 Preference, 15,000 Ordinary.	On 6,667 Preference, 10*l.*; on 10,000 Ordinary, 8*l.* 10*s.*	151,670 – –	75,830	396	- ditto.
2,542	Formartine Traction and Threshing Company, Limited.	Traction engine proprietors.	Green of Udny, Udny, Aberdeenshire.	2 Aug.	9	22	1,000	100	62	5 – –	310 – –	—	37	- ditto.
2,543	R. F. & J. Alexander & Co., Limited.	Thread manufacturers -	100, Duke-street, Glasgow.	3 Aug.	7	7	300,000	15,000 Preference, of 10*l.*; 15,000 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	15,000 Preference, 15,000 Ordinary.	On 10,000 Preference, 10*l.*	83,182 – –	200,000	310	- ditto.
2,544	Henderson Store Railway, Limited.	Manufacturers of apparatus for conveying cash and parcels in shops.	163, West George-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	6,000	6,000	3,000	On 1,500, 10*s.*	750 – –	1,500	18	- ditto.
2,545	Hillhouserigg Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	122, George-street, Edinburgh.	4 Aug.	7	7	12,000	2,400	1,600	On 920 3*l.*	2,595 – –	3,400	28	- ditto.
2,546	Empire Boiler Cleaning Company, Limited.	Cleaning and enamelling boilers.	25, Wellington - street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	512	64	64	4 – –	256 – –	—	7	- ditto.
2,547	Methil Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Methil, Fife - - -	12 Aug.	7	7	8,000	800	667	10 – –	6,670 – –	—	48	- ditto.
2,548	Taymount Bowling Green Company, Limited.	To lay out a bowling green.	23, High-street, Dundee	16 Aug.	9	80	550	550	319	1 – –	319 – –	—	57	- ditto.
2,549	London and Scottish Banking and Discount Corporation Limited.	Banking, discounting, &c.	——	18 Aug.	7	7	102,000	—	2,007	On 7, 1*l.*	7 – –	2,000	7	- ditto.

2,550	Bryndû Coal and Coke Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	24, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.	„	7	7	180,000	9,000 Preference, of 10*l.*; 9,000 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	4,035 Preference, 7,151 Ordinary.	On 1,359 Preference, 5*l.* 10*s.* On 700 Preference, 5*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* On 1,976 Preference, 10*l.* On 2,251 Ordinary, 5*l.* 10*s.* On 1,800 Ordinary, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4/13*d.* On 100 Ordinary, 8*l.* 10*s.*	48,551 - -	30,000	129	- ditto.
2,551	British Mexican Railway Company, Limited.	To construct railways in Mexico.	55, West Nile-street, Glasgow.	22 Aug.	7	7	310,000	31,000	7	—	—	—	7	- ditto.
2,552	"Lovart" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	140, Hope-street, Glasgow.	26 Aug.	7	7	8,000	800	800	On 100, 10*l.*	1,000 - -	7,000	10	- ditto.
2,553	Cromarty Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	37, Bank-street, Cromarty.	27 Aug.	7	7	500	500	185	1 - -	185 - -	—	35	- ditto.
2,554	Doon Chemical Company, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	Green Street-lane, Newton, Ayr.	1 Sept.	7	7	2,000	2,000	700	1 - -	700 - -	—	7	- ditto.
2,555	Sarawak Planting Company, Limited.	Coffee planting, &c., in Borneo.	209, West George-street, Glasgow.	2 Sept.	7	7	10,000	2,000	1,070	On 963, 2*l.* 10*s.*	2,407 10 -	535	17	- ditto.
2,556	Stevenson Carlile and Company, Limited.	Manufacturing chemists	23, West Nile-street, Glasgow.	7 Sept.	7	7	100,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	90,000	12	- ditto.
2,557	Mining Development Syndicate (of Colorado), Limited.	Mining - - - -	163, West George-street, Glasgow.	„	7	7	20,000	20,000	2,040	- 2 6	255 - -	—	17	- ditto.
2,558	Black & Wingate, Limited -	Cotton handkerchief manufacturers.	5, Royal Exchange-square, Glasgow.	9 Sept.	8	8	80,000	5,000 Preference, of 10*l.*; 300 Ordinary, of 100*l.*	3,207 Preference, 200 Ordinary,	On 7 Preference, 10*l.*	70 - -	52,000	8	- ditto.
2,559	Tullis & Company, Limited -	Stationers and paper merchants.	7, George-street, Edinburgh.	14 Sept.	7	7	40,000	800	800	On 100, 50*l.*	5,000 - -	35,000	7	- ditto.
2,560	Columba Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	71, Queen-street, Glasgow.	15 Sept.	7	7	200,000	20,000 A. of 5*l.*; 20,000 B. of 5*l.*;	7 B.	—	—	—	7	- ditto.
2,561	"Samœna" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	4, East Breast, Greenock	26 Sept.	7	7	18,500	1,850	1,850	10 - -	18,500 - -	—	25	- ditto.
2,562	Potters' Federation, Limited	To protect the interests of the pottery trade.	58, Renfield-street, Glasgow.	„	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.
2,563	Western Infirmary of Glasgow (Incorporated) (the word "Limited" being omitted by licence of the Board of Trade).	To provide hospital accommodation.	125, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.	28 Sept.	11	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply -								- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered in *Scotland*, under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	SCOTLAND—*continued.*			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,564	Nervetonine, Limited - -	Homœopathic chemists -	17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.	28 Sept.	7	7	5,000	5,000	7	1 - -	7 - -	—	7	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,565	Glasgow Chain and Anchor Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of anchors and chain cables.	68, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	"	7	7	20,000	1,700 Ordinary, of 10 *l.*; 300 Deferred, of 10*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
2,566	Rent Insurance Company, Limited.	To insure against non-payment of rents, feu duties, &c.	5*a*, York-place, Edinburgh.	29 "	7	7	50,000	10,000	1,593	1 - -	1,563 - -	—	60	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,567	Western Assets and Investment Company, Limited.	Dealing in property, lending money, &c.	194, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	"	7	7	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,568	South Isles Steam Packet Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	Northend, Stromness -	1 Oct.	8	46	1,000	100	83	6 - -	480 - -	—	28	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,569	African Trading Company of Glasgow, Limited.	Foreign merchants, importers, &c.	35, Robertson-street, Glasgow.	8 "	7	7	20,000	1,500 Preference, of 10*l.*; 500 Ordinary, of 10 *l.*	385 Preference, 500 Ordinary,	On Preference, 10 *l.* On Ordinary, 10*l.*	8,850 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,570	J. & A. D. Grimond, Limited	Flax and jute spinners -	1, King-street, Dundee -	17 "	7	7	350,000	15,000 Preference, of 10*l.*; 20,000 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	15,000 Preference, 10,007 Ordinary,	On 7, Ordinary, 10 *l.*	70 - -	250,000	7	- ditto.
2,571	Glasgow Wholesale Meat Company, Limited.	Auctioneers and cattle salesmen.	175, West George-street, Glasgow.	19 "	8	80	10,000	1,000	145	5 - -	725 - -	—	17	- ditto.
2,572	Dumbartonshire Laundry Company, Limited.	To establish a laundry -	Central Chambers, 109, Hope-street, Glasgow.	"	7	7	10,000	955 Ordinary, of 10*l.*; 45 B. Ordinary, of 10*l.*	207 Ordinary, 45 B. Ordinary,	On 207, Ordinary, 5*l.*	217 10 -	450	12	- ditto.

2,573	Steamship "Isis" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	21, Hope-street, Glasgow.	20 Oct.	7	7	32,000	320	285	100 - -	28,500 - -	—	41	- ditto.
2,574	"Gunford" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	81, St. George's-place, Glasgow.	21 „	7	7	21,000	420	369	50 - -	17,700 - -	—	13	- ditto.
2,575	Lanarkshire Chain and Anchor Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of anchors and chain cables.	68, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	28 „	7	7	20,000	1,700 Ordinary, of 10*l.*; 300 Deferred, of 10*l.*	1,300 Ordinary, 300 Deferred.	On 1,300, Ordinary, 8*l.*	10,400 - -	3,000	46	- ditto.
2,576	Crieff Aërated Water Company, Limited.	Aërated water manufacturers.	Crieff - - - -	29 „	7	265	1,000	1,000	905	1 - -	823 - -	—	57	- ditto.
2,577	Montgomerie and Company, Limited.	Celery coffee manufacturers.	142, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow	„	7	7	10,000	800 Preference, of 10*l.* 200 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	437 Preference.	5 - -	1,050 - -	—	15	- ditto.
2,578	Scottish Equity Plate-Glass Insurance Company, Limited.	Plate-glass insurance -	54, Gordon-street, Glasgow.	31 Oct.	7	7	10,000	2,000	900	1 - -	900 - -	—	24	- ditto.
2,579	Totumo Alluvial Gold Company, Limited.	Gold mining - -	94, West Regent-street, Glasgow.	2 Nov.	7	7	230,000	230,000	23,500	- 10 -	6,377 - -	—	152	- ditto.
2,580	Thomas Spears & Company, Limited.	Grocers and confectioners	25, Great Western-road, Glasgow.	„	7	7	5,000	500	299	On 65, 10*l.*	650 - -	2,340	10	- ditto.
2,581	Ormiston Coal Company, Limited.	Colliery proprietors -	10, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.	3 „	7	7	25,000	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,582	"Yarana" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	4, East Breast, Greenock	5 „	7	7	18,500	1,850	1,850	10 - -	18,500 - -	—	22	- ditto.
2,583	Steamship "Cartagena" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	123, Hope-street, Glasgow.	11 „	7	7	14,000	140	140	On 35, 100*l.*	3,500 - -	10,500	8	- ditto.
2,584	Scottish Drug Depôt, Limited.	Chemists and druggists -	16, Nicolson-street, Edinburgh.	„	7	309	10,000	10,000	5,955	1 - -	5,955 - -	—	166	- ditto.
2,585	D. S. Ireland, Limited - -	Brewers and maltsters -	150, Hope-street, Glasgow.	15 „	7	130	25,000	5,000	3,330	5 - -	16,650 - -	—	98	- ditto.
2,586	Steamship "Jane Clark" Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	111, Union-street, Glasgow.	17 „	7	26	8,000	800	387	10 - -	3,870 - -	—	20	- ditto.
2,587	Brown Stewart & Co., Limited.	Paper makers - -	Dalmarnock Paper Mills, Glasgow.	18 „	7	7	100,000	5,000 Preference, of 10*l.*; 5,000 Ordinary, of 10*l.*	5,000 Preference, 5,000 Ordinary.	On 3,340 Preference, 10*l.*	33,400 - -	66,600	205	- ditto.

I.—Companies Formed and Registered in *Scotland*, under the Companies Act, 1862, as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects or Business.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received (including Sums, if any, Paid in Advance of Calls).	Total Amount stated to be considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
	SCOTLAND—*continued*.			1892:			£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		
2,588	Murray & Macintyre, Patent Gas Kiln Company, Limited.	Manufacturers of gas appliances.	Caledonian Pottery, Rutherglen.	21 Nov.	7	7	3,000	100 Ordinary, of 20*l*. 50 Preference, of 20*l*.	100 Ordinary, 50 Preference.	On Ordinary, 20*l*. On Preference, 20*l*.	3,000 – –	—	14	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,589	"Macbeth" Steamship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	93, Hope-street, Glasgow	"	7	7	2,050	82	34	25 – –	850 – –	—	12	- ditto.
2,590	McOnie Harvey and Company, Limited.	Engineers and machinery makers.	224, West-street, Glasgow	2 Dec.	8	8	35,000	3,500	3,500	—	—	35,000	9	- ditto.
2,591	Hillbank Spinning Company, Limited.	Jute spinners and manufacturers.	Hillbank Works, Dens-road, Dundee.	5 Dec.	7	7	30,000	3,000	2,000	5 – –	10,000 – –	—	10	- ditto.
2,592	Arrols Bridge and Roof Company, Limited.	Bridge builders and engineers.	Germiston Works, Peters-hill-road, Glasgow.	6 Dec.	7	7	30,000	6,000	3,670	On 2,300, 5*l*. On 1,370, 3*l*.	15,610 – –	—	21	- ditto.
2,593	Wellshot Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers and maltsters -	Wellshot Brewery, Cambuslang.	7 Dec.	7	625	20,000	400 Preference, 10*l*. 1,600 Ordinary, 10*l*.	400 Preference, 1,600 Ordinary.	On Preference, 10*l*. On Ordinary, 5*l*.	12,000 – –	—	73	- ditto.
2,594	Scottish Agricultural Publishing Company, Limited	Newspaper proprietors and publishers.	93, Hope-street, Glasgow	"	9	9	10,000	1,000	392	3 – –	1,156 – –	—	41	- ditto.
2,595	City Line Limited - -	Shipowners - - -	45, West Nile-street, Glasgow.	"	7	7	750,000	75,000	40,000	—	—	400,000	21	- ditto.
2,596	Scottish Catholic Printing Company, Limited.	Printers and publishers -	52, North Frederick-street, Glasgow.	15 Dec.	7	7	2,500	100 Preference, of 10*l*. 150 Ordinary, of 10*l*.	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,597	Boase and Company, Limited	Bleachers and finishers of yarns and cloth.	Claverhouse, near Dundee	16 Dec.	7	7	7,000	700	700	—	—	7,000	7	Supposed to be still in operation.

2,598	Mining Investment Company of Glasgow, Limited.	To invest in mining and other shares.	54, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	19 Dec.	7	412	10,000	2,000	1,000	5 - -	5,000 - -	—	20	- ditto.
2,599	"Chiltonford" Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	81, St. George's-place, Glasgow.	„	7	7	24,000	240	59	100 - -	5,500 - -	—	12	- ditto.
2,600	St. Mungo Fruit Growing Company of California, Limited.	Fruit growing, &c. -	166, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	22 Dec.	7	7	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,601	"Cambuskenneth" Sailing Ship Company, Limited.	Shipowners - - -	8, Gordon-street, Glasgow	„	7	7	16,800	336	336	50 - -	16,800 - -	—	66	Supposed to be still in operation.
2,602	Thames Lead and Silver Mining Syndicate, Limited.	Mining in New Zealand	90, Constitution-street, Leith.	„	7	7	5,425	155	100 A. 55 B.	On 100 A, 5*l.*	500 - -	1,925	31	- ditto.
2,603	Emerald Chemical Company, Limited.	Chemical manufacturers	126, Old Keppochhill-road, Glasgow.	24 Dec.	7	7	1,200	1,000 Preference, of 1*l.* 200 Founders. of 1*l.*	301 Preferenee. 200 Founders.	On 301 Preference, 1*l.*	283 10 -	200	19	- ditto.
2,604	Caledonian Chemists Limited,	Chemists and druggists -	31, Reform-street, Dundee	„	7	7	1,000	1,000	500	1 - -	500 - -	—	9	- ditto.
2,605	Dickson & Mann, Limited -	Steel founders and engineers.	Bathville Steel Works, Armadale Station, Linlithgowshire.	27 Dec.	7	7	75,000	6,000 Preference. of 5*l.* 9,000 Ordinary, of 5*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	No information.
2,606	Cordelova Company, Limited	Manufacturers of wall decorations.	74, Pitt-street, Edinburgh	30 Dec.	7	7	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto.

II.—COMPANY Formed and Registered under the "Companies Act, 1862," as an Unlimited Company.

2,607	Clan Line Association Calcutta, Steamers.	Shipowners - - -	109, Hope-street, Glasgow	1892: 22 Dec.	7	No capital to which these headings apply - - -					—	—	—	Supposed to be still in operation.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh.

Reginald MacLeod,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

SUMMARY, 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

COMPANIES REGISTERED WITH NOMINAL CAPITAL.						COMPANIES REGISTERED WITHOUT NOMINAL CAPITAL.	
Where Registered.	Class.	Number.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount considered as Paid on Vendors' and other Shares.	Number.	Class.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
LONDON	I. New Limited	2,279	92,042,468 7 –	13,249,760 17 7	26,404,867 6 –	73	Limited by guarantee.
	II. New Unlimited	3	602,100 – –	600,261 – –	—	5	Mutual.
	III. Old Limited	8	798,600 – –	773,832 10 –	8,055 – –	—	
	IV. Old Unlimited	1	200,000 – –	45,600 – –	—	1	Mutual.
	V. Companies re-registered under "Companies Act, 1879."	1	2,040,000 – –	408,000 – –	—	—	
IRELAND	I. New Limited	69	971,750 – –	348,082 7 –	176,532 – –	3	Limited by guarantee.
SCOTLAND	I. New Limited	157	6,748,413 – –	1,290,052 3 4	2,051,744 – –	6	Limited by guarantee.
	II. New Unlimited	—	—	—	—	1	Mutual.
	TOTAL	2,518	103,403,331 7 –	16,724,588 17 11	28,641,198 6 –	89	

TOTAL NUMBER of COMPANIES Registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1892, having their Registered Offices in the City of London, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,082

STATEMENT of the TOTAL NUMBER and PAID UP CAPITAL (including Amounts considered as paid on Vendors' Shares) of all REGISTERED COMPANIES having a Share Capital and believed to be carrying on Business at the undermentioned Dates.

DATE.	Registered in London.		Registered in Edinburgh.		Registered in Dublin.		Registered in the Stannaries.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Paid up Capital.	Number.	Paid up Capital.	Number.	Paid up Capital.	Number.	Paid up Capital.	Number.	Paid up Capital.
		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
April 1884 -	7,549	426,792,671	728	36,439,875	375	11,517,070	40	801,678	8,692	475,551,294
April 1885 -	8,076	441,381,980	805	39,815,676	420	12,994,637	43	717,569	9,344	494,909,862
April 1886 -	8,124	471,335,095	838	43,544,114	474	14,377,493	35	380,982	9,471	529,637,684
April 1887 -	9,049	528,271,223	895	46,948,125	508	15,888,709	42	400,635	10,494	591,508,692
April 1888 -	9,465	544,071,170	948	50,255,054	546	16,728,172	42	375,975	11,001	611,430,371
April 1889 -	10,335	603,853,397	1,007	50,387,974	586	17,243,171	40	385,642	11,968	671,870,184
April 1890 -	11,584	705,283,316	1,102	52,182,679	613	17,287,527	24	386,031	13,323	775,139,553
April 1891 -	13,011	813,112,664	1,192	58,546,874	649	19,511,567	21	333,007	14,873	891,504,112
April 1892 -	14,180	904,839,777	1,279	62,118,501	696	22,019,377	18	305,979	16,173	989,283,634
April 1893 -	15,417	924,832,866	1,382	65,687,129	742	22,406,574	14	192,781	17,555	1,013,119,350

Companies Registration Office,
Somerset House, London.

J. S. PURCELL,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TOTAL NOMINAL CAPITAL of the COMPANIES which have been respectively, during the Period from the Commencement of the Act to the 31st December 1892, Registered as LIMITED from Companies Registered as UNLIMITED and (*New*) Companies *formed*

Year of Registration.	REGISTERED IN ENGLAND.								REGISTERED IN SCOTLAND.							
	With Nominal Capital.				Without Nominal Capital.		Total Number of Companies.	Total Nominal Share Capital.	With Nominal Capital.				Without Nominal Capital.		Total Number of Companies.	Total Nominal Share Capital.
	New Limited.	New Unlimited.	Old Limited.	Old Unlimited.	Limited by Guarantee.	Mutual, &c.			New Limited.	New Unlimited.	Old Limited.	Old Unlimited.	Limited by Guarantee.	Mutual, &c.		
								£.								£.
1862 (3rd October to 31st December)	79	1	5	57	1	9	152	51,098,120	2	–	–	6	–	–	8	5,867,500
1863	689	8	11	9	2	5	724	137,464,861	24	2	1	4	–	–	31	1,825,893
1864	893	1	9	6	3	2	914	232,236,055	17	4	2	3	–	–	26	2,834,448
1865	902	3	9	3	10	8	935	197,925,527	29	4	–	2	–	2	37	2,962,811
1866	656	3	6	2	7	2	676	68,569,903	33	3	–	–	–	–	36	4,951,620
1867	412	8	4	1	5	5	435	28,861,390	14	2	1	1	–	–	18	633,400
1868	392	4	7	2	2	4	411	33,971,342	20	3	–	1	1	–	25	719,200
1869 *	417	2	4	3	4	1	431	*138,726,301	13	2	–	3	–	–	18	788,550
1870	518	3	6	3	7	2	539	36,913,364	12	4	–	1	2	–	19	474,350
1871	668	3	8	2	15	2	698	65,141,633	42	2	–	1	2	–	47	1,895,600
1872	912	4	7	2	15	1	941	120,200,269	81	1	–	–	2	–	84	8,474,920
1873	1,061	1	2	15	8	2	1,089	143,345,695	62	1	–	–	–	–	63	5,878,800
1874	1,076	4	9	17	11	7	1,124	102,918,213	63	1	–	–	–	–	64	6,221,250
1875	1,035	4	9	11	17	2	1,078	76,145,380	45	1	–	2	–	–	48	4,612,500
1876	831	1	4	1	44	58	939	41,196,725	64	2	–	–	1	2	69	5,288,260
1877	808	3	5	3	21	6	846	52,790,296	83	2	–	–	2	1	88	11,632,900
1878	726	1	7	3	35	6	778	59,505,142	61	2	–	1	–	–	64	4,835,100
1879	876	1	3	4	33	6	923	69,426,920	58	–	1	–	6	–	65	4,097,452
1880	1,074	4	40	4	29	9	1,160	159,618,432	65	3	1	–	1	–	70	6,424,240
1881	1,394	1	20	–	27	4	1,446	189,056,807	72	–	3	–	1	–	76	16,084,750
1882	1,393	2	21	–	43	17	1,476	220,243,521	95	1	9	–	2	7	114	33,319,410
1883	1,416	2	18	6	56	35	1,533	143,787,257	108	–	4	–	3	3	118	8,314,980
1884	1,282	1	20	1	52	14	1,370	125,256,458	107	1	2	1	–	2	113	11,587,820
1885	1,257	3	15	–	48	21	1,344	111,284,947	73	–	1	1	1	1	77	4,803,584
1886	1,647	5	15	–	61	10	1,738	138,077,329	84	2	2	1	3	–	92	6,082,920
1887	1,808	–	28	–	48	9	1,893	160,616,454	91	–	3	–	3	–	97	7,442,350
1888	2,248	3	32	–	47	16	2,346	339,858,866	120	1	1	–	2	1	125	11,053,653
1889	2,455	–	63	1	44	15	2,578	229,406,624	133	–	2	–	2	–	137	8,889,604
1890	2,469	7	5	–	56	5	2,542	222,253,402	145	–	4	–	–	–	149	12,437,690
1891	2,362	–	9	–	68	7	2,446	126,363,028	153	–	1	–	2	–	156	5,305,295
1892	2,279	3	9	1	73	6	2,371	95,683,168	157	–	–	–	6	1	164	6,748,413
TOTAL	36,035	86	410	157	892	296	37,876	3,917,943,429	2,126	44	38	28	42	20	2,298	212,489,263

* *Note.*—In this year (1869) a company was registered with a *nominal* capital of

Companies Registration Office,
Somerset House, London.

Registered under "The Companies Act, 1862," in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and the STANNARIES distinguishing Companies with a Share Capital from Companies without a Share Capital, and Companies under the Act from (*Old*) Companies otherwise formed, but afterwards Registered as *existing* Companies.

REGISTERED IN IRELAND.								REGISTERED IN THE STANNARIES.								TOTAL REGISTERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.							
With Nominal Capital.				Without Nominal Capital.		Total Number of Companies.	Total Nominal Share Capital.	With Nominal Capital.				Without Nominal Capital.		Total Number of Companies.	Total Nominal Share Capital.	With Nominal Capital.				Without Nominal Capital.		Total Number of Companies.	Total Nominal Share Capital.
New Limited.	New Unlimited.	Old Limited.	Old Unlimited.	Limited by Guarantee.	Mutual, &c.			New Limited.	New Unlimited.	Old Limited.	Old Unlimited.	Limited by Guarantee.	Mutual, &c.			New Limited.	New Unlimited.	Old Limited.	Old Unlimited.	Limited by Guarantee.	Mutual, &c.		
							£.								£.								£.
5	–	–	–	–	–	5	41,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	86	1	5	63	1	9	165	57,006,620
20	–	–	–	–	–	20	250,200	15	–	–	–	–	–	15	447,288	748	10	12	13	2	5	790	139,988,242
34	–	–	–	–	–	34	1,852,800	23	–	–	–	–	–	23	313,780	967	5	11	9	3	2	997	237,237,083
42	1	–	–	–	–	43	3,720,000	19	–	–	–	–	–	19	783,480	992	8	9	5	10	10	1,034	205,391,818
37	–	–	–	1	–	38	2,966,100	12	–	–	–	–	–	12	337,200	738	6	6	2	8	2	762	76,824,823
14	1	–	1	–	–	16	1,841,000	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	129,192	450	11	5	3	5	5	479	31,464,982
13	–	2	1	–	–	16	1,713,960	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	123,200	434	7	9	4	3	4	461	36,527,702
11	1	–	1	1	–	14	1,576,900	12	–	–	–	–	–	12	182,500	453	5	4	7	5	1	475	*141,274,251
15	–	–	–	–	–	15	418,920	22	–	–	–	–	–	22	445,740	567	7	6	4	9	2	595	38,252,374
31	–	1	–	–	–	32	1,649,783	44	–	–	–	–	–	44	841,300	785	5	9	3	17	2	821	69,528,316
27	–	1	1	–	–	29	1,787,000	60	–	2	–	–	–	62	2,579,206	1,080	5	10	3	17	1	1,116	133,041,395
42	–	–	–	–	–	42	1,808,450	40	–	–	–	–	–	40	1,023,600	1,205	2	2	15	8	2	1,234	152,056,545
18	–	–	–	–	–	18	356,600	35	–	–	–	–	–	35	1,044,000	1,192	5	9	17	11	7	1,241	110,540,063
24	–	1	–	–	–	25	1,118,300	21	–	–	–	–	–	21	571,000	1,125	5	10	13	17	2	1,172	82,447,180
29	1	–	–	–	1	31	1,184,100	27	–	–	–	–	–	27	645,000	951	4	4	1	45	61	1,066	48,314,085
47	–	–	–	–	–	47	2,146,450	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	230,540	947	5	5	3	23	7	990	66,800,186
28	–	–	1	1	–	30	3,012,900	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	503,833	829	3	7	5	36	6	886	67,856,975
34	–	1	–	–	–	35	1,861,675	11	–	–	–	–	–	11	182,000	979	1	5	4	39	6	1,034	75,568,047
31	–	1	–	1	–	33	1,486,150	37	–	–	1	1	–	39	937,500	1,207	7	42	5	32	9	1,302	168,466,322
29	–	3	–	–	–	32	4,242,500	25	–	1	–	–	1	27	1,327,600	1,520	1	27	–	28	5	1,581	210,711,657
38	–	–	–	2	–	40	1,134,400	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	47,000	1,527	3	31	–	47	24	1,632	254,744,331
106	–	3	–	1	–	110	15,287,950	4	–	1	–	–	–	5	290,000	1,634	2	26	6	60	38	1,766	167,680,187
54	–	1	–	–	–	55	1,569,150	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	78,000	1,446	2	23	2	52	16	1,541	138,491,428
52	–	–	1	1	–	54	2,990,030	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	144,400	1,389	3	16	2	50	22	1,482	119,222,961
51	–	1	–	–	–	52	1,344,453	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	346,000	1,791	7	18	1	64	10	1,891	145,850,702
46	–	5	–	1	–	52	1,968,870	7	–	1	–	–	–	8	145,000	1,952	–	37	–	52	9	2,050	170,172,674
67	–	1	–	1	–	69	2,694,075	8	–	–	2	–	–	10	175,000	2,443	4	34	2	50	17	2,550	353,781,594
70	–	–	–	–	–	70	2,916,140	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	65,100	2,661	–	65	1	46	15	2,788	241,277,468
96	–	1	–	–	–	97	4,058,380	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	10,000	2,711	7	10	–	56	5	2,789	238,759,472
81	–	–	–	2	–	83	2,583,350	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	10,000	2,597	–	10	–	72	7	2,686	134,261,673
69	–	–	–	3	–	72	971,750	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	2,505	3	9	1	82	7	2,607	103,403,331
1,261	4	22	6	15	1	1,309	72,553,336	489	–	6	3	1	1	500	13,958,459	39,911	134	476	194	950	318	41,983	4,216,944,487

100,000,000 *l.*, but its *paid-up* capital appears never to have exceeded 200 *l.*

J. S. PURCELL,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

INDEX.

No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.
	A.	
1,000	A. and F. Pears, Limited	65
3	A. & H. Leon Brothers & Co., Limited	2
1,611	Abana Shipping Company, Limited	101
1,762	Abbey Improved Chilled Shot Company, Limited.	111
829	Abell's Electrical Engineering Company, Limited.	54
1,120	Aberbeeg Public Hall Company, Limited	72
220	Aberdare Constitutional Club Buildings Company, Limited.	16
2,485	Aberdeen Aërated Water Company, Limited	157
863	Aberdovey and Barmouth Steamship Company, Limited.	56
33	Abertillery Land and Investment Company, Limited.	4
924	Abraham Isidor & Co., Limited	60
472	Abram Coal Company, Limited	32
2,259	Absolute Safety Lamp Company, Limited	141
116	Abud's Syndicate, Limited	9
674	Accrington Bank, Limited	45
2,142	Accrington Gazette Company, Limited	134
641	Acme Rink Company, Limited	43
2,127	Acorn Restaurant Company, Limited	133
1,293	Adair Syndicate, Limited	82
2,531	Adam Sons and Company, Limited	161
229	Addison Club, Limited	17
1,881	A. Dickson and Company, Limited	118
1,713	Adjustable Thimble Company, Limited	108
1,588	Adolphe Crosbie, Limited	100
907	Advance Engineering Company, Limited	59
366	Advances, Limited	25
1,285	Advertising & General Agency, Limited	82
2,084	Aërated Milk Syndicate, Limited	131
1,842	Aerostatic Heating and Cooling Syndicate, Limited.	116
324	A. Fearnhead & Co., Limited	23
126	Africander Gold Mining Company, Limited	10
1,825	African International Flotilla and Transport Company, Limited.	115
2,026	African Mahogany Company, Limited	127
2,569	African Trading Company of Glasgow, Limited.	164
2,316	African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, Limited.	145
2,309	"Afternoon Tea" Cream Company, Limited	144
1,669	Agard & Company, Limited	105
771	Agnes Block, Limited	51
112	Agricultural and Fruit-growing Colonies of Mexico, Limited.	9
901	Agricultural Machinery Company of France, Limited.	59
889	Aix les Bains & Mount Revard Railway Company, Limited.	58
871	Aji Land and Colonization Company, Limited	57
1,858	A. K. Dyson & Co., Limited	117
1,760	Akester Electric Syndicate, Limited	111
1,072	Aladdin's Lamp Gold Mining Company, Limited.	69
1,283	Albany Club, Limited	81
1,225	Albatross Steamship Company, Limited	78
1,005	Alberta Steamship Company, Limited	65
1,320	Albert Avenue Estate Company, Limited	84
29	Albert Mitchell and Company, Limited	4
195	Albion Gold Mines, Limited	15
1,573	Albion Mill Company (Church), Limited	99
1,934	Albion Steamship Company, Limited	121
1,303	Albright & Wilson, Limited	83
174	Aldershot Army and Navy Cigar, Cigarette, and Tobacco Stores, Limited.	13
58	Aldgate Steamship Company, Limited	5
711	Aldridge, Salmon and Co., Limited	47
1,721	Alexander & John Shaw, Limited	108
369	Alfred & Son, Limited	25
1,811	Alfred Couldrey and Co., Limited	114
1,882	Alkali Syndicate, Limited	118
1,395	Alliance Deposit and Investment Company, Limited.	88
1,896	Allynugger Tea Company, Limited	119
1,139	Alston and Nentforce Limestone Quarry Company, Limited.	73
1,638	Altamira, Limited	103
834	A. Lyons & Co., Limited	55
2,502	Alyth Bowling Club, Limited	158
1,928	Amalgamated Society of Engineers Institute Company, Limited.	121
2,075	Amana (Wentworth) Gold Mining Company, Limited.	130
299	"Amarapoora" Steam Ship, Limited	21
1,583	Amble Building Company, Limited	99
64	American Camera Company, Limited	6
1,336	American Insulated Wire Company, Limited	85
936	Amphlett Humphreys, Limited	61
1,168	Anapa Company, Limited	75
1,050	Andalusian Silver Mining Company, Limited	67
1,732	Anderson Allen, Limited	109
2,177	Anderson, Laverick & Co., Limited	136
608	Andes Exploration Company, Limited	41
729	Andes Gold Syndicate, Limited	48
2,534	Andrew Barclay, Sons & Company, Limited	161
1,821	Andrews' Star Omnibus Company, Limited	115
913	Anglo-American Express Forwarding Company, Limited.	59
659	Anglo American Gold Cure Company, Limited	44
1,834	Anglo American Horse and Cattle Food and Medicine Company, Limited.	115
1,877	Anglo-American Printing Co., Limited	118
1,253	Anglo-Arabian and Persian Steamship Company, Limited.	80
176	Anglo-Assam Co-operative Tea Company, Limited.	13
398	Anglo-Austrian Club, Limited	27
1,021	Anglo-Colombian and General Commerce and Finance Company, Limited.	66
1,077	Anglo-Columbian Company, Limited	69
247	Anglo-Continental Liquorice Company, Limited.	18
540	Anglo French Yeast Company, Limited	36
1,831	Anglo-Galician Syndicate, Limited	115
232	Anglo-German Salt Syndicate, Limited	17
1,184	Anglo-Hungarian Petroleum Syndicate, Limited.	76
1,609	Anglo-Indian Condiments, Cordials, and Essences Manufacturers, Limited.	101
2,302	Anglo-Mexican Planting and Trading Corporation, Limited.	144
2,061	Anhelakon, Limited	129
640	Anidjah Fire Escape Company, Limited	43
1,615	Annie Barrow Steamship Company, Limited	101
1,918	Anselm, Odling & Sons, Limited	121
7	Anthony Brothers, Limited	2
1,911	Anthracite Association for the Promotion of the Use of Anthracite Smokeless Coal, Limited.	120
423	Anthydor Compound Company, Limited	29
830	Anthydor Compound Company, Limited	54
1,983	Anti-Friction Roller Bearing Syndicate, Limited.	124
1,512	Applefords, Limited	95
2,322	A. Ransome and Co., Limited	145
1,905	Arapahoe Steamship Company, Limited	120
2,067	Arcas Plating Company, Limited	130
2,471	Archibald Cousland & Company, Limited	157
1,010	Arctandria Exploration Company, Limited	65
473	Arctic Freezer Syndicate, Limited	32
230	Arethusa Steamship Company (North Shields), Limited.	17
2,592	Arrols Bridge and Roof Company, Limited	166
1,908	Arthur Downing, Limited	120
730	Arthur Wilson, Peck and Company, Limited	48
1,032	Artingstalls, Limited	67
18	Artistic and Literary Association, Limited	3
273	Artizan's Land and Mortgage Corporation, Limited.	19
1,483	"Arts Review," Limited	93
1,173	Art Stone Veneering Syndicate, Limited	75
1,381	A. Salomon & Company, Limited	87
516	Asbestos-tipped Lamp Wick Company, Limited.	35
2,182	Asbestos Company of Newfoundland, Limited	137
35	Ashdown Steam Ship Company, Limited	4
514	Ashmore Park Colliery Company, Limited	35
140	Ashton Advance Company, Limited	11
1,580	Ashton Paint and Varnish Company, Limited	99
664	Asia Minor Company, Limited	44

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1,454	Askern Spa Hydropathic Company, Limited	91
2,219	Askwith & Company, Limited	139
528	Aspatria Reading and Recreation Company, Limited.	35
503	Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited	34
1,144	Assets and Trust Company, Limited	73
1,950	Assets Insurance, Limited	122
428	Assiniboia Improved Lands, Limited	29
921	Association for the Promotion of Home and Foreign Travel, Limited.	60
565	Association for the Protection of Telephone Subscribers, Limited.	38
200	Astrakhan Steamship Company, Limited	15
2,226	"A. Strong" Steamship Company, Limited	139
607	Athletic and General Supply Company, Limited.	41
248	Athletic Press Company, Limited	18
1,634	Atlas Finance Federation, Limited	103
666	Atlas Steel Hoop and Wire Rod Works, Limited.	44
2,222	Austral-America Company, Limited	139
322	Australian Gold Recovery Company, Limited	22
1,658	Australian Irrigation Syndicate, Limited	104
1,644	Authorized Disinfector Company, Limited	103
210	Author's Club, Limited	15
1,150	Automatic Bottle Cleansing Syndicate, Limited.	74
2,098	Automatic Electric Railway Signal Company, Limited.	131
1,145	Automatic Gas Meter Company, Limited	73
2,291	Automatic Gem & Gold Separator Syndicate, Limited.	143
1,221	Automatic Ices, Limited	78
1,789	Automatic Provider, Limited	113
756	Automatic Rifle Syndicate, Limited	50
2,414	Avoniel Distillery, Limited	152
518	Avon Rhondda Colliery Company, Limited	35
1,498	Avon Valley Dairy Company, Limited	94
2,481	Ayrshire Foundry Company, Limited	157
269	Azzeroni's Patent, Limited	19
	B.	
1,389	Bacis Gold and Silver Mines, Limited	88
1,853	Bailey's Inventions Syndicate, Limited	117
1,367	Baker & Crockett, Limited	86
1,082	"Baku Standard" Agency, Limited	69
1,216	"Balasore" Sailing Ship Company, Limited	78
1,122	Balkis Eersteling, Limited	72
1,121	Balkis Land Company, Limited	72
1,682	Ballydonegan Gravel Company, Limited	106
108	Bancroft & Co., Limited	9
2,070	Bandarapola Ceylon Company, Limited	130
1,755	Bankers, Trustees and Executors Insurance Corporation, Limited.	111
2,528	Banknock Coal Company, Limited	161
78	Barber and Company, Limited	7
333	Barber's South African Exploration Syndicate, Limited.	23
87	Barcelona (Besos) Waterworks Company, Limited.	7
2,484	"Barden Tower" Steamship Company, Limited.	157
1,161	Barff & Co., Limited	75
252	Barking Drill Hall and Gymnasium Company, Limited.	18
585	Barnsley and District Licensed Victuallers' Bottling Company, Limited.	39
606	Barnsley and District Retail Grocers' Company, Limited.	41
151	Barque Cambrian Chieftain, Limited	12
2,501	Barque "Marjory Glen" Company, Limited	158
1,846	Barquentine "Margarita" Company, Limited	116
2,123	Barrancas Concessions, Limited	133
436	Barrett Gold Mining Company, Limited	30
2,533	Barrhead Constitutional Club, Limited	161
590	Barry and District Land Development Corporation, Limited.	39
223	Barry Dock R.A.O.B. Institute, Limited	16
2,207	Barry Dock Theatre and Assembly Rooms Company, Limited.	138
1,608	Barton-Wright, Limited	101
342	"Basic" Steamship Company, Limited	24
569	Basin-Elkhorn Mining Company, Limited	38
1,684	Bates Steel Company, Limited	106
2,492	Baxter Brothers & Company, Limited	158
2,217	Bayley and Bradley, Limited	139
1,056	Beaumont & Co., Limited	68
2,019	Beck's Advertiser, Limited	127
1,546	Bedson Wire Company, Limited	97
1,839	"Beechdale" Sailing Ship Company, Limited	116
800	Beech Spinning Company, Limited	52
111	Beer, Trant, Balkwill and Trant, Limited	9
558	Beeswing Sailing Ship Company, Limited	37
785	Begum Curry Company, Limited	51
1,278	Beira Railway Company, Limited	81
2,378	Belfast Central Hotel Company, Limited	150
2,395	Belfast Distilleries, Limited	151
2,410	Belfast Ship Stores Company, Limited	152
2,010	Belgian Manufacturing and Trading Company, Limited.	126
94	Benfleet Institute, Limited	8
1,722	Benfleet Steam Laundry Company, Limited	108
536	Benham and Sons, Limited	36
1,837	Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries, Limited	115
1,862	Berkefeld Filter Company, Limited	117
735	Berry and Stanyon, Limited	49
1,510	Bessie Mining Company, Limited	95
1,243	Bessie Steamship Company, Limited	79
1,088	Beste & Company, Limited	70
1,013	Beswick, Bradford & Clayton Recreation Company, Limited.	65
2,017	Bewick Club and Northumbrian Art Institute	127
861	Bibby & Baron, Limited.	56
900	Bickle and Company, Limited	58
922	Bifurcated Rivet Company, Limited	60
1,947	Billericay Gas Company, Limited	122
1,790	Billesdon Village Hall Company, Limited	113
705	Bill of Fare Publishing Company, Limited	47
175	Binns' Hotel (Harrogate) Company, Limited	13
1,645	Birchenwood Colliery Company, Limited	103
998	Birmingham Ammunition Company, Limited	64
2,073	Birmingham and District Ale and Porter Bottlers' Association, Limited.	130
422	Birmingham Art Metal Company, Limited	29
1,813	Birmingham Iron and Steel Stamping Company, Limited.	114
2,140	Birmingham Waterproof Paper Company, Limited.	134
2,558	Black & Wingate, Limited	163
618	Black Ball Coal Mining Company of New Zealand, Limited.	41
538	Black, Hawthorn and Company, Limited	36
2,303	Blackheath Art Club Publishing Company, Limited.	144
1,803	Black Horse Extended Proprietary Syndicate, Limited.	113
752	"Black Lion" 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited	49
2,181	Blackpool Property and Investment Company, Limited.	137
556	Blackpool Steam Laundry Company, Limited	37
2,206	Blaiberg and Marson, Limited	138
2,333	Blandford Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	146
2,193	Blankney Stud Company, Limited	137
663	Blazer Firelighter, Limited	44
2,255	Blazer Firelighter (Northumberland and Durham Counties), Limited.	141
1,504	Blende Mining Company, Limited	95
1,770	Blindness Insurance Company, Limited	111
1,664	Bluine, Limited	105
701	Blundellsands, Waterloo, and Crosby Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	46
1,294	Boag's Crescent Carriage Company, Limited	82
412	Boardman's Electric Sun Lamp Patents, Limited.	28
2,597	Boase and Company, Limited	166
1,909	Boas King Knitting Machine Company, Limited.	120
1,850	Bohm & Co., Limited	116
559	Bolton Central Property Company, Limited	37
222	Bolton Mutual Property Company, Limited	16
1,447	Bolton Steam-Power Firewood Company, Limited.	91
991	Bon Marché (Brixton), Limited	64
2,306	Bonnie Dundee Gold Mines, Limited	144
1,966	Bootle Association Football Club, Limited	123
760	Boot's, Limited	50
658	Bordley and Company, Limited	44
1,554	Borough Mineral Water Manufacturing Company, Limited.	97
454	Bostons, Limited	31
1,547	Boston Steam Tug Company, Limited	97
1,748	Botchergate Conservative Club Company, Limited.	110
2,145	Bottle Packing Case Company, Limited	155
2,330	Bournemouth Estates Company, Limited	146
22	Bournemouth General Penny Omnibus Company, Limited.	3
1,463	Bowman, Limited	92
420	Bradford and District Dyeing Company, Limited.	29
1,048	Bradnum, Nicholls and Company, Limited	67
941	Bramley Liberal Club-house Company, Limited	61

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1,404	Breage Tin Mine, Limited	89
1,347	Breckenridge and Pineville Syndicate, Limited	85
703	Bremen Trading Company, Limited	46
2,520	Brescia Mining and Metallurgical Company, Limited.	160
2,128	Brettell and Needham, Limited	133
2,184	Brewer Brothers, Limited	137
1,791	Breweries Purchase Syndicate, Limited	113
411	Breweries Securities Corporation, Limited	28
1,477	Brewers' and General Fire Insurance and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.	93
30	Brewers, Distillers, and Wine Trades' Exchange Syndicate, Limited.	4
2,149	Brewers Exhibition Syndicate, Limited	135
76	Brice and Company, Limited	7
2,343	Bridgeholme Wadding Manufacturing Company, Limited.	147
856	Bridgend Conservative Club Company, Limited.	56
808	Bridgend Steam Laundry Company, Limited	53
1,258	"Brier Rose" Steamship Company, Limited	80
1,229	Briggs and Company, Limited	79
2,327	Brightlingsea, Wyvenhoe, and East Donyland Oyster Fishery Company, Limited.	145
1,400	Brilliant Sign Company, Limited	88
951	Brine Baths Hotel, Limited	61
2,090	Brinnington Brick and Tile Company, Limited	131
2,264	Bristol and Kingswood Engineering and Boiler Company, Limited.	142
1,260	Bristol and West of England Coal Company, Limited.	80
311	Bristol Brick and Tile Company, Limited	22
1,892	Bristol Metal Company, Limited	119
1,370	Bristol Ocean-Mail Pier Company, Limited	87
718	British American Investment Company, Limited.	47
669	British & American Debenture Corporation, Limited.	45
355	British and Colonial Horseshoe and Machine Company, Limited.	25
1,380	British and East Indian Fibre Company, Limited.	87
96	British and Mexican Shipping Company, Limited.	8
20	British Art Publishers' Union, Limited	3
2,130	British Australian Exploration Company, Limited.	133
2,505	British Boiler Cleaning and Enamelling Company, Limited.	159
1,792	British Dairy Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	113
1,997	British Feed Bag Company, Limited	125
2,045	British Fine Arts Society, Limited	128
461	British Flax and Jute Company, Limited	31
327	British, Foreign, and Colonial Patents Syndicate, Limited.	23
1,518	British Fullers Earth Company, Limited	95
236	British Institute of Public Health	17
2,551	British Mexican Railway Company, Limited	163
1,977	British Military Tournament Company, Limited.	124
685	British North American Exploration Company, Limited.	45
546	British Phosphate Company, Limited	37
55	British Publishing Company, Limited	5
1,153	British Pure Yeast Company, Limited	74
836	British Seamless Steel Tube Company, Limited.	55
1,750	British Ship Disbursement Company, Limited	110
1,897	British South Africa Transport and Trading Company, Limited.	119
2,138	British Tea Table Company, Limited	134
505	British Union Insurance Company, Limited	34
1,729	British Women's Temperance Association Newspaper Company, Limited.	109
1,910	Brixton Theatre, Limited	120
1,374	Broadbottom Gas Company, Limited	87
1,919	Broad Lane Estate Company, Limited	121
2,145	Broadway Theatre of Varieties, Limited	134
2,373	B. Robb and Company, Limited	150
2,366	Bromyard Gas Light and Power Company, Limited.	149
1,052	Brooke, Bond & Co., Limited	68
1,695	Brookes & Co., Limited	107
2,213	Brookfield Spinning Company, Limited	139
2,587	Brown Stewart & Co., Limited	165
1,527	Bruce & Co., Limited	96
2,297	Bruce and Still, Limited	144
2,135	Brussels Palace of Varieties, Limited	134
83	Bryan & Co., Limited	7
1,420	Bryant, Whibley, & Company, Limited	89
1,196	Bryncelyn (Pontardawe) Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited.	77
288	Bryncethin Brick Works, Limited	20
2,550	Bryndû Coal and Coke Company, Limited	163
332	Buchanan, Limited	23
416	Buckhurst Hill Public Hall Company, Limited	28
968	Bugia Mahogany and Mining Company, Limited.	63
1,836	Building and Repairing Company, Limited	115
624	Buildings Company (Nuneaton), Limited	42
1,663	Bull-Dog Friction Clutch Syndicate, Limited	105
24	Bullivants' Australian Company, Limited	3
2,360	Bull's Head Second Registered 50*l.* Loan Society.	148
1,091	Bunhill Fields Coffee Taverns, Limited	70
1,994	Burglar and Fire Alarm Company, Limited	125
1,992	Burlington Carriage Company, Limited	125
1,316	Burngreave Conservative Club Buildings Company, Limited.	83
2,051	Burnley and District Newsagents Co-operative Supply Company, Limited.	129
1,571	Burn Shipping Company, Limited	99
2,446	Burntisland Recreation Company, Limited	155
610	Bury and District Incorporated Law Society	41
1,681	Bury Carriage Company, Limited	106
2,009	Bury St. Edmunds' Cycle and Furnishing Company, Limited.	126
688	Buster Mines Syndicate, Limited	45
1,726	Bute Dock Foundry, Limited	109
971	Butler's Wharf Limited	63
39	Butter Stores, Limited	4
1,673	Butterworth & Company, Limited	105
89	Bycullah Athenæum, Limited	7

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614	Café Royal Club Company, Limited	41
383	Cairn Line of Steamships, Limited	26
648	Calcutta and Colombo Tea Company, Limited	43
1,002	Caledonian (Ceylon) Tea Plantations, Limited	65
2,604	Caledonian Chemists, Limited	167
444	Calico Printers' Syndicate, Limited	30
1,455	Cambay Steamship Company, Limited	91
778	Cambrian Bara and Biscuit Company, Limited	51
1,655	Cambrian Estates, Limited	104
928	Cambridge Electric Supply Company, Limited	60
1,061	Cambridge Glazed Brick and Cement Company, Limited.	68
840	Cambridgeshire Cottage House and Villa Supply Association, Limited.	55
2,601	"Cambuskenneth" Sailing Ship Company, Limited.	167
2,467	Cambuslang Lawn Tennis Club, Limited	156
2,495	Camelot Steamship Company, Limited	158
1,399	Cameronian Club, Limited	88
2,164	Canary Islands Produce Company, Limited	135
1,576	C. & E. Gray, Limited	99
1,341	C. & R. Light, Limited	85
171	Cannington, Shaw and Company, Limited	13
287	Cannon & Gaze, Limited	20
1,753	Cape Orchard Company, Limited	110
1,648	Capetown Fish and Poultry Company, Limited.	103
1,768	Capital Finance Company, Limited	111
1,242	Capital Investment Trust and Finance Company, Limited.	79
1,242	Capital Investment Trust and Finance Syndicate, Limited.	79
1,427	Capon Heaton and Co., Limited	90
28	Caprivi Steamship, Limited	3
798	Caratal Mining Company, Limited	52
1,543	Carboid Oil-less Bearing Company, Limited	97
2,256	Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, Limited	141
1,720	Carbon Battery Company, Limited	108
1,537	Cardiff and Caerphilly Brick, Sanitary Pipe and Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company, Limited	97
72	Cardiff and District Cart Horse Company, Limited.	7
1,524	Cardiff Candle Manufacturing Company, Limited.	96
2,086	Cardiff Free Lather Dry Soap and Packing Company, Limited.	131
1,530	Cardiff Quinine Bitters Company, Limited	96
377	Carlisle and Cumberland Aërated Water and Beer Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society, Limited.	26
272	Carlisle Cricket and Athletic Company, Limited.	19
691	Carlton Trust, Limited	46

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2,212	Carmarthenshire Stud Company, Limited	139
1,409	Carmen Alto Mining Company, Limited	89
956	Carmont Improved Vehicle Syndicate, Limited	62
1,358	Carolina Tea Company of Ceylon, Limited	86
2,429	Carrickfergus Salt Works Company, Limited	153
2,411	Carrick Slate Company, Limited	152
1,286	Carrington Gold Mining Company, Limited	82
660	Carter's Knottingley Brewery Company, Limited.	44
1,468	Caspar and Company, Limited	92
1,009	Castle Boot Company, Limited	65
476	Castleford Brick Company, Limited	32
953	Castleton Brewery Company, Limited	61
722	Castleton Chemical Company, Limited	48
715	Castleton (Derbyshire) Water Works Company, Limited.	47
747	Caswell & Bowden, Limited	49
1,366	Catalan Worsted Spinning Company, Limited	86
1,622	C. Carrington & Son, Limited	102
1,333	Centaur Cycle Company, Limited	84
712	Central African and Zoutpansberg Exploration Company, Limited.	47
1,411	Central & South American Syndicate, Limited	89
1,779	Central Cycling Club-House, Limited.	112
63	Central Engineering and Ship Repairing Company, Limited.	6
1,302	Central Ironworks Company, Limited	83
1,284	Central Rail Traction Company, Limited	81
770	Central Rhondda Billposting Company, Limited.	51
172	Ceramic Art Company, Limited	13
741	"Ceridwen" Ship Company, Limited	49
600	Ceylon and Oriental Estates Company, Limited.	40
642	Ceylon Consolidated Tea Estates, Limited	43
2,209	Chadwick Steamship Company, Limited	138
498	Channel Tubular Railway Preliminary Company, Limited.	34
486	Chapel-street Café Company, Limited	33
163	Chard Lace Company, Limited	13
975	"Charles Dickens" Dramatic Syndicate, Limited.	63
1,134	Charles Gothard and Company, Limited	73
2,417	Charles Harden & Company, Limited	153
2,338	Charles Harris and Company, Limited	147
1,642	Charles Jordan & Sons, Limited	103
2,139	Charles Reynolds & Co., Limited	134
1,548	Chas. Straker & Sons, Limited	97
2,444	Charles Tennant & Company of Carnoustie, Limited.	155
427	Charles Wells & Company, Limited	29
1,030	Charlton Steam Shipping Company, Limited	66
2,368	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Limited.	149
2,233	Chattanooga Company, Limited	140
597	Chelmsford Electric Lighting Company, Limited.	40
1,210	Chemists' Association, Limited	77
2,025	Chesapeake & Ohio Steamship Company, Limited.	127
1,115	Chester Mineral Water Company, Limited	72
2,062	Chester Race Company, Limited	129
1,670	Chicago Investment Company, Limited	105
2,253	Chillington Tool Company, Limited	141
2,599	"Chiltonford" Ship Company, Limited	167
495	Chislehurst Lawn Tennis Ground Syndicate, Limited.	33
1,799	Chorley Polytechnic, Limited	113
1,786	Christopher Wood, Limited	112
1,635	Church Army	103
1,741	Church Newspaper Company, Limited	110
1,855	C. F. Marsden & Co., Limited	117
2,323	Cinderford Recreation Ground Company, Limited.	145
180	Cinta Gold Mines, Limited	13
2,595	City Line, Limited	166
2,424	City of Derry Tramways Company, Limited	153
1,402	City of Monte Video Tramways Company, Limited.	88
654	City Type Foundry Company, Limited	43
317	Civil Service Bank, Limited	22
1,083	Civil Service Co-operative Society, Limited	70
1,929	Civil Service Musical Instrument Association, Limited.	121
374	C. J. Fox & Co., Limited	26
2,607	Clan Line Association Calcutta, Steamers	167
946	Clare Estate Syndicate, Limited	61
201	Clarence Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	15
233	Clark Brothers and Company, Limited	17
2,037	Clarke & Co., Limited	128
1,131	Claughton Music Hall Company, Limited	73
976	Clayton Constitutional Building Company, Limited.	63
42	Clean-Drop-Measure Company, Limited	5
1,683	Cleansine Syndicate, Limited	106
637	Cleckheaton Drill Hall Company, Limited	42
1,587	Clergy Pensions Institution	100
1,069	Cleveland Auction Mart Company, Limited	69
2,015	Cleveland Investment Company, Limited	126
1,725	Climax Ventilating Company, Limited	109
2,162	Clinch & Co., Limited	135
1,866	Clitheroe and District Bill Posting Company, Limited.	117
2,007	Clitheroe Portland Cement Company, Limited	126
2,461	Clyde Sailing Ship Mutual Underwriting Association, Limited.	156
283	C. Martin & Company, Limited	20
2,405	C. Miller & Co., Limited	152
1,840	C. Mortimer Booth & Company, Limited	116
899	C. M. Taylor's Patent Bottling Company, Limited.	58
1,920	Coal-Brick Syndicate, Limited	121
1,472	Cochise Mill and Mining Company, Limited	93
1,413	Cocoa & Chocolate Company, Limited	89
1,151	Coetzeestroom Estate and Gold Mining Company, Limited.	74
733	Coffin and Company, Limited	48
2,518	Colin Macfarlane & Company, Limited	160
1,199	College of Accountants, Limited	77
1,699	College Park and Kensal Green Working Men's Club and Coffee Tavern Company, Limited.	107
1,459	Collier-Marr Telephone and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited.	92
650	Colne and District Mineral Water Company, Limited.	43
79	Colombian Land Company, Limited	7
353	Colonial Debenture Corporation, Limited	24
1,594	Colonial Railways Syndicate, Limited	100
2,165	Color Copying Company, Limited	135
2,560	Columba Steamship Company, Limited	163
1,436	Colver Brothers, Limited	90
162	Colwyn Bay Pier Company, Limited	12
1,773	Combination Starch Company, Limited	111
415	"Comet" Lighting and Heating Syndicate, Limited.	28
134	Comic Opera Production Syndicate, Limited	11
484	Commercial Joint Stock Association, Limited	33
957	Commercial Stores Company, Limited	62
2,289	Commercial Travellers Hotel Syndicate, Limited.	143
494	Common Petroleum Engine Company, Limited	33
1,212	Company Formation Corporation, Limited	77
305	Complete Press Agency, Limited	21
1,500	Compound Motor Company, Limited	95
1,981	Concentrated Soup Manufacturing Syndicate, Limited.	124
441	Concession and Investment Syndicate, Limited	30
1,363	Concessions Development Company, Limited	86
501	Conishead Ship Company, Limited	34
527	Coniston Mining Syndicate, Limited	35
2,437	Connor's Patent Spinning Process Company, Limited.	154
1,273	Consolidated Accident Insurance Company, Limited.	81
1,406	Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited.	89
969	Constitution Steamship Company, Limited	63
1,730	Continental Fruit Packing Company, Limited	109
463	Contractors' and General Investment Corporation, Limited.	31
2,393	Convivial Club, Limited	151
682	Conway and District Brick Manufacturing Company, Limited.	45
1,128	Cook, Sons & Co., Limited	90
1,506	"Cooppal" Smokeless Powder Company, Limited.	95
504	Coorg Coffee Estates Company, Limited	34
611	Copley, Turner and Company, Limited	41
2,359	Coppen Brothers and Company	148
45	Coppice Hall Collieries and Brick Works Company, Limited.	5
2,606	Cordelova Company, Limited	167
1,848	Cordova Gold Company, Limited	116
2,391	Cork Agricultural Buildings' Company, Limited.	151
2,408	Cork Herald, Limited	152
2,379	Cork Tramways Company, Limited	150
673	Corlett Electrical Engineering Company, Limited.	45
216	Cornubian Patents Company, Limited	16

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1,092	Coromandel Gold Mining Company of India, Limited.	70
2,283	Corporation of the South Eastern College	143
2,249	Corunna Waterworks Company, Limited	141
2,095	Corwg Merthyr Coal Company, Limited	131
426	Cosmo Gear Company, Limited	29
1,610	Cotehele Steamship Company, Limited	101
1,460	Cottingley Manufacturing Company, Limited	92
466	Cotton Brothers Company, Limited	32
510	Cotton Cord and Velvet Cutting Machine Company, Limited.	34
2,506	Coubrey & Company, Limited	159
2,172	Coulter Vaporizer Company, Limited	136
1,022	County Brick & Tile Company, Limited	66
2,422	County Donegal Meat Company, Limited	153
1,915	County Mayo Granite Syndicate, Limited	120
979	County Observer Newspaper and Printing Company, Limited.	63
750	County of London Trust, Limited	49
2,356	Coutts & Company	148
1,382	Covent Garden Fruit Trading Company, Limited.	87
2,541	Cowdenbeath Coal Company, Limited	162
887	Cox and Sons, Limited	58
315	Cox, Limited	22
1,065	Cracker Creek Gold Mines Company, Limited	69
2,497	Craigellachie Hotel Company, Limited	158
2,470	Craigton Cemetery Company, Limited	156
2,293	Craigydon and District Land Company, Limited.	143
1,107	Crathorne and Sons, Limited	71
110	"Cravenette" Company, Limited	9
326	Crawshay Bilbao Iron Ore Company, Limited	23
1,324	Crees & Company, Limited	84
1,359	Crescent Steam Ship Company, Limited	86
2,053	Crichton Club, Limited	129
2,576	Crieff Aërated Water Company, Limited	165
464	Croft and Company, Limited	31
1,949	Croft's Indian Bone Meal Company, Limited	122
2,553	Cromarty Steamship Company, Limited	163
479	Crooked Billet, Limited	33
1,130	Crosse & Blackwell, Limited	73
1,797	Crosse's, Limited	113
875	Crosswell's Limited	57
2,390	Crowe, Wilson and Company, Limited	151
542	Crowland and Eye Gas Company, Limited	36
1,087	Crown Brewery, Aldershot, Limited	70
164	Crown Publishing Syndicate, Limited	13
759	Croydon American Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	50
1,602	Croydon Shaftesbury Buildings Company, Limited.	101
1,996	C. Satterthwaite and Company, Limited	125
1,823	C. T. Bainbridge and Son, Limited	115
165	Cummins-Coleman Patents Company, Limited	13
2,374	"Curran" Steamship Company, Limited	150
1,269	Currie Schools, Limited	81
388	C. W. Andrews, Limited	27
1,218	Cwmbrwyno Blende and Lead Company, Limited.	78
894	Cwmmynach Manganese Syndicate, Limited	58
1,073	Cwm Rhaiadr, Limited	69
816	Cyanide Gold Recovery Syndicate, Limited	53
424	Cycle Rubber Works, Limited	29
1,665	Cycle Trade Journal, Limited	105
670	Cyclists' Country Club, Limited	45
958	Cynon (Aberdare) Tin Plate Company, Limited.	62
1,688	Cyona Company, Limited	106
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1,126	Daish's Hotel, Shanklin, Limited	72
1,788	Dakota Land Investment Company, Limited	113
268	Dalmatian Exploration and Mining Syndicate, Limited.	19
2,152	Dalrymples, Limited	135
2,511	Dalzell Bowling Club, Limited	159
2,329	Dalziel's Atlantic Telegram Company, Limited	146
371	D. & H. Mallalieu, Limited	25
1,878	Daniell's Patents, Limited	118
1,306	Daniel Marshall, Limited	83
2,346	Daniel Smith & Company, Limited	147
717	Danube Blue Manufacturing Company, Limited	47
1,585	Darlaston Steam Saw Mills Company, Limited	99
892	Darlington Football Company, Limited	58
1,925	"Dart" Fire Lighter Company, Limited	121
93	Dashwood & Co., Limited	8
883	Dauntless Temperance Music Hall and Café Company, Limited.	57
67	Dauphiné Mines Syndicate, Limited	6
2,046	David & Sant, Limited	128
2,425	David Brown & Son, Limited	153
1,430	David Leslie and Son, Limited	90
1,401	David Roberts, Son & Co., Limited	88
980	David Whitehead and Sons, Limited	63
949	Davis's Feather Mills, Limited	61
160	Dawson's Cycle Tyre Company, Limited	12
1,385	Day's Gas Engine Company, Limited	87
349	Deal Harbour Company, Limited	24
335	Dean & Son, Limited	23
1,893	Dean Mills Manufacturing Company, Limited	119
95	Decatur Mines Syndicate, Limited	8
826	Deep Boring Syndicate, Limited	54
350	De Jong's Cocoa, Limited	24
302	Delhi Steam Ship Company, Limited	21
1,886	Deller's Supply Stores, Limited	119
665	Denny and Company, Limited	44
1,621	Denton Liberal Club Building Company, Limited.	102
895	Desborough Reading Room and Temperance Institute, Limited.	58
1,448	"Detecter" Patent Safety Postal Box Syndicate, Limited.	91
1,084	Development Syndicate, Limited	70
2,513	Devon Lodge School Company, Limited	159
25	Devon Trading Company, Limited	3
1,701	Dibasic Iron and Steel (Pioneer) Company, Limited.	107
2,605	Dickson & Mann, Limited	167
297	Direct Cash Trading Company, Limited	21
1,600	Distillers' Chemists Company, Limited	101
686	District Chemical Company, Limited	45
1,674	District Iron and Steel Company, Limited	105
271	D. Lockwood & Company, Limited	19
1,903	Dominion Electrical Company, Limited	119
858	Dominion Ship Company, Limited	56
2,105	Donovan Publishing Company, Limited	132
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1,835	Douglas Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, Limited.	115
1,365	Dowie and Handyside, Limited	86
2,325	Drakewalls Mining Company, Limited	145
2,044	Dr. Charles Rooke, Limited	128
2,180	Driffield Recreation Ground Company, Limited	137
2,430	Drogheda Advertising Company, Limited	153
2,435	Drogheda Billiard Club, Limited	154
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11	Drug Distillers' Company, Limited	3
2,585	D. S. Ireland, Limited	165
2,394	Dublin Hop Stout Company, Limited	151
2,288	Dudley Road Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	143
737	Dukinfield Coal and Cannel Company, Limited	49
2,572	Dumbartonshire Laundry Company, Limited	164
2,392	Dundalk Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated	151
2,197	Dundee Jute and Flax Warehousing Company, Limited.	137
1,661	Dunkirk Works, Limited	104
2,432	Dunlop Cycle Company, Limited	153
470	Durham Coke and Bye-Products Company, Limited.	32
462	Durham District Steam Threshing Company, Limited.	31
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434	D. W. Bardill & Co., Limited	29
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1,917	Eaglehawk Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Limited.	120
1,716	E. & C. Schofield & Co., Limited	108
959	E. & J. Crabtree, Limited	62
1,376	Earles & King, Limited	87
206	Earl's Court Exhibitions Syndicate, Limited	15
740	Earncliffe Steamship Company, Limited	49
690	East Cornwall Gunpowder Company, Limited	46
1,953	East Indian Ocean Steamship Company, Limited.	123
44	East Kootenay Exploration Syndicate, Limited	5
219	East Nottingham Gladstone Club, Limited	16
2,021	East Riding Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	127
521	East St. Louis Land Company, Limited	35
1,872	E. Blewitt & Company, Limited	118
128	E. Brown, Limited	10
1,819	Eccleston Oil Refining Company, Limited	114
2,540	E. Chalmers and Company, Limited	162
1,257	Economic Steam-producer Syndicate, Limited	80

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764	Edward Box & Company, Limited	50
1,051	Edward Elsey & Company, Limited	68
531	Edwards Automatic Machine Company, Limited.	36
952	Edwin Hampton, Limited	61
1,891	Edwin Merrall, Limited	119
2,154	Effingham Steel Works and Rolling Mills Company, Limited.	135
2,040	Eglington & Company, Limited	128
2,462	Eglinton Chemical Company, Limited	156
1,555	Egremont Institute, Limited	98
1,629	E. Khan & Company, Limited	102
1,114	Electrical Coal-cutting Contract Corporation, Limited.	72
1,289	Electrical Company, Limited	82
990	Electrical Installation Company, Limited	64
367	Electrical Plant, Limited	25
1,999	Electrical Wonder Company, Limited	125
2,085	Electric and General Contract Corporation, Limited.	131
1,068	Electric Clock Company, Limited	69
700	Electric Cycle Syndicate, Limited	46
27	Electric Fittings Hiring and Maintenance Company, Limited.	3
1,176	Electric Lamp Company, Limited	75
522	Electric Lighting and General Development Syndicate, Limited.	35
1,677	Electro-Alkali Company, Limited	105
279	Electro-Automatic Fire Extinguishing Company, Limited.	20
1,812	Elieson Accumulator (British Patent) Syndicate, Limited.	114
169	Elijah Clapham, Limited	13
616	Ellwood Syndicate, Limited	41
573	Elmore & Scott, Limited	38
147	Elmore's American and Canadian Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited	11
152	Ely and District Liberal Hall Company, Limited.	12
2,603	Emerald Chemical Company, Limited	167
1,529	Emile Lansard Syndicate, Limited	96
2,546	Empire Boiler Cleaning Company, Limited	162
1,943	Empire Pianoforte Company, Limited	122
1,711	"Empire" Social Club Company, Limited	107
1,948	Encore Publishing Syndicate, Limited	122
2,200	Engineering and General Contract Corporation, Limited.	138
768	Engineering Exchange, Limited	51
804	England and Company, Limited	53
1,408	English and French Paraguayan Company, Limited.	89
561	English Automatic Concessions Syndicate, Limited.	37
1,883	English Contract Association, Limited	118
1,735	English Export Company, Limited	109
375	English Grains Company, Limited	26
100	English Manufacturers' Export Company, Limited.	8
1,495	Entertainment Novelties Supply Company, Limited.	94
2,160	Equitable Advertising and Publishing Company, Limited.	135
2,369	Equitable Life Assurance Society	149
814	Equitable Stock Exchange, Limited	53
1,098	Erdington Public Hall Company, Limited	71
1,593	E. Richardson & Sons, Limited	100
1,362	Estates Agency, Limited	86
532	Estates Trust, Limited	36
362	"Eston" Arc Lamp Syndicate, Limited	25
17	Euriowie Tin Company (N.S.W.), Limited	3
649	European Commercial & Industrial Company, Limited.	43
649	European Contract Company, Limited	43
365	European Corporation, Limited	25
1,667	European Investment and Finance Corporation, Limited.	105
1,565	European Railways and Harbours Construction Company, Limited.	98
1,111	Euxine and Mediterranean Trading Company, Limited.	71
144	Everton Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company, Limited.	11
1,095	Everton Football Club Company, Limited	70
1,736	Excelsior Cream Separator Company, Limited	109
620	Excelsior Steamship Company, Liverpool, Limited.	41
1,691	Excelsior Steel and Iron Company, Limited	106
2,002	Excelsior Swimming Baths, Limited	126
742	Exeter Tepid Swimming Bath Company, Limited.	49
1,081	Expanded Metal Company, Limited	69
2,475	Export Chemical Company, Limited	157
526	Extractor Machine Syndicate, Limited	35
109	Eyelet Button-Hole Attachment Company, Limited.	9
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1,491	Failsworth Conservative Club Company, Limited.	94
1,197	Fairfield Football Club, Limited	77
671	Fairlee Press, Limited	45
1,188	Farmers' Flax Association, Limited	76
1,552	Far Nicer Tea Company, Limited	97
9	Farnworth Loan and Investment Company, Limited.	2
1,945	Favourite Cycle Company, Limited	122
2,500	F. B. Lecky & Company, Limited	158
630	F. Braybrooks and Company, Limited	42
1,240	F. Charles & Company, Limited	79
2,409	Fergus Reclamation Syndicate, Limited	152
2,247	Fevigs Steel and Iron Shipbuilding Company, Limited.	141
1,482	Fibre Machinery Company, Limited	93
1,804	Field and Company, Limited	113
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2,199	Financial Agency and Investment Company, Limited.	138
1,632	Finedon Conservative Club Company, Limited.	103
1,676	Fir Trees Manufacturing Company, Limited	105
485	Fitzwell, Limited	33
208	Five o'Clock Tea Company, Limited	15
1,596	F. King & Co., Limited	100
1,759	Fleet Street Review Company, Limited	111
149	Fleming, Birkby and Goodall, Limited	11
727	Fletcher, Burrows & Company, Limited	48
278	Fletcher, Russell & Co., Limited	19
2,039	Flint Edge Gold Alloy Company, Limited	128
1,206	Floral Wax Vesta Company, Limited	77
71	Florida Syndicate, Limited	6
1,418	Ford Paper Works, Limited	89
196	Ford Silk Spinning Company, Limited	15
1,793	Foreign Copper Syndicate, Limited	113
1,838	Forestt and Son, Limited	115
2,542	Formartine Traction and Threshing Company, Limited.	162
2,455	Forth Towing Company, Limited	155
318	Fort Stuart Ship Company, Limited	22
2,094	Fosters', Limited	131
1,279	Founders' Syndicate, Limited	81
709	Fourness Gas Process Syndicate, Limited	47
1,785	Fowler Brothers & Company, Limited	112
1,266	Francis George Heath's Publications Syndicate, Limited.	81
2,420	Francis Spaight & Sons, Limited	153
1,623	Frascati, Limited	102
1,888	Fraser and Hart, Limited	119
2,516	Fraserburgh Steam Fishing Company, Limited	160
1,800	F. Reddaway & Co., Limited	113
511	"Frederick" Flat Company, Limited	34
2,110	Frederick Leyland & Company, Limited	132
1,441	Frederick N. Turney and Company, Limited	91
387	Fred. Watts, Limited	27
1,407	Freehold and Leasehold House Property Purchase Company, Limited.	89
2,146	Free Policy Tea Company, Limited	134
2,196	French and American White Lead Syndicate, Limited.	137
1,816	French Chalk Company, Limited	114
1,536	Fresno Gold Mines, Limited	97
1,582	F. Rosher & Co. (Sittingbourne), Limited	99
534	Fuel Company, Limited	36
2,478	Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Limited	157
1,605	"Future" Bolt Syndicate, Limited	101
6	F. W. Cook Brewing Company, Limited	2
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1,987	Gale & Polden, Limited	125
2,342	Galloway Brothers, Limited	147
2,321	Game Cock Tug Company, Limited	145
2,397	Garden Produce Company, Limited	151
74	Garner Patent Safety Hoist Company, Limited.	7
1,235	Garnock, Bibby and Company, Limited	79
662	Gartsides, Limited	44
581	Gas Economising Foreign Patents, Limited	39

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1,388	Gaulter and Company, Limited	87
433	Gee and Company, Limited	29
1,631	Gem Portable Cooking Apparatus Syndicate, Limited.	103
942	General Carriage Syndicate, Limited	61
118	General Coffin Furniture Company, Limited	9
1,021	General Commerce and Finance Company, Limited.	66
1,484	General Investment and Finance Association, Limited.	93
706	General Patents Company, Limited	47
563	General Trading Company, Limited	38
1,749	Geneva Screw and Rivet Company, Limited	110
833	Gentlemen's Servants Mutual Aid Association, Limited.	54
1,937	George Armitage, Limited	122
1,775	George Armstrong, Limited	112
296	George Anderton & Son, Limited	21
1,076	George Glover and Son, Limited	69
237	George Hearn and Company, Limited	17
1,503	George H. Muir & Company, Limited	95
2,381	George Prescott, Limited	150
846	George Shepherdson and Son, Limited	55
1,159	George Stevens & Co., Limited	74
340	George Tucker & Co., Limited	23
1,371	"Gertor" S. S., Limited	87
783	G. F. Claypole & Company, Limited	51
1,728	G. G. Wolf & Company, Limited	109
2,507	"Gifford" Ship Company, Limited	159
2,237	Gipsy-road Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	140
713	G. J. Moulton & Co., Limited	47
56	Glamorgan Coal Company, Limited	5
2,486	Glasgow Bellgrove Exhibition Entertainments Company, Limited.	157
2,565	Glasgow Chain and Anchor Company, Limited	164
2,457	Glasgow School of Art	155
2,571	Glasgow Wholesale Meat Company, Limited	164
2,463	Glass Decoration Company, Limited	156
1,924	Glauber-Ferrite Syndicate Limited	121
1,023	"Glenfinlas" Steamship Company, Limited	66
2,519	Glengarnock Iron and Steel Company, Limited.	160
890	Glens Steamship Company, Limited	58
1,640	Globe Engineering Company, Limited	103
1,946	Gloucester Shipping Company, Limited	122
1,319	Gloucester Working Men's Institute Co., Limited.	83
2,337	Glyn Slate Company, Limited	146
1,473	G. Migliorini & Company, Limited	93
2,510	Gold and Silver Recovery Syndicate, Limited	159
592	Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, Limited	40
584	Golds Hill and Springfield Collieries Company, Limited.	39
1,525	Goodall's Drug Company, Limited	96
2,375	"Goodrich" Ship Company, Limited	150
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789	Gopeng Tin Mining Company, Limited	52
1	Gordon and Dilworth, Limited	2
1,315	Gordon Murray & Company, Limited	83
1,208	Gore & Company, Limited	77
1,128	Gospel Oak Brick Company, Limited	73
1,679	Grafton Fur Company, Limited	105
684	Grand Hotel Company, Dover, Limited	45
2,440	Grand Hotel, Greystones, Limited	154
1,233	Grane Road Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	79
1,914	Granite Silicon Plaster Company, Limited	120
1,349	Granville 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited	85
217	Gravesend and Northfleet Standard Newspaper Company, Limited.	16
502	Great Eastern Lode, Limited	34
661	Great Harwood Park Road Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	44
519	Great Northern Shipping Company, Limited	35
2,236	Great Southern Railway Company of Venezuela, Limited.	140
639	Great Western Syndicate, Limited	43
307	Great Yarmouth Private Hotel and Boarding House Company, Limited.	21
274	Greenhalgh & Shaw, Limited	19
1,859	Greenhithe Portland Cement Company, Limited.	117
552	Greenlands, Limited	37
2,232	Greensward Mining Company, Limited	140
2,345	Gresham Trust Company, Limited	147
1,841	Gresley Brewery, Limited	116
1,067	Grimsby Independent Press, Limited	69
2,340	Grimsby Nautilus Club Company, Limited	147
1,110	Grosvenor & Company, Limited	71
2,035	Grove Estate Company, Ilkley, Limited	128
439	Guaranteed Public Works Investment and Trading Corporation, Limited	30
1,827	Guarantee Paint Manufacturing Company, Limited.	115
1,449	Guarantee Trust Corporation, Limited	91
1,042	Gudgeon & Sons, Limited	67
304	Guide Bridge Paint and Color Company, Limited.	21
2,574	"Gunford" Ship Company, Limited	165
2,348	Gutenberg Press, Limited	147
2,313	G. V. Sunderland and Company, Limited	145
1,106	G. W. Ball and Co., Limited	71
578	Gwynne and Company, Limited	39

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543	Hammam R'Hira (Algeria), Limited	36
1,967	Hammersmith Conservative & Unionist Club, Limited.	123
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2,290	Hannevig Shipping & Trading Company, Limited.	143
1,434	Harding & Co., Limited	90
845	Hardman and Holden, Limited	55
1,364	Hardman Brothers and Company, Limited	86
277	Harfield & Co., Limited	19
576	Harlesden Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	39
1,152	Harringtons, Limited	74
1,330	Harris' Oil Refining Company, Limited	84
683	Harrison & Company, Limited	45
885	Harrison and Lucas, Limited	57
1,001	Harrison Estate, Limited	65
743	Harrow Constitutional Club, Limited	49
643	Harry and Day, Limited	43
2,508	Harry Walker & Sons, Limited	159
334	Hartley and Company, Limited	23
868	Hawkesfords, Limited	56
465	Haycraft and Son, Limited	32
1,234	Hayfield Printing Company, Limited	79
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2,089	Haynes, Foucher and Company, Limited	131
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23	Health and Beauty Specialities Company, Limited.	3
2,016	Heatley & Gresham, Limited	127
1,496	Hecla Oil Company, Limited	94
1,101	Hemp, Yarn, and Cordage Company, Limited	71
51	Hemsley Publishing Company, Limited	5
2,544	Henderson Store Railway, Limited	162
603	Henley-on-Thames Conservative Newspaper Company, Limited.	40
1,607	Henley-on-Thames Pheasant Farm, Limited	101
2,183	Hennig Brothers, Limited	137
1,432	Henry Bailey, Limited	90
1,837	Henry Bentley and Co. and Yorkshire Breweries, Limited.	115
646	Henry Bessemer and Co., Limited	43
695	Henry Grant & Co., Limited	46
2,168	Henry L. Peters and Co., Limited	136
2,504	Henry Ness & Coy. Limited	159
170	Henry Tolley & Company Limited	13
1,191	Henry Wiggin & Company, Limited	76
1,202	Hepburn & Gale, Limited	77
2,238	Herald Press, Limited	140
1,064	Herculite Manufacturing Company, Limited	69
1,297	Hermann Loog New Co., Limited	82
499	Hermetic Capsule Syndicate, Limited	34
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1,019	Highgate Land Development Syndicate, Limited.	66
2,591	Hillbank Spinning Company, Limited	166
547	Hillfoot Forging Company, Limited	37
2,545	Hillhouserigg Coal Company, Limited	162
1,680	Hill, Limited	105
904	Hill's Patent Syndicate, Limited	59
448	Hilton, Limited	31
358	Hind and Lund, Limited	25
1,228	Hindley Field Coal Company, Limited	79
1,172	Hirst and Company, Limited	75
183	H. Koekkoek, Junior, Limited	14
2,108	H. Mallet & Sons, Limited	132
400	Hobart Tramway Company, Limited	27
2,239	Hockett, Limited	140
1,429	Hocking Valley Coal Company, Limited	90
2,401	Hodges, Figgis & Company, Limited	151
161	Hodgson, Kirkby & Co., Limited	12
2,312	Holcomb Valley Company, Limited	145
677	Holliday and Williams, Limited	45
1,195	Holloway Electricity Supply Company, Limited.	77
1,694	Holt, Willetts and Sons, Limited	106
2,349	Home Magazine, Limited	147
99	Hoolahan and Company, Limited	8
315	Hop Ale Company, Limited	22
1,828	Hope and Florida Mines Syndicate, Limited	115
1,207	Hope-Jones Electric Organ Company, Limited	77
2,169	Hopkinson, Limited	136
459	Horner and Company, Limited	31
914	Horrocksford Lime Company, Limited	59
982	Horsforth Liberal Club Company, Limited	63
194	Horticultural College	15
981	Hortons' Estate, Limited	63
880	Hot Air and Gas-Firing Company, Limited	57
723	Hotel and General Publishing Company, Limited.	48
1,205	Hotel Belgravia, Limited	77
1,425	Hotel Press, Limited	90
1,412	Hove Electric Lighting Company, Limited	89
2,480	Howell & Small, Limited	157
373	Hoyland & Smith, Limited	26
225	H. S. Cropper & Co., Limited	16
828	Hudson and Company, Limited	54
954	Hudson's Cambridge and Pampisford Breweries, Limited.	62
125	Hull & County Investment Trust Company, Limited.	10
185	Hull and District Fruit Buyers' Association, Limited.	14
90	Hull and District Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Limited.	7
1,871	Hull Drug Company, Limited	117
1,879	Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Limited.	118
136	Hull Grand Theatre Company, Limited	11
533	Humber, Synyer, & Co., Limited	36
1,707	H. Williamson, Limited	107
1,984	Hyde Drug Company, Limited	125
492	Hyde Lane Colliery Company, Limited	33
2,512	Hyderabad Ship Company, Limited	159
744	Hydraulic Portland Cement Syndicate, Limited	49

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1,379	Iberian Mines Syndicate, Limited	87
1,133	Ida Gold Company, Limited	73
235	Ightenhill Park Bowling and Tennis Club, Limited.	17
301	Illustrated London News, Limited	21
1,325	Imperial Mortgage and Debenture Company, Limited.	84
1,450	Imperial Oil Company, Limited	91
2,118	Imperial Steamship Company, Limited	133
1,519	Improved Steel Syndicate, Limited	95
1,787	Incorporated Agencies, Limited	112
574	Incorporated Bradford Cricket, Athletic, and Football Club.	38
2,509	Incorporated Edinburgh Dental Hospital and School.	159
2,536	Incorporated Edinburgh School of Agricultural Science.	161
2,125	Incorporated Publishers' Association	133
182	Incorporated Securities Company, Limited	14
1,187	Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.	76
1,352	Incorporated Society of Musicians	85
1,492	Incorporated Stalybridge Cricket and Athletic Club.	94
2,304	Indian River Association, Limited	144
1,563	Industrial Assets and Debenture Corporation, Limited.	98
2,082	Ingleton Hydropathic Company, Limited	131
1,054	Initial Contract Company, Limited	68
1,140	Institute of Mercantile Education, Limited	73
2,077	Intermarine Supply Company, Limited	130
370	International Art Association, Limited	25
2,266	International Colonial Syndicate, Limited	142
1,687	International Oyster Company, Limited	106
960	International Packing and Provision Company, Limited.	62
1,479	International School of Artistic Cookery, Limited.	93
37	Inventions Contract Syndicate, Limited	4
1,108	Inventors' Exploitation and Development Company, Limited.	71
2,476	Inverness Tweed Mill Company, Limited	157
655	Investigation Association, Limited	43
234	Investment and Finance Corporation, Limited	17
1,752	Investors' Exchange, Limited	110
2,060	Investors' Exchange, Limited	129
909	Investors' Reliance Society, Limited	59
2,107	Invicta Works, Limited	132
1,921	Ireton and Company, Limited	121
1,209	Irish Creamery Company, Limited	77
2,428	Irish Industries Association	153
2,415	Irish Match Company, Limited	152
2,377	Irish Portland Cement and Brick Company, Limited.	150
2,419	"Irish Sportsman," Limited	153
2,376	Irish Trotting Association, Limited	150
1,696	Ironbridge Gas Light Company, Limited	107
2,363	Iron Bridge Gas Light Company, Limited	149
2,093	Irthlingborough Conservative Club Company, Limited.	131
482	Irwell Bank Spinning Company, Limited	33
1,659	Ivall, Large, Dobson and Company, Limited	104

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46	Jabez Johnson, Hodgkinson and Pearson, Limited.	5
455	Jackson Bros., Limited	31
847	Jackson, Röhrs & Co., Limited	55
2,225	Jacksons, Limited	139
117	Jacquard Automatic Reading and Punching Machine Syndicate, Limited.	9
1,849	J. Allison & Co., Limited	116
782	James and Richard Rose, Limited	51
2,300	James Chesterman and Company, Limited	144
1,489	James Derbyshire & Sons, Limited	94
1,063	James Drummond & Sons, Limited	68
1,926	James Hartley and Company, Limited	121
1,522	James Marshall, Limited	96
1,162	James Mills, Limited	75
2,490	James Milne & Son, Limited	158
54	James Nelson & Sons, Limited	5
2,159	James Reilly, Limited	135
1,335	James Rhodes and Son, Limited	85
1,654	James Ridout & Co., Limited	104
2,532	James Robertson & Company, Limited	161
1,276	James Roscoe (Bolton), Limited	81
1,989	James Sample & Co., Limited	125
1,267	James Simpson and Company, Limited	81
1,780	James Simpson and Sons, Limited	112
2,022	"James Tucker" Steamship Company, Limited	127
2,100	James U. Nicol & Company, Limited	132
1,941	James V. Turner, Lupton and Company, Limited.	122
1,040	James Walton, Limited	67
251	James Ward and Company, Limited	18
181	James Wyatt, Limited	13
1,337	James Wyld, Limited	85
2,570	J. & A. D. Grimond, Limited	164
2,295	J. & J. Cryer, Limited	143
1,521	J. & R. Corker, Limited	96
2,320	J. & W. Nicholson & Co., Limited	145
214	J. A. Reynolds & Co., Limited	16
1,264	J. C. Howell, Limited	81
2,332	J. Duckett & Son, Limited	146
1,899	J. Dunnell Garrett and Company, Limited	119
1,183	J. E. Hawkins & Company, Limited	76
2,344	J. E. Hopkinson & Co., Limited	147

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284	Jewry Club, Limited	20
1,574	J. G. Bond, Limited	99
1,046	J. G. Hammond and Co., Limited	67
1,079	J. Grandison Brown and Company, Limited	69
368	J. Hardman and Company, Limited	25
1,979	J. H. Birtwistle & Company, Limited	124
328	J. H. Boeken & Company, Limited	23
692	J. H. Dallmeyer, Limited	46
2,167	J. H. Elliott & Company, Limited	136
1,898	J. H. Hawkins & Co. Limited	119
2,080	J. Hoskins & Co., Limited	131
1,156	J. H. Peck & Co., Limited	74
2,020	J. H. Waddington & Co., Limited	127
41	J. J. & S. Vaughan, Limited	4
923	J. L. Young Manufacturing Company, Limited	60
2,058	J. M. Leigh & Co., Limited	129
2,307	J. Nimmo and Son. Limited	144
270	Joan Royd Colliery Company, Limited	19
40	Johannesberg Metallurgical Company, Limited	4
634	Johannis Company, Limited	42
1,528	John and Edward Bumpus, Limited	96
359	John Astley & Sons, Limited	25
1,930	John Braye and E. A. Henley Syndicate, Limited.	121
1,431	John Brigg & Co., Limited	90
1,312	John Buckley Mineral Water and Bottling Company, Limited.	83
451	John Bye & Co., Limited	31
906	John Dobson, Limited	59
751	John English & Co., Limited	49
1,624	John Freeman, Sons and Company, Limited	102
66	John Gill and Son, Limited	6
1,557	John Greenhalgh, Limited	98
2,147	John Holme, Limited	134
817	John Humphreys, Limited	53
1,509	John H. Wilson & Co., Limited	95
1,995	John Irwin, Sons and Company, Limited	125
2,308	John Lee Walker and Sons, Limited	144
80	John Longbottom & Company, Limited	7
2,188	John McCall & Co., Limited	137
292	John Marychurch Steamship Company, Limited	21
1,935	John May & Company, Limited	121
548	John Priestman & Co., Limited	37
2,214	John Railton and Company, Limited	139
1,847	John Saunders, Limited	116
2,479	John Smith & Son, Rutherglen, Limited	157
1,443	John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Company, Limited.	91
2,043	Johnson and Darlings, Limited	128
1,043	Johnson Brothers, Limited	67
1,066	Johnsons, Limited	69
2,522	Johnson's Patent Pulley and Lock Manufacturing Company, Limited.	160
995	Johnson's Patents, Limited	64
2,466	Johnstone Bowling and Lawn Tennis Company, Limited.	156
1,452	John Thompson, Limited	91
773	John Whiteley and Sons, Limited	51
678	John Williams and Sons, Limited	45
838	Jolly & Son, Limited	55
1,435	Jonas and Colver, Limited	90
594	Joseph Dalzell's Parton and Harrington Breweries, Limited.	40
1,344	Joseph Davies, Limited	85
130	Joseph Hampton, Limited	10
2,006	Joseph Hewson & Co., Limited	126
2,153	Joseph Mansell, Limited	135
391	Joseph Marshall and Sons, Limited	27
1,109	Joseph Rushton, Limited	71
1,569	Joseph Smithies & Sons, Limited	99
1,311	Joseph Sykes Brothers, Limited	83
633	Joseph Tinn, Limited	42
1,698	Journal Proprietary Syndicate, Limited	107
917	Joymount Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Company, Limited.	59
2,389	J. Quirke, Limited	151
818	J. Richardson's Dairy Farmers' Company, Limited.	53
1,764	J. R. Powditch and Company, Limited	111
1,160	J. Simmons & Co., Limited	75
1,810	J. T. Clay & Sons, Limited	114
1,900	Julius Sax & Co., Limited	119
761	Junior Raleigh Club, Limited	50
2,271	Justice Gold Mining Company, Limited	142
2,493	Jute Importers' Mutual Protection Association, Limited.	158
636	J. Wilson & Company, Limited	42
1,268	J. W. Newton & Company, Limited	81
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1,250	Kangarilla Silver Mines, Limited	80
1,971	Kar-na Soap Syndicate, Limited	124
1,985	Kay-street Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	125
115	Keighley Chair and Cabinet Manufacturing Company, Limited.	9
698	Keighley Laundry Engineering Company, Limited.	46
1,059	Kellie (Ceylon) Tea Plantation Company, Limited.	68
927	Kennaway & Company, Limited	60
211	Kennedy Dry Press Brick Machine Syndicate, Limited.	15
1,531	Kennedy Storage Battery Company, Limited	96
382	Kensington Financial Fund, Limited	26
2,133	Kensington Woodhouse Park Syndicate, Limited.	133
443	Kent Bacon Company, Limited	30
1,476	Kernick & Son, Limited	93
1,177	Keswick Publications, Limited	75
1,545	Kettering Football Club Company, Limited	97
1,798	Kettering Mineral Water Company, Limited	113
813	Keynes & Company, Limited	53
1,956	Keysville Gold Mining Company, Limited	123
145	Keyworth and Seely, Limited	11
2,383	Kilkenny Machine and Engineering Company, Limited.	150
2,439	Killarney Electric Lighting Company, Limited	154
361	Kinder Printing Company, Limited	25
1,355	King, Howmann & Company, Limited	86
457	King's Lynn Hotel Company, Limited	31
1,356	King's Lynn Sea Fishing and Ice Company, Limited.	86
911	Kiore Sheep-Farming Company, Limited	59
1,533	Kirkpatrick Brothers & Company, Limited	96
1,251	Knight, Hawkes & Company, Limited	80
1,551	Knighton Public Hall Company, Limited	97
2,112	Knight Templar Tug Company, Limited	132
2,023	Knottingley No. 2 Commercial Inn Money Club, Limited.	127
300	Knysna Forest Company, Limited	21
870	Kobolondo Development Syndicate, Limited	57
352	Komer Kocha Silver Company, Limited	24
2,083	Kop's Brewery, Limited	131
1,338	Kourou Gold Mines, Limited	85
1,690	Krosno Concessions, Limited	106

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2,134	La Belle Gold Mining Company, Limited	134
681	Ladies Business Agency, Limited	45
337	Ladies' Own Tea Association, Limited	23
188	Ladies' Separate Estate Control and Investment Company, Limited.	14
397	Lady's Pictorial Newspaper Company, Limited	27
323	Lake Vrynwy Hotel and Sporting Estate Company, Limited.	23
2,081	L. Alwyn, Limited	131
1,025	Lambeth Brass and Iron Company, Limited	66
2,319	Lampe Belge Stove and Oil Company, Limited.	145
2,575	Lanarkshire Chain and Anchor Company, Limited.	165
92	Lancashire Cop Tube Manufacturing Company, Limited.	8
2,129	Lancashire Explosives Company, Limited	133
1,560	Lancashire General Trading Company, Limited.	98
699	Lancashire Syndicate, Limited	46
254	Lancaster, Speir & Company, Limited	18
1,421	Landak Diamond Fields, Limited	89
2	Land and Timber Concession Syndicate, Limited.	2
1,784	Land Mortgage Bank of North Western America, Limited.	112
2,144	Landore Copper Company, Limited	134
477	Lands Distribution Company, Limited	32
745	Langdale Roe and Company, Limited	49
1,887	La Plata Mines, Limited	119
2,413	Larne Switchback Company, Limited	152
106	Latch and Batchelor, Limited	9
2,113	Laverack & Goddard, Limited	132
1,494	Lavington Brothers, Limited	94
1,991	Law Accident and Contingency Insurance Society, Limited.	125
719	Law Accident and Investment Corporation, Limited.	47

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2,004	Leach and Company, Limited	126
228	Leadenhall Press, Limited	17
453	Lead Galvanizing Company, Limited	31
819	Leather and Boot Trades' Association, Limited	53
1,756	Leather Manufacturers Association, Limited	111
2,008	Leeds and Bradford Boiler Company, Limited	126
241	Leeds Express, Limited	17
378	Leen Valley Land Company, Limited	26
2,469	Legal Protection Assurance Association, Limited.	156
2,055	Leguan Sugar Plantation Company, Limited	129
944	Leigh Penny Bank, Limited	61
2,285	Leigh's Cycle Agency, Limited	143
2,099	Leni's Registering Till Company, Limited	132
974	Lennard's Petroleum Carrying Company, Limited.	63
2,530	Leslie Steamship Company, Limited	161
131	Lessive Soap Company, Limited	10
919	Levant Manufacturing Company, Limited	59
1,045	Leven Steamship Company, Limited	67
2,464	Leven Town Hall Company, Limited	156
860	Levien & Knollys, Limited	56
490	Lewis Griffiths and Company, Limited	33
2,074	Librairie Française, Limited	130
1,322	Licenses Banking Founders Syndicate, Limited.	84
635	Lidget Green Liberal Club Building Company, Limited.	42
1,328	Life Saving Lamp Extinguisher, Limited	84
1,740	Lightfoot and Cockbain, Limited	109
450	Lighthouse, Limited	31
1,211	Lilly, Addinsell and Co., Limited	77
1,561	Lima Lumber Mills, Limited	98
310	Limited Liability Syndicate, Limited	22
142	Lincoln Long-wool Sheep Breeders' Association.	11
549	Lincolnshire and District Mineral Water and Ale and Porter Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society, Limited.	37
1,060	Lindisfarne Steamship Company, Limited	68
491	Lindridge & Son, Limited	33
1,201	Lion Cycle Manufacturing Company, Limited	77
1,288	Lironi and Bowman, Limited	82
2,028	Lisbon-Berlyn Company, Limited	127
657	Liskeard Temperance Hotel Company, Limited	44
784	Literary Opinion, Limited	51
1,256	Lithanode and General Electric Company, Limited.	80
1,641	Litherland Wool Company, Limited	103
1,094	Little & Thomas Ropery Company, Limited	70
1,167	Little Cheverell Dairy Company, Limited	75
294	Little Orme's Head Cocoa Rooms Company, Limited.	21
1,643	Live Cattle Importation Syndicate, Limited	103
281	Liverpool, Anfield, Walton and District Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company, Limited.	20
132	Liverpool Animal Slaughtering and Manure Company, Limited.	10
935	Liverpool "Avon" Steamship Company, Limited.	61
1,006	Liverpool Caledonians, Limited	65
144	Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company, Limited.	11
1,876	Liverpool General Brokers' Association, Limited.	118
754	Liverpool Steam Firewood and Timber Company, Limited.	49
257	L. J. Wright & Co., Limited	18
853	Llanaber Gold and Mineral Co., Limited	55
1,041	Llandudno Victoria Palace Company, Limited	67
2,311	Llandyry Anthracite Colliery Company, Limited.	145
1,166	Llangammarch Wells Estate and Hotel Company, Limited.	75
1,014	Llansamlet Colliery Company, Limited	65
1,776	Lobelia Steam Ship Company, Limited	112
984	Local Government Authorities Publishing Company, Limited.	63
2,109	Locke and Company, Limited	132
515	Lock Gate Manufacturing Company, Limited	35
564	Lodge & Harper, Limited	38
2,191	Lombardi & Co., Limited	137
1,963	Lombard Steamship Company, Limited	123
1,004	London Ale and Porter Bottlers' Trade Protection Society, Limited.	65
1,499	London and Brighton Mansions, Limited	94
1,124	London and Continental Feather Company, Limited.	72
615	London and Counties Medical Protection Society, Limited.	41
2,027	London and Counties Waste Paper Company, Limited.	127
1,017	London and County Drug Stores, Limited	65
1,705	London and District Tobacconists' Association, Limited.	107
1,343	London and Dundee Syndicate, Limited	85
2,315	London and East Coast Express Steamship Service, Limited.	145
570	London & Foreign Mercantile Trust, Limited	38
2,538	London and Greenock Bag and Sack Company, Limited.	161
896	London and Hampstead Battery Company, Limited.	58
488	London and Liverpool Commercial Agency, Limited.	33
32	London and Northern Syndicate, Limited	4
1,192	London and Oriental Agency, Limited	76
1,093	London and Provincial Check Tills Company, Limited.	70
150	London and Provincial Co-operative Supply, Limited.	12
2,549	London and Scottish Banking and Discount Corporation, Limited.	162
429	London and South African Agency, Limited.	29
1,116	London and Suburban Messenger and General Agency Company, Limited.	72
1,894	London Butchers Hide and Skin Company, Limited.	119
1,874	London College of Music, Limited	118
997	London Commercial Association, Limited	64
2,355	London Drapers Syndicate	148
1,165	London Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited.	75
1,015	London Electric Wire Company, Limited	65
483	London Fabric Printing Company, Limited	33
757	London Fancy Leather Company, Limited	50
1,539	London Finance and Public Works Company, Limited.	97
738	London General Assets Corporation, Limited	49
1,461	London Gum Company, Limited	92
1,678	London Health Electrical Institute, Limited	105
381	London Leeds Stove and Deimel Light Company, Limited.	26
1,485	London Lighting and Engineering Company, Limited.	93
48	London Lithographic Company, Limited	5
1,955	London Mica Importers, Limited	123
1,020	London Photogravure Syndicate, Limited	66
668	London Press Exchange, Limited	44
319	London Printing Alliance, Limited	22
898	London Real Property Agency, Limited	58
189	London Shipping Exchange, Limited	14
2,141	London Smelting Works, Limited	134
405	London Soda Works and Trading Company, Limited.	28
15	Longridge Tootal Height Quarry Company, Limited.	3
1,526	Lonsdale and Thompson, Limited	96
925	Lord & Co., Limited	60
1,464	Lothammer's New Gas Company, Limited	92
242	Louis Maes, Limited	17
351	Louis Roth and Co., Limited	24
2,552	"Lovart" Steamship Company, Limited	163
734	Lowestoft Net Works, Limited	48
2,241	Lowestoft Trawling Smack Small Damage and Protection Society, Limited.	140
523	Lucelle et Cie., Limited	35
1,136	Lucerna Steamship Company, Limited	73
1,603	Lux Newspaper and Publishing Company, Limited.	101
1,415	Lynch & Co., Limited	89
1,220	Lyric Magazine Publishing Company, Limited	78
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1,960	Macate Mining Company, Limited	123
2,589	"Macbeth" Steamship Company, Limited	166
2,450	Macdonald, Fraser, and Company, Limited	155
1,307	Macdonald, Sons and Company, Limited	83
2,494	"Macduff" Steamship Company, Limited	158
2,472	Mackenzie and Company, Limited	157
631	Madras Electric Tramways Company, Limited.	42
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694	"Magwen" Ship Company, Limited	46

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1,301	Major's Creek Gold Mine Syndicate, Limited	83
841	Makum (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	55
364	Malay Railways and Works Construction Company, Limited.	25
1,497	Mancetter Granite Company, Limited	94
21	Manchester Amateur Athletic Grounds, Limited	3
1,857	Manchester & District Clothing & Furnishing Club Company, Limited.	117
617	Manchester Cotton Waste Packing Company, Limited.	41
1,820	Manchester General Omnibus Company, Limited.	115
380	Manchester Hair Seating Company, Limited	26
1,471	Manchester Loans, Limited	93
693	Manchester Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	46
562	Manchester Temperance Hotels Company, Limited.	38
943	Manor Park Institute and Lecture Hall, Limited.	61
2,362	Mansfield Woodhouse Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited.	148
158	Marbled Slate Company, Limited	12
2,088	Marble (Moreau-Rae) Syndicate, Limited	131
1,296	"Margaret Jones" Steamship Company, Limited.	82
791	Margate Steam Yacht Company, Limited	52
1,612	Marine Hotel (Bexhill) Company, Limited	101
425	Market Harborough Advertiser Company, Limited.	29
807	Marlows, Limited	53
1,972	Marriott & Williams, Limited	124
554	Marriott Cycle Company, Limited	37
394	Marsel Produce Company, Limited	27
696	Martin-des Rosiers Coffee Syndicate, Limited	46
1,944	Martin Matthews and Company, Limited	122
406	Martin Rogers, Limited	28
850	Martyn and Company, Limited	55
1,544	Marvello Plate Polishing Powder Company, Limited.	97
1,633	Marza Syndicate, Limited	103
1,916	Masbro' Foundry Company, Limited	120
1,036	Mason and Barry, Limited	67
1,440	Mason and Company, Limited	91
138	Masson, Scott & Co., Limited	11
1,437	Match Manufacturing Company, Limited	91
839	Mather & Platt, Limited	55
1,511	Matinée Syndicate, Limited	95
2,057	Matthew Grieve & Co., Limited	129
1,767	Mawdach Copper Company, Limited	111
2,102	Maw, Till, Kirke & Company, Limited	132
1,146	Maxwell Bros., Limited	74
1,012	May and Glencairn Deep Level Syndicate, Limited.	65
629	Maybloom Tea Plantations, Limited	42
137	Maybury & Marston, Limited	11
52	Mayfair Association, Limited	5
1,490	Mayfair Property Company, Limited	94
805	Mayhew & Company, Limited	53
1,618	Maypole Hotel Company, Limited	102
2,590	McOnie Harvey and Company, Limited	166
289	McRoss, Sheldrake & Co., Limited	20
2,257	Measures Brothers, Limited	141
298	Meat Trades Journal and Cattle Salesman's Gazette Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	21
1,502	Mechanical Gold Extracting Company, Limited.	95
1,538	Mechanical Time-Stamp Company, Limited	97
1,157	"Medical Remedies" Company, Limited	74
1,117	Medicine Lodge Sugar Company, Limited	72
26	Mein's Engine Company, Limited	3
1,143	Meiter Syndicate, Limited	73
36	Mellin's Emulsion Company, Limited	4
687	Melrose Mill Company, Limited	45
2,132	Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	133
384	Mercantile, Export and Trading Company, Limited.	26
529	Merryweather & Sons, Limited	35
156	Mersey Mutual Underwriting Association, Limited.	12
77	Merxem Works, Limited	7
2,353	Messengers and Commiteee of the General Baptist Assembly.	148
2,356	Messrs. Coutts & Company	148
437	Metallic Tube and Flask Company, Limited	30
667	Metal Mixer Syndicate, Limited	44
1,988	Metal Reduction Company, Limited	125
577	Metcalfe's London Hydro, Limited	39
1,378	Meteor Steam Navigation Company, Limited	87
2,547	Methil Steamship Company, Limited	162
38	Metropolitan Light Company, Limited	4
487	Metropolitan Provident Medical Association	33
728	Metropolitan Railway Station Automatic Indicator Company, Limited.	48
1,968	Mexican Silver Mining Options, Limited	123
790	Mexican Tobacco Plantations, Limited	52
938	M. G. Sharland and Bolla, Limited	61
2,282	M. Guttenberg, Limited	143
893	M. Huntbach and Company, Limited	58
1,104	Middlesbrough Football and Athletic Company, Limited.	71
1,830	Middlesex Cement and Brick Works, Limited.	115
970	Middlesex County Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	63
1,895	Middleton Coal Company, Limited	119
1,535	Mid-Glamorgan Land and Building Company, Limited.	97
129	Midgley, Nunwick & Company, Limited	10
1,127	Mid-Kent Jam Factory, Limited	73
930	Midland Bolt and Nut Company, Limited	60
43	Midland Counties Syndicate, Limited	5
1,567	Midland Fuel Company, Limited	98
1,613	Midlands Mutual Loan and Land Society, Limited.	101
1,534	Miles and Company, Limited	96
471	Millbrook Spinning Company, Limited	32
1,369	Millerain Syndicate, Limited	87
644	Millington & Sons, Limited	43
2,281	Mills and Company, Limited	143
1,832	Mills Brothers, Limited	115
1,237	Mincing Lane Public Sales Tea Company, Limited.	79
2,079	Mineral Fibre Company, Limited	130
872	Mineral Water Supply Association, Limited	57
1,204	Minera Mountain Mining Syndicate, Limited	77
1,029	Mines Selection Syndicate, Limited	66
408	Mines Trust, Limited	28
2,372	Mining Company of Ireland, and Strachan Brothers, Limited.	150
2,557	Mining Development Syndicate (of Colorado), Limited.	163
2,598	Mining Investment Company of Glasgow, Limited.	167
795	"Mintons," Limited	52
1,923	Minto's Cycle Company, Limited	121
855	Mission Trust Corporation, Limited	56
1,158	Mohaska Mining Company, Limited	74
1,507	Monier Patent Construction Syndicate, Limited.	95
1,422	Monkwearmouth Flour Mill Company, Limited	90
393	Monmouthshire County and Boroughs Newspaper Company, Limited.	27
1,085	Monta'cure Syndicate, Limited	70
905	Montagu Syndicate, Limited	59
2,227	Montana Mining Company, Limited	139
2,577	Montgomerie and Company, Limited	165
1,826	Monton Mills Company, Limited	115
1,692	Moonstone United Gold Mining Company, Limited.	106
2,250	Moore and Burgess, Limited	141
2,235	Morecambe Alexandra Road Pier and Pavilion Company, Limited.	140
2,048	Morecambe (Regent Road, West End) Pier Company, Limited.	129
1,405	Morgan and Company, Woolstaplers, Limited	89
2,223	Morgans Cycle Gear Company, Limited	139
376	Morning Newspaper Publishing Company, Limited.	26
1,018	Morris & Griffen, Limited	66
689	Morriston Coal and Coke Company, Limited	46
2,124	Mortimer's Syndicate, Limited	133
1,474	Morton and Marshall's Patent Oven Syndicate, Limited.	93
266	Mosley Mill Co., Limited	19
874	Moss Brothers, Limited	57
821	Moston Malleable Castings Company, Limited	54
263	Mount Leyshon, Limited	19
8	Mullen's Hotel Company, Limited	2
2,588	Murray & Macintyre Patent Gas Kiln Company, Limited.	166
902	Musical Instrument Trades' Protection Association, Limited.	59
551	Mutual Association of Merchants of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited.	37
999	Mutual Co-operative Trade Protection Association, Limited.	64
557	Mutual Line of Cape Steamers, Limited	37
1,662	Mutual Syndicate, Limited	105
449	M. Valentine, Limited	31

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1,686	Nailless Horse Shoe Company, Limited	106
186	Nannerch Institution, Limited	14
518	Nantybar Colliery Company, Limited	35
133	Napoleon Price and Company, Limited	10
1,625	National Advertising Syndicate, Limited	102
343	National Alliance Temperance Beer Company, Limited.	24
1,770	National Blindness Insurance Company, Limited.	111
876	National Burglary Insurance Corporation, Limited.	57
2,174	National Cycle Manufacturing Company, Limited.	136
1,758	National Cycle Show, Limited	111
1,833	National Investment and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.	115
1,350	National Mercantile Investment Company, Limited.	85
988	National Phonographer Publishing Company, Limited.	64
2,194	National Pony Stud Company, Limited	137
2,279	National Sheep-Breeders' Association	143
520	National Trust Syndicate, Limited	35
2,178	Natural Food Company, Limited	136
1,241	Nature's Blood Former Company, Limited	79
945	Neath Steam Laundry Company, Limited	61
1,508	Neath Turkish Baths Company, Limited	95
1,318	Necropolitan Syndicate, Limited	83
314	Nectar Cream Beverage Company, Limited	22
835	Nelson and Shaw, Limited	55
239	Nelson Fish and Fruit Company, Limited	17
1,075	Nelson Flour Milling Company, Limited	69
2,208	Neptune Soap Syndicate, Limited	138
2,564	Nervetonine, Limited	164
404	Newall & Co., Limited	28
1,586	Newall-Cuningham Sheep Shearing Machine Syndicate, Limited.	100
575	Newall's Sheep-shearing Patents, Limited	39
625	New Balleswidden Tin Company, Limited	42
653	New Battery Reef Gold Mining Company, Limited.	43
59	New Bottle Machine Syndicate, Limited	6
2,126	New Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited.	133
1,904	New British Electric Installation Contractors, Limited.	120
2,076	New British Feed Bag Company, Limited	130
721	Newcastle Mortgage and Investment Company, Limited.	48
1,329	New Central Borneo Company, Limited	84
2,003	New Colorado Silver Mining Company, Limited.	126
1,668	New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Plantations, Limited.	105
994	New Douro Gold Mines, Limited	64
1,656	New Electricity Supply Company of Croydon, Limited.	104
1,719	New Electro-Metallurgical Syndicate, Limited	108
2,351	New Emeralds Company, Limited	147
961	New English Bank of the River Plate, Limited	62
1,865	Newent Gas Company, Limited	117
1,717	New Glass Syndicate, Limited	108
1,553	New Heather Colliery, Limited	97
704	New Hyde, Denton and Glossop Mineral Water Manufacturing Company, Limited.	47
1,097	New Hydroleine Company, Limited	71
806	New Imperial Investment Company, Limited	53
824	New Imuris Mines, Limited	54
2,489	Newington Social Union, Limited	158
2,324	New Jersey Metal Refining Works, Limited	145
888	New Limehurst Colliery Company, Limited	58
1,470	New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Limited.	93
1,814	New London Tea Market, Limited	114
1,805	Newlyn Ice and Trading Company, Limited	113
792	Newman and Owston Peat Moss Litter Company of Ireland, Limited.	52
1,880	New Mocha, Limited	118
579	New Mynpacht Gold Mining Company, Limited.	39
996	Newnham House School, Limited	64
1,398	New Palace Hotel, Limited	88
1,965	New Patent Bleaching and Washing Syndicate, Limited.	123
873	New Pierrefitte Mining Company, Limited	57
346	Newport Aërated Water Company, Limited	24
1,105	Newport and Bristol Channel Excursion Company, Limited.	71
2,335	Newport (Mon.) and District Hide, Skin, Fat and Wool Company, Limited.	146
2,163	Newport Engineering and Ship Repairing Company, Limited.	135
1,727	Newport Land and Building Corporation, Limited.	109
736	Newport Liberal Newspaper Company, Limited.	49
517	Newport Metal Stamping Company, Limited	35
746	Newport Newspaper Company, Limited	49
354	Newport Steam Bakery Co., Limited	25
1,263	New Prince's Theatre Company, Limited	80
788	New Purchase and Improvement Company, Limited.	52
2,384	Newry and Lough Neagh Carrying Company, Limited.	150
2,385	Newry Chamber of Commerce	151
710	Newspaper Property Company, Limited	47
1,718	New Sulphur Recovery Syndicate, Limited	108
832	New Tasmanian Silver Mining Company, Limited.	54
2,299	New Tindene, Limited	144
2,030	Newton Coal and Lime Company, Limited	127
231	Newton Heath Bowling and Lawn Tennis Club Company, Limited.	17
1,034	Newton Heath Football Club Company, Limited.	67
2,195	New Torreon Silver-Copper Mining Company, Limited.	137
1,579	New Weighing Machine Company, Limited	99
1,974	New Works Company, Limited	124
810	New World Island Mining Syndicate, Limited	53
2,161	New York and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited.	135
2,121	Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Limited	133
1,702	Nightingale & Company, Limited	107
842	"Nina-mendl" Steamship Company, Limited	55
972	Nine Reefs Gold Mining Company, Limited	63
2,358	19th Chowbent 50*l.* Loan Society	148
432	Nooitgedacht Estate and Gold Mining Company, Limited.	29
1,129	Nordland Trading Company, Limited	73
1,568	Norfolk and Norwich Incorporated Law Society	99
141	Norfolk Bacon Factory Company, Limited	11
903	Norman and Head, Limited	59
2,024	Norma Ship Company, Limited	127
1,222	Norris and Henty, Limited	78
1,731	Norris's Magnetic Embrocation, Limited	109
1,179	Northampton Friendly Societies' Hall and Club Company, Limited	75
1,387	North Birmingham Drug Company, Limited	87
1,323	Northbourne Lawn Tennis Club, Limited	84
2,526	North British Advertising Company, Limited	160
2,204	Northbrook Society	138
2,352	North China Insurance Company, Limited	147
1,044	North Eastern Paper Mills Company, Limited	67
379	North Eastern Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	26
2,050	North-East Lancashire Press Company, Limited.	129
1,438	"Northern Angler," Limited	91
1,616	Northern Counties Stamp Distribution Company, Limited	101
1,346	"Northern Light" Steamship Company, Limited.	85
1,671	Northern Property Trust, Limited	105
2,244	Northern Vinegar Brewery Company, Limited	140
1,142	North London Engineering Company, Limited	73
1,942	North Mexican Construction Company, Limited	122
1,238	North Notts. Confectionery Company, Limited	79
2,150	North of England Safe Deposit Company, Limited.	135
627	North Suffolk Club and Hall Company, Limited	42
1,486	North Wales Brick and Tile Company, Limited	93
1,462	North-Western Printing and Publishing Association, Limited.	92
2,097	Norton, Megaw & Co., Limited	131
1,505	Norwich Mustard Company, Limited	95
1,575	Nottingham Machinists Company, Limited	99
811	Nottingham Quarry Gold Mining Company Limited.	53
1,478	Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited	93
399	No. 4, Black Bull Hotel Mutual Investment Society, Limited.	27
148	Nysœter Zinc Mines, Limited	11
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50	Oakden and Sharpe, Limited	5
329	Oates and Green, Limited	23
1,213	Oborne's Mercantile Agency, Limited	78
53	O'Brien and Butcher, Limited	5
986	Oceana Development Company, Limited	64

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508	Oil and Water Powder Paint Company, Limited	34
338	Old America, Limited	23
1,368	Old Great Work Syndicate, Limited	87
1,854	Oldham Apollo Musical Club Company, Limited.	117
207	Oldham Building Company, Limited	15
187	Oldham Tradesmen's Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited.	14
204	Oldham Trust Company, Limited	15
2,396	Old Irish Distilleries, Limited	151
102	Oldland, Naylor, Lloyd & Co., Limited	8
1,270	Oleum Company, Limited	81
1,300	Oliver Glover and Company, Limited	82
509	Oliver Rowe, Limited	34
1,080	Olivers, Limited	69
402	Ollersett Collieries Company, Limited	27
238	Olympic Bowling Club Company, Limited	17
1,794	Omnibus and Wagon Starter Syndicate, Limited.	113
1,393	Oncken Patent Staveless Barrel Company, Limited.	88
1,181	Ontario Lands and Oil Company, Limited	76
767	Openshaw Conservative Club Buildings Company, Limited.	50
1,281	Openshaw Oil Cloth Company, Limited	81
65	Operatic Syndicate, Limited	6
1,724	Ophir Concessions and Exploration Company, Limited.	109
794	Ordnance and Casting Syndicate, Limited	52
1,601	Oreskovitza Syndicate, Limited	101
724	Oriental Tube Company, Limited	48
2,066	"Original Black's Head" 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited.	130
2,581	Ormiston Coal Company, Limited	165
2,269	Ormonde Gymnastic Club, Limited	142
1,772	Overstrand Estate, Limited	111
179	Ovoner Cleanser, Limited	13
844	Oxford, Limited	55
623	Oxidising Retort Furnace Syndicate, Limited	41
306	Oxygen Producing Syndicate, Limited	21
1,647	Ozone Syndicate, Limited	103

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240	Pacific Islands Syndicate, Limited	17
1,444	Page and Overton's Brewery Company, Limited.	91
2,120	Paignton Association Buildings Company, Limited.	133
2,258	Paisley Theatre, Limited	141
1,096	Palace Stove Company, Limited	71
1,361	Palace Theatre, Limited	86
2,267	Palatine Mineral Waters and Bottling Company, Limited.	142
1,980	Palethorpes, Limited	124
1,922	Pallister Syndicate, Limited	121
62	Panama Freehold Estate Company, Limited	6
2,175	Panter's Patent Improved Mounting Beds Syndicate, Limited.	136
438	Papulafuga Manufacturing Company, Limited	30
881	Paradisi Syndicate, Limited	57
1,657	Parchment and Paper Company, Limited	104
726	Parker & Clegg, Limited	48
1,976	Park, Hudson & Co., Limited	124
1,026	Parkin Patent Nail Company, Limited	66
1,026	Parkin Whittell Nail Company, Limited	66
2,273	Parral Consolidated Gold and Silver Mines, Limited.	142
1,291	Parry and Company, Limited	82
1,394	Partnership Agency, Limited	88
120	"Pastime," Limited	9
2,151	Patent Advertising Match Stand Syndicate, Limited.	135
1,652	Patent Automatic Coupler Syndicate, Limited.	104
702	Patent Bleach Boiling Machine Syndicate, Limited.	46
113	Patent Brush Manufacturing Company, Limited.	9
1,957	Patent Burring Company, Limited	123
205	Patent Button-Fastener Syndicate, Limited	15
1,566	Patent Combination Toeplate and Cap Company, Limited.	98
1,933	Patent Films Syndicate, Limited	121
1,410	Patent Glass-Gilding Company, Limited	89
303	Patent Hydraulic Saggar, Brick and Marl Company, Limited.	21
966	Patent Inlaid Linoleum Company, Limited	62
1,939	Patent Medicine Vendors' Defence Association, Limited.	122
1,125	Patent Novelties Manufacturing Company, Limited.	72
2,431	Patent Sand Suction Company, Limited	153
2,310	Patents Purchase Company, Limited	144
1,515	Patent Water-Brake Syndicate, Limited	95
720	Patent Wheel Company, Limited	47
2,370	Patent Woollen Cloth Company	149
1,011	Patry & Pasteur, Limited	65
1,556	Pattison Steam Shipping Company, Limited	98
2,537	Paul Cletus & Company, Limited	161
1,549	Paul's Patent Rapid Coaling Barge Syndicate, Limited.	97
1,818	Pawnbrokers and Jewellers' Association, Limited.	114
765	Payne-Gallwey & Company, Limited	50
765	Payne-Gallwey, Pickering and Company, Limited.	50
2,380	Peake Extension Light Railway Company, Limited.	150
1,581	Pearce's Crystal Fountain Brewery Company, Limited.	99
19	Pelham Press, Limited	3
1,646	Penarth Steam Laundry Company, Limited	103
5	Penistone and District Farmers' Association, Limited.	2
2,166	Penryn Gas Company, Limited	136
1,723	Pentre-Halkin Mining Company, Limited	108
1,982	Penydarren Brewery Company, Limited	124
1,262	Penzance "Dry Dock" Coal and Trading Company, Limited.	80
1,248	People's Hall Company (Stoneycroft), Limited.	80
2,187	People's Palace, Limited	137
1,807	People's Remedies Company, Limited	114
313	People's Second £40 Loan Club, Limited	22
1,103	Periodical Publishing Corporation, Limited	71
632	"Period" Printing and Publishing Syndicate, Limited.	42
1,475	"Persil" Flexible Wheel Tyre Syndicate, Limited.	93
2,521	Peterhead Steam Fishing Company, Limited	160
2,220	Peter Schofield, Limited	139
1,751	Peterson Reef Gold Mine, Limited	110
493	Philippines Mineral Syndicate, Limited	33
500	Phillips & Sons, Limited	34
2,158	Phœnix Steamship Company, Limited	135
988	Phonographic Herald Company, Limited	64
1,637	Piccadilly Chambers, Limited	103
2,115	Piccadilly Cigar Company, Limited	133
1,778	Picking's Interlocking Fire-Proof Construction Company, Limited.	112
481	Pickles, Smithson and Pickles, Limited	33
348	Pidot's Iron-Silver and Ferro-Bronze Syndicate, Limited.	24
2,186	Pigot Horse Shoe and Nail Company, Limited	137
2,137	Pike Brothers & Company, Limited	134
796	Pilkington Syndicate, Limited	52
1,024	Pilling & Co., Limited	66
1,650	Pioneer Quilting Company, Limited	104
357	Pioneer Telephone Company, Limited	25
613	Pirola & Company, Limited	41
1,869	Plymouth and Devonport Recreation Grounds, Limited.	117
2,131	Plymouth Recreation Park Company, Limited	133
793	Pneumatic Projectile Syndicate, Limited	52
1,889	Pneumatic Tyre Development Company, Limited.	119
2,230	Pneumatic Wood-Carving Machine Syndicate, Limited.	139
91	"Pohona" Ship Company, Limited	8
595	Pollit and Wigzell, Limited	40
910	Pontardulais General Supply Company, Limited.	59
1,870	Ponthir Tinplate Company, Limited	117
1,055	Pontlash Colliery Company, Limited	68
202	Pontnewynydd Freehold Land, Building and Cottage Company, Limited.	15
582	Pontypool Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.	39
779	Pontypridd People's Park and Recreation Company, Limited.	51
1,057	Port Beira Company, Limited	68
1,271	Portland Cement Corporation of New Zealand, Limited.	81
1,047	Port Said Carrying Company, Limited	67
1,340	Portsmouth Park Racing Company, Limited	85

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622	Potosi del Oro, Limited	41
2,562	Potters' Federation, Limited	163
1,016	Powderham Steamship Company, Limited	65
2,198	Premier Concessions of Mozambique, Limited	137
290	Premier Investment Company, Limited	20
1,354	Preston and District Mineral Water Manufacturers and Bottlers' Trade Protection Association Limited.	86
2,091	Preston Drug Company Limited	131
638	Preston, Lytham and Southport Steamship Company, Limited.	43
1,403	Preston Shipping Syndicate, Limited	88
933	"Prince Lubomerski Estates" Petroleum Syndicate, Limited.	60
244	Princess Company, Limited	17
116	Prince's Syndicate, Limited	9
2,350	Professions Supply Syndicate, Limited	147
1,062	Progressive Land Company Limited	68
604	Property and Estates Company, Limited	40
550	Property Protection and Recovery Association, Limited.	37
1,305	Proprietary Medicines Company, Limited	83
1,627	Provident Bounty Association, Limited	102
963	Provincial Trust Company, Limited	62
1,739	Pryce Jones, Limited	109
947	Public Works Trust, Limited	61
1,802	Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited.	113
1,591	Puckeridge Brewery, Limited	100
1,414	Pump House Hotel Company, Limited	89
2,460	Punkah Motor Syndicate, Limited	156
1,224	Purkess and Co., Limited	78
312	Putney Constitutional Club Company, Limited	22
419	Pyrites Gold Recovery Company, Limited	29
1,633	Pyron Syndicate, Limited	103

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1,028	Quadrant Club, Limited	66
1,617	Quantock Steamship Company, Limited	101
1,003	Quebec Asbestos Company, Limited	65
2,029	Queen Fire Lighter and Wood Wool Manufacturing Company, Limited.	127
478	Queen of the Hills Silver Mines, Limited	32
1,255	Queensberry Estates Company, Limited	80
920	Queen's Birthday United Gold Mines, Limited	60
1,589	Queen's Gate Mansions, Limited	100
787	Queen's Hotel (Southport) Company, Limited	52
544	Q. Y. Lawson and Company, Limited	36

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1,219	Railway Electric Reading Lamp Company, Limited.	78
1,456	Rajah Gold Mine, Limited	92
2,473	Ramage & Ferguson, Limited	157
831	Ramilies Steamship Company, Limited	54
435	Ramsbottom Mineral Water Manufacturing Company, Limited.	30
934	Randt Consolidated Deep Levels Prospecting Syndicate, Limited.	60
1,227	Ranken, Ellis & Co., Limited	78
2,179	Rawdon Foundry Company, Limited	136
1,954	Rawson, Limited	123
2,292	Rawstorn, Johnson and Company, Limited	143
599	R. Barrett & Son, Limited	40
886	R. C. Cutting, Douglass & Co, Limited	57
2,068	R. C. Cutting, Douglass & Co., Limited	130
524	R. C. Hawkey and Company, Limited	35
897	Reach, Dyson et Cie, Limited	58
127	Reading Electric Supply Company, Limited	10
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1,973	Recorder Printing Company, Limited	124
2,305	Reddish Spinning Company, Limited	144
2,087	Redfern, Limited	131
506	Redruth Tin Mining Syndicate, Limited	34
1,469	Reduced Fare Company, Limited	92
1,689	Referee Cycle Company, Limited	106
259	Regenerating Boiler Company, Limited	19
2,535	Regent Gold Extracting Company, Limited	161
1,488	Reginaris, Limited	94
884	Reigate and Redhill Hygienic Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	57
1,453	Religious Review of Reviews, Limited	91
1,738	Renewable Boot Heel Syndicate, Limited	109
2,566	Rent Insurance Company, Limited	164
1,451	Renton, Gibbs & Co., Limited	91
1,706	Répertoire Opera Company, Limited	107
857	Republic Ship Company, Limited	56
1,542	Revell, Steele & Co., Limited	97
1,710	Revolving Tower and Public Amusement Company, Limited.	107
2,543	R. F. & J. Alexander & Co., Limited	162
177	R. Gancia & Co., Limited	13
2,441	"Rhanbuoy" Steamship Company, Limited	154
859	R. H. Campbell Gold Mining Company, Limited.	56
1,190	Rhea Treatment Syndicate (Casper's Patents), Limited.	76
891	Rhiwlas Brush Works, Limited	58
2,078	Rhondda, Pontypridd, and Aberdare Hide, Tallow and Wool Company, Limited.	130
2,426	Richardson & Co., Limited	153
1,384	Richardson, Child, Christy, & Co., Limited	87
2,427	Richardsons & Niven, Limited	153
879	Richard Stanway and Company, Limited	57
854	Richard Syndicate, Limited	56
2,275	Richard Thornton & Company, Limited	142
1,774	Richard Wild and Company, Limited	112
1,178	Rich Hill Gold Mines, Limited	75
1,252	Richmond (Surrey) Electric Light & Power Company, Limited.	80
1,532	Richmond (Surrey) Horse Show Syndicate, Limited.	96
2,442	Richview Brickworks Company, Limited	154
2,334	Rising Provident of Liverpool, Limited	146
2,367	River Stour Navigation Company, Limited	149
2,525	R. J. Barbour and Company, Limited	160
2,245	R. J. Elliott & Company, Limited	141
1,964	Road Breaking Company (Voysey & Hosack's Patents), Limited.	123
1,540	Robert Dempster & Sons, Limited	97
468	Robert Hall and Son, Limited	32
458	Robert Peel & Company, Limited	31
2,336	Robert Pickles Company, Limited	146
2,438	Robert Poole and Company, Limited	154
442	Roberts Automatic Brake Company, Limited.	30
2,386	Robert Watson and Company, of Belfast, Limited.	151
628	Rochdale & Oldham Mineral Water and Bottling Company, Limited.	42
2,423	"Rochefort" Steamship Company, Limited	153
1,035	Rochester Chalk Company, Limited	67
989	Rock Emery Works Company, Limited	64
1,277	Rocket Cigar Company, Limited	81
797	Roodepoort Deep Level Gold Mining Company, Limited.	52
1,578	Rooper and Harris, Limited	99
1,339	Roots' Petroleum Motor Syndicate, Limited	85
2,156	Rosalia Company, Limited	135
1,039	Rosevale Butter Company, Limited	67
1,138	Rosina Mendl Steamship Company, Limited	73
224	Roskell and Company, Limited	16
184	Rospini Horse Shoe Company, Limited	14
2,284	Ross and Hill, Limited	143
862	Ross, Sleeman and Company, Limited	56
2,418	Rostrevor Hotels and Development Company, Limited.	153
221	Rotary Engine Syndicate, Limited	16
146	Rotherham Town Football and Athletic Company, Limited.	11
1,397	Round Hill Mining Company, Limited	88
339	Rouvier & Company, Limited	23
2,190	Rowatts Wharf, Limited	137
159	Rowley, Brock & Co., Limited	12
1,815	Royal Hotel, Falmouth, Limited	114
2,038	Royal Kent Hotel Company, Sandgate, Limited.	128
753	Royal Marine Hotel and Continental Buffet Company, Hastings, Limited.	49
1,467	R. S. R. Binder Company, Limited	92
1,194	R. S. Smith & Company, Limited	77
2,523	R. Stirrat & Company, Limited	160
1,074	R. Sutton & Co., Limited	69
2,517	R. Thorne & Sons, Limited	160
2,185	Rudry Club and Institute Company, Limited.	137
601	Rugby, Tennessee, Company, Limited	40
2,122	Rural Industries Co-operative Society, Limited.	133
245	Rushden and Higham Ferrers District Gas Company, Limited.	18
1,958	Ryder & Co., Limited	123
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2,036	Sailing Ship Donna Julia Company, Limited	128
2,452	Sailing Ship "Earl of Hopetoun" Company, Limited.	155
385	Sailing Ship "Iquique" Company, Limited	26
2,488	Sailing Ship "Largiemore" Company, Limited	158
82	Sailing Ship Lord Ripon Company, Limited	7
1,885	Sailing Ship Lord Spencer Company, Limited	118
2,202	Saint Blazey Gas Company, Limited	138
2,474	Saint Rollox Apothecaries Company, Limited	157
1,185	Salonica-Dédéagatch Railway Construction Company, Limited.	76
105	Saltash, Three Towns, and District Steamboat Company, Limited.	9
605	Samoa Steamship Company, Limited	40
2,561	"Samœna" Ship Company, Limited	163
530	Samuel Buckley and Company, Limited	35
978	Samuel Budgett & Co., Limited	63
1,038	Samuel Goodger, Limited	67
867	Samuel M. Strong, Limited	56
2,069	San Bernardo Mining Company, Limited	130
1,597	Sandes and Company, Limited	100
748	Sandgate Hill Lift Company, Limited	49
680	Sandhill Boring Company, Limited	45
474	Sanitary and Domestic Appliances Company, Limited.	32
955	Sanitary and General Inventions Syndicate, Limited.	62
2,278	"Sanitas" Wood Development Syndicate Limited.	143
1,215	San Miguel Silver Mines, Limited	78
1,902	San Nicolas Waterworks Company, Limited	119
2,317	San Pedro Concessions and Trading Company, Limited.	145
81	Santa Ana Mine, Limited	7
2,056	Santa Cruz Sheep Farming Company, Limited	129
86	Santa Lucia Silver Mining and Milling Company, Limited.	7
985	Santander Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited.	63
2,555	Sarawak Planting Company, Limited	163
1,630	Sarsons, Limited	102
912	Saturday Herald Newspaper Company, Limited.	59
1,236	Saxigenus Syndicate, Limited	79
192	Scandinavian Steamship Company, Limited	14
843	Scarboro' Alexandra Hydropathic Hotel, Limited.	55
1,572	Scarborough Clifton-street Aërated Water Company, Limited.	99
2,031	Scarborough Electric Supply Company, Limited.	127
336	Scarborough Winter Gardens, Limited	23
1,781	Schiele Union Engineering Company, Limited	112
1,275	Schlossberg Wine Company, Limited	81
308	Schoetensack & Company, Limited	21
619	Scholastic Mutual Association, Limited	41
1,485	Schülke Lamp Company, Limited	93
1,863	Schull Copper Syndicate, Limited	117
656	Schultzé Gunpowder Company, Limited	44
2,496	Scottish Alum Company, Limited	158
2,594	Scottish Agricultural Publishing Company, Limited.	166
2,596	Scottish Catholic Printing Company, Limited	166
2,584	Scottish Drug Depôt, Limited	165
2,578	Scottish Equity Plate-Glass Insurance Company, Limited.	165
2,453	Scottish Financial Gazette, Limited	155
209	Scottish Prudential Insurance Company, Limited.	15
708	Scottish Standard Publishing Company, Limited.	47
977	Scotts Engineers, Limited	63
2,400	S. Davis, Sons, and Goodbody, Limited	151
253	Sea Fishing Company, Limited	18
609	Seamless Steel Boat Company, Limited	41
2,171	Seaward Brothers, Limited	136
1,962	Second Albert 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited	123
1,031	Second Economy 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited	67
1,391	Second Rose 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited	88
122	Second United 40*l.* Loan Club, Limited	10
587	Securities and Properties Investment Corporation, Limited.	39
2,103	Securities Realization Corporation, Limited	132
2,406	Seddon's Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited	152
2,286	Sedox Manufacturing Company, Limited	143
1,628	Seeger & Tropp, Limited	102
2,201	Sefton Park Social Club, Limited	138
1,927	Sefwi Gold Mining Pioneer Company, Limited.	121
1,757	Selangor Coffee Company, Limited	111
652	Self-Acting Photograph Machine Syndicate, Limited.	43
41	Septimus Vaughan, late J. J. and S. Vaughan, Limited.	4
60	Severn Tin-Plate and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	6
218	Seville's, Limited	16
1,457	Sexton's Central Horse Repository, Limited	92
1,348	S. G. Clements & Co., Limited	85
602	Shackell & Co., Limited	40
1,961	Shackell, Edwards & Co., Limited	123
331	Shaftesbury Club, Limited	23
2,215	Shakspeare Colliery Syndicate, Limited	139
1,345	S. Haley and Son, Limited	85
193	Sharon Chemical Company, Limited	14
2,407	Shaw, Pollock, & Company, Limited	152
1,007	Shee and Kennedy, Limited	65
586	Sheffield and District Grains Drying Company, Limited.	39
822	Sheffield Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.	54
567	Sheffield Vegetarian Restaurant Company, Limited.	38
410	Sheppard's Corn Malting Company, Limited	28
1,513	Ship Ancaios Company, Limited	95
2,459	Ship "Auchmountain" Company, Limited	156
215	Ship Bolt Works, South Yorkshire, Limited	16
535	Ship Cambrian Hills, Limited	36
345	Ship Cambrian Queen, Limited	24
2,465	Ship Dalcairnie Company, Limited	156
68	Ship "Fannie Kerr" Company, Limited	6
295	Shipowners' Protection and Indemnity Association, Limited.	21
1,353	Shipping Trust, Limited	85
157	Ship Powys Castle Company, Limited	12
2,382	Ship "Princess Alexandra" Company, Limited.	150
107	Ship "Rimac" Company, Limited	9
596	Ship Saratoga Company, Limited	40
1,577	Ship Talisman Company, Limited	99
16	Ship "Wiscombe Park" Company, Limited	3
1,180	Shipwright's and the Universities' Toilet Club and Hat Company, Limited.	76
2,072	Shireoaks Market Garden Company, Limited	130
119	Shortwood Colliery Company, Limited	9
452	Show and Exhibition Syndicate, Limited	31
2,155	Sicilian Asphalte Paving Company, Limited	135
2,155	Sicilian Rock Asphalte Paving Company, Limited.	135
2,210	Silas Kent, Limited	138
1,317	Silicate Paint Company, J. B. Orr and Company, Limited.	83
802	Silver Lodge (1892), Limited	53
878	Simplex Water Meter and Engineering Company, Limited.	57
2,071	Sir James Farmer and Sons, Limited	130
84	Sir Richard Grenville Steamship Company, Limited.	7
507	"Siton Agency" Syndicate, Limited	34
1,383	Slag Reduction Company, Limited	87
330	Sligo Bobbin Company, Limited	23
1,223	S. Loewenstein & Co., Limited	78
440	Smith & Co., Limited	30
1,639	Smith, Rogers & Co., Limited	103
2,503	Smiths & Company, Limited	159
2,451	Smith Sons & Murray, Limited	155
776	Smokeless Boiler and Engineering Company, Limited.	51
2,092	"So-All" Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited.	131
265	Société Cotonnière d'Hellemmes, Limited	19
1,715	Société Générale d'Ostréiculture, Limited	108
2,203	Society of Biblical Archæology	138
823	Sodium Patents Syndicate, Limited	54
731	Soho Rolling Mills and Metal Works Company, Limited.	48
1,280	Soleroid, Limited	81
286	Solid Leatherette Heel Syndicate, Limited	20
739	Somerset Trading Company, Limited	49
1,089	South African General Syndicate, Limited	70
401	South African Mines and Contract Syndicate, Limited.	27
1,969	South African United Breweries, Limited	123
2,119	Southall's Machinery Syndicate, Limited	133
939	South Bucks Standard Printing Company, Limited.	61
2,270	South Dorset Pottery Company, Limited	142
61	South Down Sheep Breeders' Association	6

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1,761	South-Eastern (Deal) Hotel Company, Limited.	111
325	Southend "Echo" Company, Limited	23
1,722	Southend Steam Laundry Company, Limited	108
1,745	Southern Counties Cyclists' Camp, Limited	110
1,377	Southern Cross Steamship Company, Limited	87
1,148	Southern Geldenhuis, Limited	74
1,170	Southern Jumpers, Limited	75
2,436	Southern Meat Company, Limited	154
1,660	Southern Ohio Prospecting Syndicate, Limited	104
1,419	Southern States Horse and Produce Company, Limited.	89
2,011	South Hams Coaching Company, Limited	126
2,568	South Isles Steam Packet Company, Limited	164
1,265	South Kensington Ladies' Own Material Dress Association, Limited.	81
1,321	South London Cleaning Company, Limited	84
580	South Metropolitan Trading Company, Limited.	39
837	South Normanton Colliery Company, Limited	55
285	South of Europe Lands and Buildings Company, Limited.	20
772	South Parkfield Colliery Company, Limited	51
626	"Southport Standard" Company, Limited	42
572	South Shields High School Company, Limited	38
1,123	South Shore (Blackpool) Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	72
1,416	South Simmer and Jack Deep Level Gold Mining Company, Limited.	89
489	South Wales Crown Soap and Candle Company, Limited.	33
2,224	South Wales Portland Cement and Lime Company, Limited.	139
1,493	South Wales Steam Trawlers, Limited	94
1,852	Southwark Coal Company, Limited	116
1,501	South-West Africa Company, Limited	95
1,606	South Western Funeral Carriage Company, Limited.	101
1,559	Southwold Salt Works, Limited	98
707	Spalding and Hodge, Limited	47
647	Spanish Wine Cask Company, Limited	43
2,274	Speech House Collieries Company, Limited	142
598	"Speedwell," Limited	40
1,978	Spen Valley and District Thrashing and Hauling Company, Limited.	124
749	Sperling & Co., Limited	49
1,445	Sperryn, McDonald & Co., Limited	91
198	Sports and Athletic Club, Limited	15
198	Sports Club, Limited	15
114	Spring Bank Room and Power Company, Limited.	9
344	Square Hole Boring Tools, Limited	24
1,375	S.S. "Batoum," Limited	87
1,186	S.S. Fedsden, Limited	76
1,550	S.S. Lord, Limited	97
1,747	S.S. "L'Oriflamme," Limited	110
1,912	S.S. "Mula" Coy., Limited	120
820	Stafford Salt and Alkali Company, Limited	53
347	Staffordshire Potteries Newspaper Company, Limited.	24
2,287	Staffordshire Tile Company, Limited	143
973	Stamp Distribution (Parent) Company, Limited.	63
456	Stamping and Spinning Company, Limited	31
139	Standard Co-operative Association, Limited	11
672	Standard Financial Association, Limited	45
1,164	Standard Rolling Stock Syndicate, Limited	75
1,743	Standard Sewage and Water Purification Company, Limited.	110
1,777	Standard Timber Company, Limited	112
2,047	Star Coal Company, Limited	129
1,734	Start Cycle Company, Limited	109
714	Star Tea Company, Limited	47
1,465	St. Bride's Press, Limited	92
1,027	St. Cecilia Music Publishing Company, Limited.	66
1,697	St. Dunstan's Publishing Syndicate, Limited	107
2,106	Steamship "Aly-el-Heta" Company, Limited	132
825	Steamship "Ardrishaig" Company, Limited	54
1,203	Steamship "Birchfield" Company, Limited	77
31	Steamship "Breckfield" Company, Limited	4
2,524	Steamship "Carisbrook" Company, Limited	160
2,583	Steamship "Cartagena" Company, Limited	165
2,096	Steamship "Cumberland" Company, Limited	131
460	Steamship "Cumeria" Company, Limited	31
417	Steam-Ship "Donati" Company, Limited	28
1,155	Steamship "Fez," Limited	74
2,573	Steamship "Isis" Company, Limited	165
2,586	Steamship "Jane Clark" Company, Limited	165
282	Steamship "Lady Louisa" Company, Limited	20
1,990	Steamship "Lancashire" Company, Limited	125
4	Steamship "Leafield" Company, Limited	2
2,499	Steamship Miramar Company, Limited	158
2,447	Steamship "Severn" Company, Limited	155
316	Steamship "Stream Fisher" Company, Limited	22
2,456	Steamship "Tregenna" Company, Limited	155
2,498	Steamship "Uganda" Company, Limited	158
2,539	Steamship Vulcan Company, Limited	161
2,357	Steam Tug and Trawler Mutual Insurance Association.	148
1,244	Steam Users Patents Company, Limited	79
1,326	Steel Railway Journal Box Company, Limited	84
560	Steel Sailing Ship "Moreton," Limited	37
1,651	Steel Sleeper Syndicate, Limited	104
1,940	Stephanite Flux Syndicate, Limited	122
1,796	Stephens, Bastow, & Co., Limited	113
537	Sterilized Milk Supply, Limited	36
612	Stevens Directories and Publishing Company, Limited.	41
2,556	Stevenson Carlile and Company, Limited	163
1,913	St. George's Syndicate, Limited	120
227	St. Helens and District Stanley Advance, Discount, and Deposit Company, Limited.	17
1,158	Stillwell Mining Company, Limited	74
413	St. Julian's Brick and Tile Company, Limited	28
866	St. Julien Dairy Company, Limited	56
1,214	St. Leonard's Wharf Company, Limited	78
2,600	St. Mungo Fruit Growing Company of California, Limited.	167
1,970	Stock & Company, Limited	124
1,386	Stock and Share Registry, Limited	87
762	Stockton Football and Athletic Company, Limited.	50
2,399	Stoer and Sons, Limited	151
1,334	Stokes and Ireland, Limited	84
1,481	Stokesley and District Farmers' Auction Mart Company, Limited.	93
2,477	"Stoneleigh" Ship Company, Limited	157
1,169	Stopford, Arnoldi, and Company, Limited	75
2,276	Stourbridge Glazed Brick and Fireclay Company, Limited.	142
2,301	Strad, Limited	144
882	Straits Steamships, Limited	57
1,703	Strand Buildings Company, Limited	107
2,364	Strand Buildings Company, Limited	149
2,483	Strathmore Auction Company, Limited	157
1,782	Street & Company, Limited	112
2,104	Strettons, Limited	132
2,173	Stroud Liberal Club Company, Limited	136
1,372	"St. Stephen's Review," Limited	87
2,371	Stuckey's Banking Company, Limited	149
2,231	Sudbury Freemason's Commercial and Family Hotel Company, Limited.	139
1,843	Suddia Road Tea Company, Limited	116
1,261	Suir Valley Saw Mills Company, Limited	80
1,259	Sulphur Springs Land Syndicate, Limited	80
166	Sunbeam Farming Company, Limited	13
591	Sunburst Gold Mining Company, Limited	39
291	Sunday Telegraph, Limited	20
2,242	Sunderland Trade Protection Association, Limited.	140
1,171	Surrey Fullers' Earth Company, Limited	72
1,795	Sussex Horticultural Company, Limited	113
396	Sutton-on-Sea and District Farmers' Dairy Company, Limited.	27
1,936	Swadkins and Company, Limited	121
1,298	Swansea House Property Company, Limited	82
1,310	Swansea Ice Company, Limited	83
2,341	Swansea Valley, Brick, Pottery, and Carburite Company, Limited.	147
1,604	Swindells, Peel and Company, Limited	101
1,332	Sykes & Company, Limited	84
2,468	Sylvan Decoration Company, Limited	156
1,424	Symon-Kaye Syndicate, Limited	90
173	Syndicat Aurifère du Transvaal, Limited	13
1,200	Syria Ottoman Railway Company, Limited	77

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1,331	Taff Llantwit Colliery Company, Limited	84
1,817	Talacre District Mining and Drainage Company, Limited.	114
421	Talbot Pemberton, Limited	29
1,182	Talbot Steamship Company, Limited	76
1,901	Tar Products Sales Committee, Limited	119
1,100	Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company, Limited	71
197	Tavernier's French Patents, Limited	15
2,261	Tavy Iron and Engineering Works, Limited	141
1,754	Tawe Foundry and Engineering Company, Limited.	110
1,599	Taylor Logotypes Foundry and Stewart Printing Works, Limited.	100

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2,548	Taymount Bowling Green Company, Limited	162
249	T. B. Cameron, Limited	18
2,211	T. B. Harrison & Co., Limited	138
1,771	T. Brakenridge & Company, Limited	111
1,174	T. B. Wood and Son, Limited	75
2,265	Tea Planters' Direct Supply Association, Limited.	142
781	Teesdale Mineral Company, Limited	51
1,584	Tees Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	99
246	Temperance Catering Company, Limited	18
2,042	Tempered Steel Bar Horse-Shoe Syndicate, Limited.	128
2,277	Temple Chambers Company, Limited	142
1,742	Templeton Dinas Silica Brick and Cement Company, Limited.	110
929	Tenbury Wells Aërated Waters Company, Limited.	60
2,243	Tenby Pier and Promenade, Limited	140
2,454	Tennant's Patent Gold Paint Company, Limited.	155
2,065	Tettenhall Hotel Company, Limited	129
2,482	Teviotdale Dairy Company, Limited	157
1,714	T. Freyne and Company, Limited	108
1,193	T. Green & Company, Limited	77
2,416	T. Hallinan & Sons, Limited	153
2,602	Thames Lead and Silver Mining Syndicate, Limited.	167
1,163	Thames Sand Dredging Company, Limited	75
155	Thames Storage (Explosives) Company, Limited.	12
2,059	Thanet Sanitary Steam Laundry Company, Limited.	129
1,867	Thatcher & Son, Limited	117
1,274	Theatre Electrical and Specialities Production Company, Limited.	81
1,861	Thewlis and Griffith, Limited	117
803	Thomas A. Barber and Company, Limited	53
1,033	Thomas Barron, Limited	67
827	Thomas Barry & Co., Limited	54
262	Thomas Bassnett, Limited	19
675	Thomas C. Steedman, Limited	45
1,360	Thomas Houldsworth and Company, Limited	86
2,001	Thomas Moscrop and Company, Limited	125
2,514	Thomas Murray & Son, Limited	159
403	Thomas Owen & Company, Limited	27
1,217	Thomas Piggott & Company, Limited	78
679	Thomas Rymer, Limited	45
1,037	Thomas Sewing Machine Company, Limited	67
2,580	Thomas Spears & Company, Limited	165
1,875	Thomas Sugden & Son, Limited	118
1,570	Thos. Tallis & Co., Limited	99
1,801	Thomas Taylor & Co., Limited	113
2,064	Thomas Thomas, Limited	129
264	Thomas Vernon and Company, Limited	19
390	Thomas Wallis and Company, Limited	27
1,118	Thomas Watkins and Company, Limited	72
309	Thompson Ritchie and Company, Limited	22
2,433	Thompson, Rogers & Co., Limited	154
75	Thompson Steamshipping Company, Limited	7
964	Threlkeld Granite Company, Limited	62
1,446	Time, Fare, and Distance Indicator, Limited	91
2,252	Times Mutual Insurance Company, Limited	141
2,262	Tinkers, Limited	141
2,260	Tirbach Brick Company, Limited	141
258	Titanic Steel Company, Limited	18
497	T. J. Thomas, Son & Co., Limited	33
2,063	T. Knight & Sons, Limited	129
1,906	Tobacco Corporation, Limited	120
1,231	Toler Brothers, Limited	79
2,054	Tomlinson & Co., Limited	129
363	Tomson & Wotton, Limited	25
1,433	Tondu Colliery Company, Limited	90
777	Tonge and Breightmet Conservative and Unionist Club Company, Limited.	51
1,008	Tonypandy Brewery Company, Limited	65
2,491	Toro Mining Company, Limited	158
261	Torpedo Wedge, Limited	19
1,590	Torquay Dairy Company, Limited	100
2,579	Totumo Alluvial Gold Company, Limited	165
1,245	Tourist and Providing Company, Limited	79
1,951	Tower Publishing Company, Limited	123
645	Town and Country Publishing Syndicate, Limited.	43
775	T. Potter & Sons, Limited	51
1,851	Trade and Finance Corporation, Limited	116
2,234	Trade Journal Company, Limited	140
2,189	Trades Publishing Company, Limited	137
104	Tramway and Railway World Publishing Company, Limited.	9
1,287	Tramways Purchase Syndicate, Limited	82
2,314	Tranmere Liberal Club Company, Limited	145
467	Transport, Limited	32
1,700	Transvaal and Mashonaland Investment Company, Limited.	107
2,280	Transvaal Investment Syndicate, Limited	143
950	Transvaal Option Syndicate, Limited	61
1,845	Trechmann, Weekes, & Company, Limited	116
276	Treharris Public Hall and Institute, Limited	19
1,709	Trelonk Brick and China Clay Company, Limited.	107
1,149	T. R. Harding and Son, Limited	74
1,314	Trimming Shop Company, Limited	83
256	Trinity College Colne Company, Limited	18
2,339	Triple-Grip Pulley and Power-Saving Appliances Company, Limited.	147
1,119	Triple Oil and Composition Company, Limited	72
932	Trischler and Company, Limited	60
2,527	Troon South Beach Hotel Company, Limited	161
191	Trott Patent Valve and Engineering Company, Limited.	14
1,763	"Troy" Laundry and Carpet Beating Company, Limited.	111
445	Tucker Brothers (Abergavenny), Limited	30
2,559	Tullis & Company, Limited	163
2,328	Turnbull & Stockdale, Limited	146
940	Turret Steam Shipping Company, Limited	61
967	Tuscan Wine Growers' Company, Limited	63
1,958	T. W. Coleman, Limited	123
143	Tweddell's System, Limited	11
153	Twelfth £.40 Loan Club, Limited	12
1,113	Twelve Hours Stove Syndicate, Limited	71
1,864	Twin Lakes Placers, Limited	117
1,824	T. W. Lawson, Limited	115
409	Tyne Angling Association, Limited	28
57	Tyne Dock Land Company, Limited	5
2,354	Tyne Mutual Steam-Ship Insurance Association	148

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2,487	Ulster Salt Company, Limited	157
431	Undercliffe Northcote Conservative Club Building Company, Limited	29
1,517	Union Estates Company, Limited	95
2,387	Union Finishing Company, Limited	151
1,516	Union Freehold and Leasehold Property Company, Limited.	95
937	Union Publishing Company, Limited.	61
1,733	Union Stock Exchange, Limited	109
1,299	United African Lands, Limited	82
1,844	United Bank, Limited	116
1,351	United Brewing and Malting Company, Limited.	85
1,423	United Electric Sewage and Chemical Syndicate, Limited.	90
1,860	United Electric Tramways, Limited	117
2,170	United Flour Mills, Limited	136
2,116	United Goldfields of Manica, Limited	133
1,390	United Hardware Company, Limited	88
2,443	United Hotel and Mercantile Advertising Company, Limited.	154
1,141	United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	73
2,114	United Kingdom Economic Gas Syndicate, Limited.	132
851	United National Collieries, Limited	55
918	United Service Publishing Company, Limited	59
1,704	United States and Canada Degreasing Syndicate, Limited.	107
1,282	United States Inventors' Institute, Limited	81
1,078	United States Patent Lithographic Plate Company, Limited.	69
1,058	"Unit" Publishing Company, Limited	68
1,746	Unity Electro-Plating Company, Limited.	110
1,309	Universal Arc Lamp Syndicate, Limited	83
2,268	Universal Carpet Sweeper and Trading Company, Limited.	142
2,034	Universal Caterers, Limited	128
414	Universal Trust, Limited	28
1,102	Universal White Lead Syndicate, Limited	71
1,135	Unquoted Securities Agency, Limited	73
962	Uppermill Spinning Company, Limited	62
447	Upton-on-Severn Gas Company, Limited	31
725	Uruguay Estates Company, Limited	48

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1,342	Vacuum Casting Syndicate, Limited	85
815	Vacuum Drying Company, Limited	53
2,000	Vafea & Carrally, Limited	125
121	Vale of Evesham Preserves, Limited.	10

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98	Van Hecke's Fuel-Economizer Syndicate, Limited.	8
1,487	Van Wyk & Company, Limited	94
1,558	Varieties, Limited	98
2,005	Varley and Varley, Limited	126
983	Veale and Company, Limited	63
849	Vehicular Insurance Company, Limited	55
1,070	Velinfran Colliery Company, Limited	69
2,296	Velvet Multiple Cutting Company, Limited	143
916	Vickers, Limited	59
1,884	Victor Composition Company, Limited	118
1,868	Victoria Carriage Works, Limited	117
1,986	Victoria Copper Company, Limited	125
101	Victoria Cycle Company, Limited	8
877	Victoria Glass and China Stores, Limited	57
2,434	Victoria Hotel, Newry, Limited	154
774	Victoria Mineral Concession, Limited	51
1,426	Victoria Regenerative Smoke Consumer, Limited.	90
2,402	Victoria Slate Company, Limited	151
1,783	Victorine, Limited	112
769	"Victory" Three-Stitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited.	51
123	Victuallers & Brewers' Protectorate, Limited	10
1,708	Vogelfontein Coal Mining Company, Limited	107
1,626	Volcanic Aëration Company, Limited	102
539	Voluntary School Publications Company, Limited.	36
809	Vulcan Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	53
525	V. V. Bread Company, Limited	35
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1,396	Waikato Riverside Estate, Limited	88
496	Wainwright & Co., Limited	33
1,514	Waite and Company, Limited	95
812	Wales and West of England Girder Company, Limited.	53
1,357	Walker, Petts, and Cockrill, Limited	86
280	Walker's Smokeless Furnace Company, Limited	20
1,458	Wallis Chlorine Syndicate, Limited.	92
267	Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Company, Limited.	19
865	Wallshaw Mills Company, Limited	56
621	Walsall and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.	41
1,290	Walsall Building Estate Company, Limited	82
2,157	Walsall Electrical Company, Limited	135
1,053	Walsall Real Estate and Investment Corporation, Limited.	68
869	Walter Hopkins, Limited	57
321	Walter Lucas and Sons, Limited	22
568	Walter Scott, Limited	38
992	Walter Thornley and Company, Limited	64
848	W. & R. Fletcher, Limited	55
1,304	Wanga, Limited	83
213	Warr & Company, Limited	16
407	Warren, Cakebread and Company, Limited	28
716	Warrington Wire and Netting Company, Limited.	47
226	Warwick District Shire Horse Company, Limited.	16
2,326	Warwickshire Hat Manufacturing Company, Limited.	145
2,421	Waterford and Tramore Race Course Company, Limited.	153
1,562	Waterloo Bowling Green Company, Limited	98
1,520	Waterproof Glue Company, Limited	96
555	Waterside Estate Company, Limited	37
293	Watkins and Company, Limited	21
1,466	Watts & Oldham, Limited	92
758	Waverley, Limited	50
1,808	W. C. Ware & Sons, Limited	114
2,205	Wearmouth Firebrick Company, Limited	138
34	Weaver and Co., Limited	4
799	Webb's Oxygen Syndicate, Limited	52
1,523	Wellington Court, Limited	96
203	Wellington Volunteer Drill Hall Company, Limited.	15
2,593	Wellshot Brewery Company, Limited	166
1,112	Welsh Anthracite Collieries, Limited	71
154	Welsh Automatic Concessions Syndicate, Limited.	12
212	Welsh Manufacturing and Wool Stapling Company, Limited.	15
512	Welsh Mining Corporation Limited	35
801	Welsh National Press Company, Limited	52
1,998	Welsh Patagonian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited.	125
1,564	Welsh Riviera Hotel and Freehold Land Company, Limited.	98
676	Welsh Weekly Publishing Company, Limited	45
255	Wemyss Estates and Collieries, Limited	18
1,086	W. E. Plant and Company, Limited	70
1,693	Werner & Koenig, Limited	106
1,620	Wesley Toilet Company, Limited	102
1,619	West Argentine, Limited	102
1,308	West Australian Estates Company, Limited	83
1,986	West Australian Mining Company, Limited	125
566	West Coast Trading Company, Limited	38
1,938	West Cornwall Sanitary Laundry Company, Limited.	122
2,148	West Durham Wallsend Coal Company, Limited	135
1,071	West End Clothiers Company, Limited	69
2,567	Western Assets and Investment Company, Limited.	164
2,049	Western Colliery Company, Limited	129
766	Western Counties Electric Light and Power Syndicate, Limited.	50
2,563	Western Infirmary of Glasgow (Incorporated)	163
69	Western Kansas Development Company, Limited.	6
1,373	Western Railway of Havana, Limited	87
1,744	West Gloucestershire Brick and Tile Company, Limited.	110
1,856	West Hill Manufacturing Company, Limited	117
1,598	West Indian Exploration Company, Limited	100
1,198	West Manchester Football Club and Athletic Company, Limited.	77
1,327	West Norwood Coffee Palace, Limited	84
908	West of England and France Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	59
2,254	West of England Boot and Shoe Supply Company, Limited	141
49	West of England Contract Company, Limited	5
2,361	West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School Company, Limited.	148
1,049	West of England Sack Hiring Company, Limited.	67
2,449	West of Scotland Property Company, Limited	155
780	West Riding Bottling Co., Limited	51
1,595	West Riding Candle Company, Limited	100
73	West Somerset County School, Limited	7
2,218	West Wales Newspaper Company, Limited	139
1,769	West Yorkshire Land Investment and Guarantee Society, Limited.	111
1,829	W. E. Vaughan and Company. Limited	115
2,318	W. Foster & Son, Limited	145
1,592	W. Furnace & Co., Limited	100
763	W. F. Whitehead, Limited	50
697	W. G. Brameld and Company, Limited	46
732	W. G. Sutherland, Limited	48
1,226	Whaleback Steam Ship Company, Limited	78
1,392	W. H. Allen & Company, Limited	88
931	Wheal Rosa and Brown Willie Syndicate, Limited.	60
1,932	Wheeler and Gee, Limited	121
1,890	W. H. Egg, Limited	119
1,675	White Carr Mill Co., Limited	105
1,873	White, Limited	118
1,247	White Ribbon Company, Limited	79
260	White's Patent Safety Corve, Limited	19
2,331	Whiting, Mitchell and Company, Limited	146
2,248	Whitwell and Company, Limited	141
2,111	Widnes Advance Company, Limited	132
541	Wigan and District Tramways Company, Limited.	36
864	Wigan Printing Company, Limited	56
1,230	Wilcock & Sons, Limited	79
243	Wilkinson and Riddell, Limited	17
731	Wilkinson Metal Company, Limited	48
1,090	Willesden Collegiate School for Girls, Limited	70
1,636	William Ashby and Son, Limited	103
250	William Aston, Limited	18
124	William Blythe and Co., Limited	10
386	William B. Pimblett, Limited	27
1,189	William Burgess, Limited	76
88	William Clark and Sons, Limited	7
2,515	William Harvie & Company, Limited	159
475	William Heap and Co., Limited	32
2,014	William Johnson & Sons, Limited	126
1,417	William Levett and Company, Limited	89
2,246	William Mallinson Barraclough & Company, Limited.	141
1,766	William Ramsden & Company, Limited	111
103	William Rider and Son, Limited	8
1,292	William Skidmore & Co., Limited	82
593	Williams, Limited	40
2,529	Wm. Thomson and Sons, Limited	161
651	William Unsworth and Company, Limited	43

No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.
926	Willis and Company, Limited	60
395	Willoughby and Company, Limited	27
1,480	Willoughby's Mashonaland Expedition Syndicate, Limited.	93
2,347	Wilson and Company, Barnsley, Limited	147
2,403	Wilson & Strain, Limited	152
1,712	Wilson and Whitworth, Limited	108
1,439	"Wilson" Malt Heating and Hot Air Company, Limited.	91
275	Wilson's Food Company, Limited	19
1,313	Wiltons, Limited	83
553	Wilts and Hants Dairy Company, Limited	37
2,221	Winbar Pastoral Company, Limited	139
70	Wincarnis Company, Limited	6
47	Windsor & Company, Limited	5
2,240	Windsor and Eton Recreation Ground, Limited	140
2,404	Windsor Building Co., Limited	152
2,294	Windsor Castle Tea Company, Limited	143
1,142	Windsor Masonic Hall Company, Limited	91
85	Wire Netting Syndicate, Limited	7
755	Wisbech and District Liberal and Radical Club Company, Limited.	50
2,033	W. J. Clayton, Limited	127
1,809	W. J. Morgan & Company, Limited	114
446	Women's Provident Association, Limited	30
1,246	Woodhall Spa Sanatorium, Limited	79
965	Wood's Patent Mills and Engineering Company, Limited.	62
1,147	Woolmer Forest Poultry and Game Farm, Limited.	74
2,176	Woolston's Drug Company, Limited	136
1,272	Working Ladies' Guild	81
1,137	Workington and Isle of Man Steamship Company, Limited.	73
2,018	World's Dispensary Medical Association, Limited.	127
987	Worthing Constitutional Club Company, Limited.	64
10	W. P. Adshead & Co., Limited	3
418	W. P. & W. Skelton, Limited	29
2,272	W. Pope and Son, Limited	142
1,239	W. R. Hindson & Co., Limited	79
2,032	Wright and Butler Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited.	127
1,295	Wright and Harrington, Limited	82
1,907	W. S. Potter, Limited	120
199	W. Summerscales and Sons, Limited	15
97	W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Limited	8
1,952	W. Weeks & Son, Limited	123
2,298	Wyatt & Company, Limited	144
1,653	Wynn, Timmins & Co., Limited	104
	Y.	
2,582	"Yarana" Ship Company, Limited	165
915	Yauli Mining Company, Limited	59
2,192	Yorkshire Automatic Concessions Syndicate, Limited.	137
356	Yorkshire Felt Company, Limited	25
1,806	Yorkshire Trust, Limited	113
1,765	Young's Reversible Nut Lock Syndicate, Limited.	111
	Z.	
1,975	Zach Cartwright, Limited	124
392	Zahikian and Michaux Boiler Patents Syndicate Company, Limited.	27
168	Zambesi (Gaza) Concessions Company, Limited	13
1,672	Zambesi Navigation, Limited	105
167	Zambesi (Sofala) Concessions Company, Limited.	13
341	Zaruma Gold Mining Company, Limited	24
2,041	Zeehan Montana Mine, Limited	128

COPY

OF

MEMORANDUM

ON THE

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

Board of Trade, 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE,
Acting Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *April* 1893.

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1893.

194.

Memorandum on the Progress of the Work of the Labour Department, Board of Trade.

The following is the text of a preliminary Memorandum prepared in January last, setting forth in outline the proposed constitution and work of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade :—

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

"The work of collecting, digesting, and publishing statistical and other information bearing on questions relating to the conditions of labour, will in future be entrusted to a separate branch of the Board of Trade. This branch will take over the work of the present Commercial Department at the Board of Trade, and will consist of three distinct departments —commercial, labour, and statistical—the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. Giffen, as Controller-General.

The special staff in the central office of the Labour Department, which will occupy separate buildings of its own (temporarily in No. 43, Parliament Street), will consist of a commissioner for labour (in general direction of the Department), a chief labour correspondent, three additional labour correspondents (one of whom will be a lady), and about thirty clerks of all grades.

Local correspondents will be appointed in a number of large provincial towns, so far as possible, in the same centres as are contemplated for factory inspection. These local correspondents will be charged with the duty of informing the Department of important events affecting labour which take place in their districts, and of supplementing, where necessary, the inquiries of the central office by local investigation. It is possible that in the future the local centres thus established will have additional duties cast upon them.

The main branches of work contemplated at present, besides the continuation and extension of the work hitherto carried on by the labour correspondent and others in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade in regard to wages, strikes, trade unions, immigration, hours of labour, &c., are the following :—

(1.) A "Labour Gazette" will be issued, at first monthly, but perhaps more frequently hereafter. Its object will be to supply accurate information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen. Thus Mr. Burnett's monthly reports on the state of the skilled labour-market will appear in a more fully developed form in the "Gazette." There will be also an account of trade disputes begun, closed, or in progress during the month, and of important industrial negotiations, such as arbitrations, changes of sliding scales, apportionment of work between different trades, &c.

A monthly digest will be published of reports from factory and mines' inspectors to the Home Office on the state of labour in their districts, so far as it comes within their province; on accidents, proceedings under the Factory and Workshop Acts, the Mines Regulation Acts; and it is hoped, so far as practicable, to refer to important proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act; to action taken by local authorities with regard to the sanitary condition of workshops, and by local authorities under the Acts bearing on the housing of the poor. Important meetings and conferences, *e.g.*, the Trades Union and Co-operative Congresses, meetings of the Miners' Federation, international congresses on labour questions, &c., will be noticed.

It is proposed to obtain from the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies a monthly account of all trade unions, workmen's co-operative societies, and friendly societies, registered or dissolved during the month.

It is hoped, by arrangement with the Board of Agriculture, and otherwise, to obtain for the "Gazette," from time to time, particulars as to the working of the Acts for providing allotments and small holdings, and other matters bearing on the condition of agricultural labour.

At frequent intervals, reports on matters specially affecting women's labour, will be prepared for the "Gazette" by the Lady Labour Correspondent. An effort will be made to supplement the report of the Chief Labour Correspondent on the state of the skilled labour market, by obtaining each month accurate particulars as to changes in volume of employment in certain irregular trades, *e.g.*, (possibly London dock labour in continuation of the inquiry completed for the Royal Commission on Labour by Mr. Charles Booth). Besides treating of these and similar special labour subjects, it is hoped to give statistics in the "Gazette" on such subjects as pauperism, savings banks, education, especially in its industrial aspects), exports and imports, and the retail price level of the chief articles of ordinary consumption by workmen, as well as comparative tables of wholesale prices of leading articles in the chief markets of the world. Notices will be inserted of the more important events affecting labour in various foreign countries; and a list will be periodically published of Government publications, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, which treat of labour matters, with a short popular abstract of the contents of the more important of these documents, and of important legislation at home and abroad, passed from time to time, having an important bearing on labour.

The "Labour Gazette" will be published at 1*d.*, and a large number of copies will be gratuitously distributed to free libraries, workmen's organisations, mechanics' institutes, chambers of commerce, and other institutions.

2. Special inquiries will be undertaken from time to time by the Labour Department into important subjects bearing on labour on which adequate information is not at present available. Among the subjects requiring such special inquiries which the Department hopes to enter upon shortly are:—

(*a.*) The amount and causes of fluctuations of employment in certain seasonal and irregular trades, and their effects on the conditions and efficiency of the labour employed;

(*b.*) An account of actual attempts made in the United Kingdom or abroad to relieve distress by providing public work either by relief works, municipal or national workshops, farm colonies or the like, and the causes of their failure or success;

(*c.*) Certain questions bearing on the conditions of child employment both in and out of factories and workshops;

(*d.*) An account of the effects on labour of noxious processes in use in certain typical groups of unhealthy trades, *e.g.*, potteries, white lead works, cutlery, chemicals, &c., treated so far as practicable both from the statistical and the scientific and medical points of view.

Other important matters which may also probably demand special inquiries are the economic effects of alien immigration, various methods of wage payment and adjustment (*e.g.*, sliding scales, profit-sharing, co-operation, &c.), work of married women, cost of living, hours of labour, overtime, &c.

3. The Department also will be prepared to carry out such special inquiries as may be ordered from time to time by Parliament into labour questions.

4. The Department hopes to publish an annual report of its proceedings, framed, as far as possible, so as to be a handy book of reference for workmen to the principal labour questions which have engaged the attention of the Department during the year."

In pursuance of this Memorandum, the following arrangements have already been made:—

(1.) *Staff of the Labour Department*—

The present staff of the Department is as follows:

Controller General (of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments) - - -	R. Giffen, C.B.
Commissioner for Labour - - -	H. Llewellyn Smith.
Chief Labour Correspondent - - -	John Burnett.
Labour Correspondents - - -	Miss C. E. Collet.
	J. J. Dent.
	C. J. Drummond.
Assistant Superintendent of Statistics - -	F. H. McLeod.

With staff of Second Division and Personal Clerks.

Besides the above, who are permanently engaged by the Department, the services of special inquirers or experts are retained from time to time. At the present time Mr. D. F. Schloss is engaged in this capacity in a work of special inquiry on behalf of the Department.

In addition, the Statistical Department has a staff specially occupied in connexion with rates of wages.

(2.) With a view to obtain more complete information with respect to the conditions of labour in the chief districts of the country than has hitherto been available, steps have been taken to arrange with secretaries and others connected with important Trade Societies, Trades Councils, Employers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, and District Associations of the Co-operative Union, and other persons having access to information bearing on the work of the Department, to supply information on the state of employment and other matters of interest in their districts. Much of this information is supplied, as heretofore, gratuitously, but in the most important industrial districts where many events of interest to labour are likely to occur, it has been thought advisable to arrange with special local correspondents to report regularly to the Department in return for a small fee.

To these local correspondents the following instructions have been given:—

Outline of Work of Local Correspondents.

Local correspondents will report at once to the Central Office cases in their districts of strikes and lock-outs (as on form given below), changes of wages, hours or other conditions of labour in the chief trades, and other events likely to lead to disputes; the opening or closing of large industrial works, and the formation and important proceedings of trade unions, trades councils, and co-operative societies.

They will further note important cases under the Employers' Liability Act or any other Statute specially affecting labour, reported in the local press or otherwise, and generally will keep the Central Office informed of important matters affecting labour in their districts.

At the end of each month they will furnish the Labour Department with short reports on the state of employment in their districts for the month, and at the time of reporting. This should reach the Central Office by the 5th of the following month.

Form for Trade Disputes.

Local Correspondent's District _____

Particulars Required.	Answers.
State whether strike or lock-out - - -	
Locality of dispute - - - -	
Cause of dispute - - - -	
Date of commencement of dispute - -	
Name of Trade - - - -	

Specify, if possible, the particular branches of the trade affected - - - -

State, if possible, the approximate number of workpeople directly affected - - -

Employers' names and addresses - -

Trade Unions affected - - - -

If *terminated*, date and mode of settlement -

Signature of Local Correspondent _____

Date of Signature _____

The above form for Trade Disputes has also been supplied to other persons and associations who are willing to assist the Department by the gratuitous supply of information.

The payments made in some cases to local correspondents are of the nature of fees for loss of time, but such correspondents are not thereby constituted salaried officials of the Department.

The following is the present list of local correspondents remunerated by fees. The list is liable to change, and will be revised at the end of the current year:—

List of Local Correspondents.

District.	Name.	Occupation, or Position with respect to Trades.
England and Wales.		
Tyne and Wear District -	Mr. J. Ratcliffe -	District Delegate to Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Oldham, Bolton and District	Mr. J. T. Fielding, J.P.	General Secretary to Operative Cotton Spinners Provincial Association of Bolton and District, and to Bolton and District United Trades Council.
Burnley, Accrington, and District.	Mr. W. H. Wilkinson -	General Secretary to Northern Counties Amalgamated Associations of Weavers, and Secretary to Haslingden Branch.
Manchester and District -	Mr. G. D. Kelley, J.P.	General Secretary to Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, and Secretary to Manchester and Salford Trades Council.
Liverpool and District -	Mr. J. Sexton -	District Secretary to National Union of Dock Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland.
Middlesbro', Stockton, and District.	Mr. A. Main - -	Member of Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Leeds and District -	Mr. C. Connellan -	Member of Leeds Typographical Society and Provincial Typographical Association; Secretary to Trades and Labour Council, Leeds and District.
Bradford, Huddersfield, and District.	Mr. A. Gee - -	Secretary to West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Weavers' Association.

District.	Name.	Occupation, or Position with respect to Trades.
Barnsley and the Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).	Mr. J. Wadsworth -	Vice President to Yorkshire Miners' Association.
Sheffield and District -	Mr. S. Uttley - -	Secretary to File Cutters' Union and to Sheffield Federated Trades Council.
Hull and District - -	Mr. W. G. Millington -	District Secretary to Associated Shipwrights' Society, and President to Hull Trades and Labour Council.
Wolverhampton and District.	Mr. W. F. Mee, J.P. -	Trustee to Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, ex-Secretary to Wolverhampton Trades Council, and Joint Secretary to Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
Birmingham and District -	Mr. W. J. Davis -	General Secretary to National Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers.
Nottingham and District -	Mr. W. L. Hardstaff, J.P.	Secretary to Warp Lace Society, Nottingham.
Leicester, Northampton, and District.	Mr. T. Smith - - -	Formerly General Secretary to National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives; Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Leicester.
Eastern Counties - -	Mr. J. Robinson - -	General Secretary to Eastern Counties Labour Federation.
Bristol and District -	Mr. J. Curle - -	Branch Referee to Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Secretary to Bristol Trades Council, and Joint Secretary to Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
Cardiff and District -	Mr. T. Davies - -	General Secretary to National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and Branch Secretary to Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
South Wales and Forest of Dean Mining Districts.	Mr. W. Evans - -	Agent, Rhondda Miners' Association, and Secretary to Cambrian Miners' Association.
SCOTLAND.		
Edinburgh and District -	Mr. J. Mallinson - -	Secretary to Cordwainers' Society, Edinburgh, and Delegate to Edinburgh Trades Council.
Glasgow and West of Scotland.	Mr. A. J. Hunter -	General Secretary to National Federal Union of Operative Bakers of Scotland, and Secretary to Glasgow United Trades Council.
Dundee and District .	Mr. R. D. B. Ritchie -	Branch Secretary to Scottish Typographical Association.
IRELAND.		
Dublin and District -	Mr. J. P. Nannetti -	Member of Dublin Typographical Provident Society, and ex-President of Dublin Trades Council.
Belfast and District -	Mr. R. Sheldon -	Member of Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers, and Secretary to Belfast United Trades Council.
Cork and District - -	Mr. P. O'Shea -	Branch Secretary to Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

3. To further carry out the objects proposed by the appointment of local correspondents the following circular has been addressed by the Department to secretaries of Employers' Associations and Chambers of Commerce:—

"Labour Department, Board of Trade,
43, Parliament Street, London, S.W.,
April 1893.

"Sir,

"I am directed by the Controller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade to inform you that arrangements are being made by the Labour Department for a more complete collection and publication of information bearing on the condition of labour, including labour disputes, changes of wages and hours, arbitration and conciliation, want of employment, and similar matters.

"I am to invite the co-operation of your association in making this information complete and trustworthy, and to say that the Department will be glad to receive from time to time any particulars relating to the above-mentioned matters which you may think proper to supply.

"It has, for some years, been the custom of the Board of Trade, on the conclusion of any strikes and lock-outs which come under its notice to send to the employers and labour organisations concerned, schedules asking for information with regard to these disputes, but the Department would be glad to be informed as promptly as possible of the outbreak of disputes, or the occurrence of events likely to lead to them, with a view to rendering its information on this subject more complete.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours obediently,
"H. Llewellyn Smith,
"Commissioner for Labour."

Answers have been received up to the present time, agreeing to assist the Department in the manner suggested, from the secretaries of the following associations:—

Metallic Bedstead-makers' Association, Birmingham.
Scotch Iron Manufacturers' Association, Coatbridge.
Steel Company of Scotland, Glasgow.
Scottish Iron-masters' Association, Glasgow.
Stafford Potteries Manufacturers' Association, Stoke-on-Trent.
Printing and Allied Trades' Association, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Master Wrights' Association, Glasgow.
Linen Merchants' Association, Belfast.
Flax Spinners' Association, Belfast.
South Yorkshire Coalowners' Association, Rotherham.
West Yorkshire Coalowners' Association, Leeds.
Lanarkshire Coalmasters' Association, Glasgow.
Mid and East Lothian Coalmasters' Association, Dalkeith.
Shropshire Coal and Iron Trade Association, Shifnal.
Shipbuilders and Engineers' Association, Belfast.
Engineers and Shipbuilding Employers' Association, Cardiff.
General Association of Master Engineers, Shipbuilders, and Iron and Brass Founders, Manchester.
Tyne Master-Shipbuilders' Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilding Association, Stockton-on-Tees.
National Association of Master Builders of Great Britain, Bedford Street, W.C.
Cleveland Iron Masters' Association, Middlesbrough.
South Staffordshire Iron Masters' Association, Kilsall.
Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, Kilsall.
Shipping Federation, Limited, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners' Association, Cardiff.
Cumberland Coal Association, Workington.
Leather Trade Association, Leeds.
Association of Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom.
Batley Chamber of Commerce.
Belfast Chamber of Commerce.
Bolton Chamber of Commerce.
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Exeter Chamber of Commerce.
Greenock Chamber of Commerce.
Middlesbrough Chamber of Commerce.
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce.
Southampton Chamber of Commerce.
Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce.
Warrington Chamber of Commerce.
Leeds Chamber of Commerce.
Torquay Chamber of Commerce.
Edinburgh Chamber of Commence.

A circular has also been addressed to district secretaries of the Co-operative Union asking them to assist the Department by forwarding regularly any information they may obtain as to new developments in connexion with any of the societies in their districts together with notices of any conferences about to be held, copies of balance sheets and of statistics.

Answers have been received from the following secretaries of the District Conference Associations of the Co-operative Union, and others, agreeing to correspond with the Department, in the manner proposed:—

J. Allan, Secretary of Border Counties District Co-operative Association.
J. Turner, Secretary of North Lancashire ,, ,,
J. F. Hopkins, Secretary of Bristol and Somerset ,, ,,
H. Hirst, Secretary of Huddersfield ,, ,,
J. W. Steele, Secretary of Gloucester ,, ,,
J. Bradley, Secretary of South Durham & North Yorks. ,, ,,
J. Pryor, Secretary of Devon ,, ,,
M. Hopwood, Secretary of Airedale ,, ,,
R. H. Tutt, member of Central Board of Co-operative Union.
T. Telfer, Secretary of East of Scotland District.
W. Knowles, Secretary of South Yorks. ,,
D. Smith. Secretary of Arbroath ,,
J. H. Woolley, Secretary of Leicester ,,
J. Greenwood, Secretary of the Calderdale ,,
R. Marshall, Secretary of Falkirk ,,
A. J. Foulds, Secretary of Wellingborough and Kettering District.
J. Deans, Secretary of Scottish Section of Co-operative Union.
G. Watson, Secretary of Northern Section District.
F. J. Frankling, Secretary of Lewes District.
R. Wright, Secretary of Cheshire and N. Wales District.
G. J. Duke, Secretary of Nottingham ,,
D. Smart, Secretary of Leslie, N.B., ,,
E. L. Griffiths, Secretary of Stafford ,,
W. Evans, Secretary of Sheerness ,,

4. Arrangements in pursuance of the Memorandum quoted above, for the supply of information to the Labour Department, have been made with the various Government Departments as follows:—

Foreign Office.—At the request of the Board of Trade, Lord Rosebery has given instructions to Her Majesty's embassies, legations, and consulates in the principal foreign countries, to supply periodical reports on the following matters, for the information of the Labour Department.

(1.) Important labour disputes.
(2.) Changes in legislation or administration with special reference to labour, and the operation of existing laws bearing on labour.
(3.) Changes in wages and hours and the state of employment.
(4.) Workmen's organisations, boards of conciliation and arbitration.

The Colonial Office has requested the Managing Committee of the Emigrants' Information Office to co-operate with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade in obtaining information as regards trade disputes, demand for labour, and state of employment, and changes in labour legislation in the principal British Colonies; and the Committee of the Emigrants' Information Office have undertaken to collect such information, and supply a summary of it monthly to the Labour Department.

The Home Office has agreed to supply the Labour Department with monthly summaries of accidents in factories, workshops, and mines, prosecutions under the Factory and Workshop Acts, and Mines Regulation Acts, and other information bearing on labour employed in factories, workshops, and mines.

The Local Government Board has agreed to supply the Labour Department with monthly particulars as to pauperism in certain districts.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has promised to supply, for the use of the department a monthly list of trade societies and employers' associations, co-operative societies, and friendly societies registered and dissolved during the month.

Besides the information supplied by the courtesy of the above offices, the Labour Department is regularly supplied with statistical and other information from the other departments of the Board of Trade.

5. Steps have been taken, in accordance with the memorandum, for the monthly publication of a "Labour Gazette," of which the first number will appear on May 15th, and future numbers on the 15th of each month.

6. The Labour Department has been engaged for some time, at the instruction of the President of the Board of Trade, on the work of collecting and tabulating information as to the rates of wages, &c., prevailing in Government Departments.

7. The attention of the department has also been occupied by the question of the effects of Alien Immigration. On March 1st Mr. John Burnett (the Chief Labour Correspondent) and Mr. D. Schloss started on a special commission to America, on behalf of the department, for the purpose of studying and reporting on certain aspects of Alien immigration into the United States. Their instructions have already been laid before Parliament.

Miss Collet has meanwhile been engaged in investigating the rates of wages and conditions of employment in certain trades affected by immigration, with special, but not exclusive, reference to women's employment. Miss Collet has already carried out inquiries in London, Leeds, and Manchester. Other inquiries on various aspects of the same question are also carried out by the Labour Department.

8. In further pursuance of the Memorandum, and in view of the number of attempts known to have been made by various local authorities and others during the past winter to relieve distress, by providing relief works, labour bureaux, and in other ways, the Labour Department, with the assistance of the Local Government Board, is engaged in an inquiry into such attempts, and the degree and causes of their success or failure. A considerable amount of information has already been obtained, and the inquiries are still being pursued.

Steps are also being taken to obtain more complete information as to the want of employment in various districts.

9. With regard to the inquiries into children's employment, and noxious trade processes, referred to in the preliminary memorandum, the Labour Department has acted in concert with the Education Department and the Home Office. A committee of three (Mr. Tucker, of the Education Department, Mr. Troup, of the Home Office, and Mr. Llewellyn Smith, of the Labour Department) have been engaged on an inquiry into the state of the law, and of existing facts as regards half-time employment. The report is now nearly complete. The Labour Department is also pursuing other inquiries, in conjunction with the Education Department, into questions affecting children's employment.

The Secretary of State has invited the co-operation of the Labour Department in nominating expert members of a departmental committee of inquiry appointed by the Home Office into the processes in use in whitelead works, and the Labour Department has accordingly, after inquiry, nominated two such experts (one scientific and one medical). The inquiries will soon be begun.

10. Besides the new branches of work alluded to above, a portion of the staff of the Labour Department is engaged on the collection and tabulation

of the materials for the annual volumes on Trade Unions and on Strikes and Lock-outs which have been issued periodically for some time by the Board of Trade. The volumes for 1891, which had been considerably delayed, are now published ; and as regards the strike volume, advantage has been taken of the unavoidable delay in publication to bring a good deal of the information up to the end of 1892. The 1892 volumes are now being proceeded with.

A portion of the staff of the Statistical Department is also engaged in special inquiries as to rates of wages. A general report on wages, with statistical tables, is now nearly complete, and will soon be published. This volume is in continuation of those previously issued relating to the textile, mining, and other employments.

11. Representatives of the Department have been sent to gather information on the spot with regard to certain important disputes while still in progress. During the past few weeks information has been obtained in this manner with respect to the cotton dispute in Lancashire, the shipping dispute in Hull, and a few minor disputes. It is intended to act in a similar manner in important disputes in future.

The Department will also place itself in communication with existing Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and encourage the extension of this means of settling disputes. A Bill on the subject giving the Board of Trade additional powers is now before Parliament.

It is too early yet to specify precisely what will be the publications of the Department in addition to those which have already become annual, during the first year of its existence; but the number will be considerably increased. Special attention will be given to the "Labour Gazette" and to the Annual Report of the Department on its proceedings as stated in the original memorandum above quoted.

R. GIFFEN.

Commercial, Labour and Statistical Departments,
Board of Trade,
April 1893.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT
(PROGRESS OF WORK).

COPY of Memorandum on the Progress of the Work of the Labour Department, Board of Trade.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *April* 1893.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

LABOUR CORRESPONDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (FEES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 June 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "of the PAYMENTS to be made in the nature of FEES to each one of the 25 CORRESPONDENTS appointed to furnish the BOARD OF TRADE with Local Information."

Board of Trade, June 1893. } COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the PAYMENTS to be made in the nature of FEES to each one of the *25 CORRESPONDENTS appointed to furnish the BOARD OF TRADE with Local Information.

DISTRICT.	Local Correspondent.*	Honorarium per Annum. †
		£. s. d.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		
Tyne and Wear District	J. Ratcliffe	20 – –
Oldham, Bolton and District	J. T. Fielding	20 – –
Burnley, Accrington and District	W. H. Wilkinson	15 – –
Manchester and District	G. D. Kelley	20 – –
Liverpool and District	J. Sexton	20 – –
Middlesborough, Stockton and District	A. Main	20 – –
Leeds and District	O. Connellan	20 – –
Bradford, Huddersfield and District	A. Gee	20 – –
Barnsley and Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland)	J. Wadsworth	15 – –
Sheffield and District	S. Uttley	15 – –
Hull and District	W. G. Millington	15 – –
Wolverhampton and District	W. F. Mee	15 – –
Birmingham and District	W. J. Davis	20 – –
Nottingham, Derby and District	W. L. Hardstaff	15 – –
Leicester, Northampton and District	T. Smith	20 – –
Bristol and South Western District	J. Curle	15 – –
Cardiff and District	T. Davies	20 – –
South Wales and Forest of Dean Mining Districts	W. Evans	15 – –
SCOTLAND:		
Edinburgh and District	J. Mallinson	15 – –
Glasgow and West of Scotland	A. J. Hunter	20 – –
Dundee and District	R. D. B. Ritchie	15 – –
IRELAND:		
Dublin and District	J. P. Nannetti	15 – –
Belfast and District	R. Sheldon	20 – –
Cork and District	P. O'Shea	15 – –

* In addition to the 24 Local Correspondents whose names appear in this Return, one was appointed for the Eastern Counties, but he has resigned his position, and a successor has not yet been appointed. The fee assigned to him was at the rate of 15*l.* a year.

† Exclusive of travelling expenses.

LABOUR CORRESPONDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (FEES).

RETURN of the PAYMENTS to be made in the nature of FEES to each one of the 25 CORRESPONDENTS appointed to furnish the BOARD OF TRADE with Local Information.

(*Colonel Howard Vincent.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 29 *June* 1893.

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293.

BOARD OF TRADE.—LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

ON

AGENCIES AND METHODS FOR DEALING

WITH THE

UNEMPLOYED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1893.

[C.—7182.]

To the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying report by the Commissioner for Labour on the methods and agencies for dealing with the unemployed.

The preparation of this report and the collection of materials for it have occupied a good deal of the time of the Department during the past few months. But the importance of the inquiry which you directed has appeared even greater during its progress than it was thought to be at first, there being no work in existence which reviews the subject in its various aspects, and points out the scope and nature of the different methods and agencies that have been or are being tried for dealing with the unemployed. The present comprehensive summary teaches various lessons which are embodied in the report itself, and admirably summarised in its concluding pages.

The report speaks for itself, and it would be unsuitable for me to comment upon it. But I desire to call special attention to two points in it. The first is the description of what is meant by the phrase "unemployed" itself. When statistics as to "unemployed" are called for, the difficulty is immediately encountered of how to define the word and give instructions to the clerks and collectors of the data who are to carry out the work, while in the study of alleged statistics and statements of numbers of the unemployed one is constantly put in doubt as to what the facts really are by the neglect of those who make the statements to define their terms and describe the methods by which the statements are arrived at. It is to be hoped that after this report more care and attention will be given to these points in all discussions on the subject. The distinctions between the want of employment of those who are more or less chronically unemployed, the want of employment at certain times in certain trades, owing to seasonal and other causes, though there is no surplus labour in these trades, and the want of employment which is really exceptional, besides others

stated in the report, are, in any case of obvious importance, and show that the phrase "unemployed" is a complex and not a simple term, and that the subject cannot be treated at all without the utmost care.

The second point to which I desire to call attention, is the promise in the report to proceed with an inquiry as to irregularity of employment, which is one of the primary causes of that congestion of the "unemployed" which makes it necessary to have methods and agencies for dealing with them. The difficulties of a complete remedy for the mischief by dealing with it after it has been produced by any or all of the methods and agencies that have been tried, being recognised, the study of the causes which lead to irregularity of employment becomes the more important. It may not be possible to suggest legislative or other remedies for irregularity of employment as the result of this study; but the information, if collected and presented to the public in a manner resembling that of the present report, will undoubtedly be most useful. It is, of course, impossible to say beforehand how long the preparation of such a report will take, and probably more than one report will be necessary; but the zeal and energy with which the present report has been got out are the best proof that the matter will be proceeded with as quickly as the other business of the Department will permit.

I have, &c.
R. GIFFEN.

Commercial, Labour, and Statistical
Departments, Board of Trade,
September, 1893.

REPORT.

To the CONTROLLER-GENERAL of the COMMERCIAL, LABOUR, AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS of the BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present to you the accompanying Memorandum on agencies and methods for dealing with the unemployed, which has been prepared in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Trade. In the preparation of this Memorandum I have received much assistance from the Labour Correspondents of the Board of Trade and other members of the staff of the Department, and also from many of the local correspondents of the Department in various parts of the country, and others. In particular, Mr. Burnett and Mr. Drummond have largely contributed to the section dealing with the work of Trade Societies; Mr. Dent has collected much of the information with regard to Labour Bureaux and Municipal and other Relief works, and Miss Collet has dealt, among other subjects, with agencies specially connected with women and girls.

The Memorandum also includes a special report made to the Labour Department by Professor Mavor, of Toronto University, on Labour Colonies on the Continent.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
Commissioner for Labour.

Labour Department,
Board of Trade,
18th September 1893.

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MEMORANDUM.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

(i.)—SCOPE AND PLAN OF THE REPORT.

The following report is the result of an inquiry undertaken by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade in the course of carrying out the programme set forth in the Memorandum on the work of the Department laid before the House of Commons on April 28th, 1893.

Among the subjects there enumerated as likely to call for special inquiries on the part of the Department, two had reference to questions of irregularity of employment and the evils caused thereby; *i.e.*, one to the extent and causes of such irregularity, and the other to efforts made in various ways to deal with distress and other evils resulting from want of work.

It is with the latter subject alone that the present report deals. The question of the causes or extent of want of employment, which will form the subject of future reports, is here left untouched, except in so far as some knowledge on these points is necessary in order to discriminate among various schemes for the relief of the unemployed.

The main purpose of the following pages is to give in broad outline an account of the work of the chief agencies, both permanent and temporary, which have been seeking of late to deal with various aspects of the problems arising out of want of employment. Its aim is not to be exhaustive, either in the enumeration of all the schemes or in the description given of the work of each. The object is rather to give enough information with regard to each class of agency to enable a sound judgment to be formed as to the aims which it sets before itself and the methods which it pursues.

This purpose being kept in view, some institutions of value and importance may doubtless have been passed over lightly, while others which possess less intrinsic value, but which for the purposes of this report present features of special interest, may have been more fully described. Some institutions have, no doubt, escaped notice altogether. It is desirable, therefore, that it should be understood at the beginning that the report makes no claim to contain a full list, much less a full description, of all agencies dealing with the unemployed, and that references to specific schemes are, as a rule, made with a view of illustrating some principle or mode of action, and are not to be regarded as detailed reports on the proceedings of the various institutions concerned

With regard to the plan of the report, it has appeared to the Department that what is wanted, in order to give useful guidance to the public in the matter of the relief of the unemployed, is not so much a complete description of one particular group of institutions as a wide survey of many classes of agencies, each of which is attempting to touch the question at some particular point, often without much reference to work simultaneously carried on by other agencies. There may be some danger that those who concentrate attention on one out of many classes of schemes may lose somewhat the sense of proportion, and look to that particular scheme to afford a single sovereign remedy for what is in reality a multiform and complex disease.

The aim, therefore, which the present inquiry has had in view has been to analyse and break up into their elements the congeries of industrial and social problems which are lumped together in common language as the "problem of the unemployed," to survey broadly the ground covered by existing agencies professing to deal with various aspects of this problem, to state clearly the principles underlying their efforts and the objects at which they aim, to assign so far as may be the precise functions which each may perform and the relation in which its work stands to other efforts, and, finally, to deduce from this analysis any general conclusions which may be drawn from previous experiments as to the lines along which future efforts may proceed with the least chance of failure.

This is a task which only needs to be stated for its magnitude and difficulties to be realised, and it would be presumptuous to claim that the present report does more than advance a step towards its accomplishment, especially in view of the fact that the inquiry has been confined within very narrow limits of time, in order not to be too late to be of use to local authorities and others during the coming winter.

Following the plan described above, an attempt is made in this section of the report to analyse the nature of the problem, and to attach a definite meaning to the term "unemployed," or at least to classify the different meanings in which the word is ordinarily used, and the main causes to which so-called "want of employment" may be due.

This is followed by a general classification of the various groups of agencies which attempt to deal with the matter in one way or another.

Subsequent sections of the report discuss in turn those agencies, both temporary and permanent, for assisting the unemployed, which have been at work in the United Kingdom during the past year, including a detailed account of the operations of trade societies with regard to their unemployed members, of recent attempts by local authorities to provide work for the unemployed, of labour bureaux and of various organisations dealing with distress.

So far the report deals with schemes now or recently at work in the United Kingdom. In order, however, that these experiments should be seen in their true relation to the whole problem, it is necessary to go outside these limits and include some notice of important schemes carried out or attempted in other countries or at other times. Accordingly, the next section of the report is occupied with accounts of selected schemes for the benefit of the unemployed actually at work in various foreign countries, including, besides an account of labour bureaux in certain countries, a special report made to the department by Professor Mavor, of Toronto University, on the labour colonies in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, based on personal investigation in those countries.

The next section gives an account of a few of the most important historical examples of schemes of work for the unemployed from which useful lessons may be learned, including a description of parish employment under the old Poor Law, reprinted from the report of the Poor Law Commission of 1834, and accounts of the French National Works of 1848, and of the Lancashire relief works during the Cotton Famine of 1861-4.

A final section is added giving briefly some of the conclusions to which the evidence adduced in the body of the report appears to point.

(ii.)—MEANING AND CLASSIFICATION OF WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The word "unemployed," though at first sight it may appear specific enough, is really an ambiguous term. Scarcely any two writers use it in the same sense, and part at least of the present confusion of ideas as to the possibility and methods of dealing with the evils arising from want of employment, may be traced to the vagueness which attaches to the meaning of the word itself.

The "unemployed," for the purposes of a Trade Union which grants unemployed benefit, are the members who, from causes other than their own misconduct or choice, have not been earning wages for a certain number of days. They need not be in any way a *surplus*, in the sense that the labour market would be in a better condition for their total removal. They do not for the most part constitute an army of men who need to be dealt with as a whole. They are merely the shifting margin who for the time being are out of a job. This definition, though good for purposes of out-of-work benefit, is plainly not generally applicable to all industries. With miners and shoemakers, for example, there might be a real surplus of labour (*i.e.*, there might not be enough work to give anything like full employment to all those seeking work in the trade), and yet very few might be out of

work altogether. The output of mines is contracted, as a rule' rather by the men working fewer days a week than by the discharge of bodies of colliers, though the latter also happens in periods of depression. Boot and shoe operatives working by the piece are very seldom wholly out of a situation, though work may be very short. A casual dock labourer, whose engagement is practically an hourly one can very seldom be said to be entirely out of work. Though he failed to get a job yesterday, he stands a chance of being taken on to-day. It is interesting to see the view which the less regularly employed of this class take of their own situation as regards employment. Some of the applicants to the Mansion House Committee (*see* p. 248) described themselves as having been out of work for one, two or more years, clearly regarding their normal condition since losing their last regular situation as "unemployed," though from time to time they had picked up casual work. Others dated their want of employment from the last day on which they earned wages.

There is a whole class of men who subsist on casual labour and odd jobs, who might at any given time be counted with almost equal appropriateness as employed or unemployed. They might at any time swell the numbers at an unemployed meeting, and yet many of them may be getting as much work as with their inclinations and habits they have the will or capacity to perform One test which might be suggested is, whether they or any of them are industrially superfluous. As Mr. Charles Booth says, "The total number of the superfluous is the true measure of the unemployed." But this is a test which is very hard to apply, and it cannot be applied at any given date, but only over a given and sufficiently long period of time. The recent reorganisation, or, as it has been called, the "decasualisation," of labour at the London Docks has, for the first time, tended to separate out the real "unemployed" and to give some notion of their numbers. They existed before, however, though each member obtained a certain insufficient share of work.

Or, again, we may consider seasonal trades with short period engagements like the Building Trades. A certain amount of time may be lost in each year by a bricklayer or carpenter by mere "leakage" between the end of one job and the beginning of another, without supposing the existence of any superfluous body of men.

In the same trades a certain amount of time will be lost almost every year during frost. Are the men thus thrown out of work really "unemployed"? The loss of time may be considered as one of the ordinary trade risks; it recurs more or less every year; it may be supposed to be discounted in the rates of pay earned by members of these trades when fully at work. The bricklayers idle during frost are in no sense "superfluous," if the whole year be taken as a unit; were they emigrated or planted in farm colonies or otherwise lifted permanently off the labour market, the building trades would presently suffer from

a deficiency of men. Nor are they necessarily insufficiently employed. There may be work enough for all, but the trade is such that the work it offers has to be concentrated in certain parts of the year.

To carry the point further, there are trades such as shipbuilding which under the conditions of modern industry have periods of inflation and depression. In a period of contraction like the present there are many men who are out of work. They are industrially "superfluous," if so short a period as a year be taken as the unit, but over a period of seven years—which for shipbuilding appears to be about the period of the cycle—they are necessary, and were they lifted off the labour market in slack years there would not be enough men to execute the work when trade revived. Yet it seems a strain on ordinary language to refuse to these men during slack years the title of unemployed, especially as the fluctuations as a matter of fact are not generally foreseen or provided for.

It becomes clear then that even after ruling out those who through ordinary and well understood causes are out of work, but who during the year get a full share of employment, as not belonging to the genuinely "unemployed" class, the term still remains ambiguous, meaning sometimes the really superfluous body of men in a trade, and sometimes that section of the non-superfluous or necessary men who are not earning wages through seasonal or other contractions of employment which could not reasonably have been foreseen.

Corresponding to these two conceptions emerge the two sets of plans for meeting the evil: viz., that of permanently removing the unemployed from the labour market, and that of temporarily assisting them to tide over their difficulties till their industry revives. Mixed up with plans like these is often a third idea,—that of reclaiming by moral or other influences the industrial "sediment" which lies below the real body of self-supporting labour, and is unemployed because it is entirely or nearly economically worthless. The last mentioned is essentially a social rather than an industrial problem, though in practice it is found inevitably to confront those who attempt to deal with the unemployed on industrial lines.

Summarizing the results of this analysis, we may say that the term "unemployed" is used in four distinct senses, though of course the classes of persons corresponding to each definition overlap to a greater or less extent.

(1.) Those whose engagements being for short periods have terminated their last engagement on the conclusion of a job and have not yet entered on another.

(2.) Those who belong to trades in which the volume of work fluctuates, and who, though they may obtain a full share during each year of the work afforded by their industry, are not at the given time able to get work at their trade.

(3.) Those members of various trades who are economically superfluous, because there is not enough work in those trades to furnish a fair amount to all who try to earn a livelihood at them.

(4.) Those who cannot get work because they are below the standard of efficiency usual in their trades, or because their personal defects are such that no one will employ them.

It is, however, impossible to draw the line between those classed under the fourth heading and those who should rather be termed insufficiently or casually employed. With respect also to the third class, it is to be noted that the proportion of superfluous labour in any trade is not an *absolute* but a *relative* quantity; *i.e.*, it depends on the standard of efficiency and of remuneration current in that trade. Men whom no one will employ at 9*d.* an hour might get 6*d.*, and the higher the organisation of any trade in which time-wages prevail the more powerful will be the tendency for the "unfit" to sink out of employment altogether.

If, however, it is difficult to attach any precise meaning to the term "unemployed," which shall be applicable to all trades and industries, and if no sharp dividing line can be drawn between those out of work and those whose employment is casual and insufficient, it may at least be said that, so far as the existence of unemployed persons offers any social problem for solution, the essence of the problem consists in the fact that the relation between the supply and demand for any particular kind of labour in any particular place is a fluctuating one.

(1.) First, there are fluctuations due to the change of season; as in the building trades, where much outdoor work cannot be so well carried on in frosty weather, and the demand for labour is therefore considerably smaller in the winter than in the summer; or the clothing trades, in which demand is briskest in the spring.

(2.) Secondly, there are yearly fluctuations dependent on seasonal changes in other countries with which foreign trade is carried on, *e.g.*, the work of timber porters at the docks, which nearly ceases in the months following the freezing of the Baltic and the St. Lawrence.

(3.) There are regular fluctuations with a period less than a year, *e.g.*, the work of dock and warehouse labourers engaged in the import of wool, whose work is subject to very large fluctuations with about six busy and six slack seasons in the course of each year, corresponding to the periodic wool sales, and the intervals between them; or the work of agricultural labourers, which has two busy seasons, at the times of hay and corn harvesting, with a slack season in winter.

(4.) Some trades are subject to more or less regular fluctuations with a period greater than a year. These "cyclical" variations, which correspond to the alternate periods of trade prosperity and depression, affect more or less all the staple industries of the country, though not simultaneously; but they

appear to show themselves with concentrated force, in this country at least, in the industries concerned with the production of ships and machinery, or the extraction of coal and iron.

(5.) There are fluctuations of an irregular kind dependent on changes of fashion in this country or abroad. Thus the relative prosperity of industries connected with various branches of worsted, woollen, silk, cotton, and other textile fabrics, which to a greater or less extent areinter changeable and are all dependent on fashions, is continually changing.

(6.) There are local fluctuations, caused by the shifting of seats of industry from one centre to another, which, though not affecting the total demand for labour throughout the whole of a given industry, affect temporarily the margin of unemployed among those engaged in that industry in a given place. The distress among London shipwrights, caused by the shifting of shipbuilding from the Thames to the Clyde and Tyne some years ago, is a conspicuous example of the effects of this kind of fluctuation.

(7.) There are temporary changes in the field of employment, caused by the transformation of the processes by which industries are carried on; which, while opening up new avenues for employment of certain classes of labour, displace other classes who may be unemployed for some time before being absorbed into fresh occupations. The change from hand-loom to power-loom weaving, from hand-combing to machine-combing, and from hand-made nails to machine-made nails, are conspicuous cases of transformations of this kind, which are taking place continually on a greater or less scale, with every fresh improvement of machinery.

Or, without any change of process, a reorganisation of labour, such as the replacement of casual by permanent men, may crush out a certain per-centage of workers who formerly got some share of irregular employment, and who after the change are dispensed with altogether, forming an unemployed "residuum." Such a crushing-out process has been going on recently at some of the London docks, and one of the most instructive of recent experiments in dealing with the unemployed, which is described in this report, was concerned with members of the class of labourers thus displaced.

(8.) Lastly, the state of employment may be violently disturbed by extraordinary and totally unexpected occurrences, such as the American Civil War, which caused the Lancashire Cotton Famine.

These being a few of the principal heads under which the ultimate causes of want of employment may be classified, corresponding variations follow in the possible remedies, if any, which are suited to the various classes of cases. Before, however, passing on to consider these remedies, it is to be noted that, taken as a whole, the unemployed margin, however caused, will always consist of the least efficient workers in the community at the given time and place. Among them, from accidental causes,

there may be a certain number of first-rate workmen, but it is certain that the best 1,000 of the unemployed members of a given group of trades at any given time are less efficient, whether from physical, moral, or intellectual defects, than the worst 1,000 who are in actual employment at the same time. The worst workmen are, as a rule, discharged first and taken on last. In many cases, however, as, for example, in the seasonal and "cyclical" trades, before referred to, there is no marked change of the level of efficiency between those in work and those out of work, who shade into one another by imperceptible gradations. In other cases, such as that of the "decasualisation" of the docks, the displaced "unemployed" may, to a large extent, be an inefficient "residuum" for whom the mere offer of work would not in most cases be a remedy.

Speaking broadly, the line of cleavage, so far as the possibility of effective treatment is concerned, is between the group of unemployed whose reduced physical condition is mainly a result of the loss of work through industrial causes, and those with whom the loss of work is mainly the result of defective personal qualities.

One of the most serious features of the situation is the fact that want of employment and casual employment have themselves a powerful tendency to produce inefficiency, both by the physical deterioration due to insufficient nourishment and the moral deterioration which often results from want of regular work.

(iii.)—GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF AGENCIES DEALING WITH THE UNEMPLOYED.

Following the classification given in the last section of the different meanings of the term "unemployed," the agencies professing to deal with want of employment divide themselves naturally into several corresponding classes.

First, there is the group of agencies of which the trade societies are the most widespread and conspicuous examples, which deal mainly with the efficient unemployed members of various trades, who at any given time under ordinary circumstances are out of a job. These agencies assist such unemployed workmen in a great variety of ways. Thus, many important trade societies pay their members a weekly out-of-work allowance; almost all of them give assistance to their members in their search for work; while some, by regulating overtime, dividing up work equally, or by other measures, attempt to mitigate the effects of great fluctuations in the labour market. It is impossible to get any clear idea of the way in which a proposed new agency for dealing with the unemployed would work, without taking into account the existing

network of agencies supplied by the trade societies, and accordingly a good deal of space is given in the early part of this report to a description of their modes of action, and of the kindred though more limited work of Friendly Societies.

To this class of agencies also belong labour bureaux, especially those which employ some system of selecting applicants for registration. Registries for domestic servants and members of other special classes of industries also come under the same head, together with the employment agency supplied by the advertisement columns of the newspapers.

Secondly, there is the group of agencies which attempt to deal with those who are unemployed owing to trade fluctuations of a more or less exceptional character. These, again, naturally divide themselves into permanent and temporary institutions. Among the permanent agencies the most prominent is, of course, the Poor Law. There are several features, however, which mark off the system of poor relief sharply from the other schemes for dealing with distress arising from want of employment which form the main subject matter of the present report. In the first place the Poor Law deals not with want of employment as such, but with destitution from whatever cause it may arise. It may be that such destitution is the result of irregularity of work, or it may be that it has sprung from one or more of a hundred other causes. But it is not the fact that a man is unemployed, but the fact that he is destitute that gives him a right to relief.

Moreover, under the present Poor Law, as contrasted with such schemes as municipal relief works, there is, and can be no payment for work done in the shape of wages, although work may be imposed as a test of the reality of destitution. A man with a family and a man without a family will be probably relieved in different degrees, though there is no difference in the amount of test work performed. A third feature of the Poor Law is that in some way and subject to some conditions the guardians are bound to relieve all destitute applicants. They are not like a voluntary committee, which may discriminate and pass on rejected cases elsewhere. They are not like local authorities, whose superintendent or surveyor may pick and choose the most promising applicants and put them on municipal work. Whatever be the causes of a man's destitution, if he applies for relief to the guardians, relief must as a rule be given.

The vast system of Poor Law administration which is based on these principles lies in the main outside the scope of this report though in view of its importance a short memorandum is inserted describing in general terms the powers of guardians with regard to the able-bodied unemployed. This memorandum describes the present state of the law, but if the subject be looked at historically it will be seen that before the reform of the Poor Law in 1834 a great number of experiments were made in the direction of providing employment for the poor out of the rates. The provisions of the Poor Law of 1601, relating to the employment of the able-bodied, the establishment of "Houses

of Industry" and workhouses in the 17th and 18th centuries, the employment of paupers by the parish in out-of-door occupations, the compulsion exercised by the parish on private persons to give them employment, and the establishment in some districts of parish farms worked by pauper labour, are all matters of more than mere historical interest, in view of the strong tendency to experiment afresh along the lines of former unsuccessful attempts, under the impression that an entirely new departure is being made. It is not possible in the present report to do more than very briefly refer to historical matters of this kind, but at p. 357 an extract is reprinted from the chapter in the famous report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law, of 1834, which deals with the question of parish employment and the abuses which arose therefrom.

Next to the Poor Law come various voluntary agencies, of which the Charity Organisation Society and its affiliated associations are the most highly developed, dealing permanently with the relief of distress, including that arising from exceptional want of employment. The Charity Organisation Society has made a special study of the question of modes of relief, and the policy pursued by this society both with regard to nominal and exceptional want of employment is described on p. 146.

Permanent agencies for the provision of work for the unemployed, whether in labour colonies or in special workshops, do not exist to any great extent in the United Kingdom, though schemes and proposals for their foundation are continually being formulated. Particulars, however, are given on p. 160, of the scheme carried out by the social wing of the Salvation Army, which includes a labour bureau, town workshops, and a farm colony. Some account of similar work done by certain other agencies is also given.

The labour colony system can, however, be best studied in certain foreign countries where it has assumed much larger dimensions than in the United Kingdom, and the present position of the labour colonies of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France is, therefore, described in detail in Professor Mayor's report, which is included in the present volume. It will be gathered from that report that whatever be the object of these colonies the great bulk of the material with which they deal consists not of efficient workmen out of work, but of tramps, ex-prisoners, and others whose distress is caused by personal defects. They are not colonies of unemployed so much as receptacles for social wreckage.

Turning to temporary agencies, the most important from the point of view of this report are the schemes for providing temporary employment for the unemployed by municipalities or voluntary agencies. Such provision in times of exceptional distress is no new thing, and the schemes carried out during the past winter, of which an account is given on p. 185, are by no means the most important experiments in this direction which

have been made. It is no part of the function of this report to trace in detail the attempts which have been made from time to time to provide work for the unemployed through the agency of local authorities. Two conspicuous examples, however, of relief works on a large scale, one in England and one in France, designed to meet special emergencies, have been thought of sufficient interest to deserve separate description. Though the circumstances, both of the Paris so-called "National Workshops" and of the Cotton Famine Relief Works, were highly exceptional, some light is thrown, by a study of them, on the difficulties attending all projects of the kind.

Lastly, we have agencies which distinctly aim at the assistance of particular classes of persons who, for various reasons, find special difficulty in obtaining situations.

Such are the associations for finding employment for discharged soldiers, the discharged prisoners' aid societies, &c. A brief sketch of the work of some of these societies is given on pp. 135 and 141. It is to be remembered that many of the agencies already enumerated, which were established with a view to dealing with ordinary out-of-work persons, really deal in practice mainly with those whose position is due to defective personal qualities.

It will be seen, for example, that the relief works established by local authorities last winter were in many cases flooded with those whose want of work could not fairly be attributed to industrial causes alone.

While trade societies act to a large extent as labour bureaux for their members, employers' associations do not, as a rule, include within their functions the organisation of the supply of labour. Recently, however, chiefly in connexion with the shipping trade, labour exchanges have been organised by shipowners and other employers at several ports. Registry offices for seamen are conducted by the "Shipping Federation," those for shore labourers having the title of the "British Labour Exchange." These exchanges have been established in the course of the prolonged contest between the Shipping Federation and certain labour organisations, and their object is to break down the alleged monopoly of these unions in the supply of waterside labour by the establishment of local reserves of "free labourers." They exact a pledge from those registered, to work amicably with non-unionists and unionists alike. Registries of this kind are, therefore, rather to be regarded as a feature of an industrial conflict than as an agency in dealing with the unemployed, except in so far as they give a chance of sharing what employment is to be had to a body of men who, either through disinclination or inability to join a union, might otherwise have remained without work.

All the above societies deal mainly with men already engaged in some trade, industry, or occupation who have in some way lost a situation and seek to regain one. A somewhat different

class of institutions exists for the purpose of finding employment in the first instance for boys and girls on leaving school. Many training institutions and technical and other schools act to a considerable extent as agencies for furnishing employers with suitable apprentices and learners. Before the general breakdown of the apprenticeship system, bequests were common for the purpose of apprenticing poor children, and many of these still exist, though they are becoming obsolete in most occupations.

The Jewish Board of Guardians does a considerable amount of work in the direction of apprenticing children. Similarly the workhouse authorities find situations for pauper children trained in their schools, and voluntary societies, such as the "Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants," undertake the work of placing girls from workhouse schools and elsewhere in domestic service.

The problem of finding employment in the first place for boys and girls is altogether different from that of assisting adults in their search for work. It is intimately connected with the questions of general and technical training and of children's employment and apprenticeship. It will be, therefore, best discussed in connexion with the inquiry undertaken by the Department into various aspects of children's employment.

All mention of the question might be omitted here, but for the fact that many of the bureaux and other employment agencies enumerated above do not exclude boys and girls from their registers. Indeed, the statistics given on p. 116 show that an appreciable part of the work of several of the bureaux consists in the placing of children in permanent or temporary situations.

We may now proceed to consider in detail the work of the various agencies classified above.

PART II.—PERMANENT AGENCIES DEALING WITH THE UNEMPLOYED.

(i.)—THE ACTION OF TRADE SOCIETIES IN RELATION TO THEIR UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS.

(*a.*) General Summary.

It is desirable for several reasons to begin an account of agencies for the assistance and relief of the unemployed by a description of the work carried on in this direction by trade societies. In the first place these societies, when well managed, are the most extensive and effective agencies at present dealing with the problem, so far at least as regards their own members. A self-governing association composed exclusively of members of a particular trade, with branches in all the most important centres of industry, has means of knowing the changes in the state of the labour market and the fluctuations in the trade in which its members are engaged, such as are open to no other individuals or associations. It should, therefore, be able to assist its members in their search for work by means which no other agency could attempt; and the financial interest of all its contributing members in husbanding its funds offers some stimulus to the members of the society both to endeavour to find situations for their unemployed fellow members, and to watch that the society is not being defrauded by idlers, who draw the out-of-work pay without genuinely seeking for employment. The power of an organisation to assist the unemployed, without producing greater evils than it removes, depends largely not only on the knowledge which it possesses of the conditions of each case and of the state of employment in each district, but on the completeness of the hold which it has over the individuals relieved. A trade society which gives many forms of benefit to its members has this hold in the highest degree, since in extreme cases fraud or "malingering" may be punished by expulsion; and though this penalty is not often inflicted, the possibility of it, and the fear of public opinion within the society, must operate as a wholesome check on deception. Such a society is, therefore, able to relieve its unemployed by weekly allowances without the danger which is incurred by organisations attempting to follow the same course without the same knowledge and without the same means of checking imposture. This point must be borne in mind in comparing the policy of trade societies with that of the Charity Organisation Society or the Poor Law with respect to grants of money to the unemployed.

The strong position which is occupied by trade societies with respect to their members has enabled them to experiment freely in modes of dealing with their unemployed

members, and the various methods at present adopted, even if far from perfect, are worthy of careful study as embodying the net result of many years of experience. It may be said generally that where they have failed, other agencies are not likely to succeed. For example, the growing discountenance with which, in many societies, travelling benefit is coming to be regarded, seems a sufficient proof of the impracticability at the present day of such a form of assistance to the unemployed on the part of an ordinary relief organisation.

The differing conditions under which various groups of trades are carried on, and the differing degrees of completeness of the organisations in those trades, naturally give rise to differences in the modes adopted by them with regard to the unemployed. In the account given below, the chief trade societies are grouped so as to bring out this point more clearly. This detailed description, however, should be prefaced by a few remarks summarising briefly the work and policy of the societies with regard to various modes of action.

Unemployed Benefit.—A large number of trade unions, including several of the most important societies, support their unemployed members during their search for work by payment of a weekly allowance termed "unemployed benefit." A table is given in the appendix showing details with regard to the extent to which this mode of assisting the unemployed prevails, and the various conditions under which the benefit is given. From that table it appears that during 1891 (the last year for which the statistics are complete) 202 societies, including 682,025 members, distributed "unemployed benefit" amounting in the aggregate to 222,088*l.* among their unemployed members. The societies differ greatly among themselves as regards the weekly amount of out-of-work payment per member. As a rule the payment is graduated on a descending scale; as, for example, in the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which pays 10*s.* a week for the first 12 weeks and 6*s.* a week for an additional 12 weeks. This is about an average scale, but some societies begin with a payment as high as 18*s.* (as in the London Coach Makers' Trade Union), while in some of the unions connected with the Textile Trade the initial payment is as low as 3*s.* 6*d.* a week. As a rule it is found that too high a scale of out-of-work payment tends to encourage idlers in spite of all the vigilance which can be exercised by the society. Some unions (*e.g.*, the Brassworkers and the Ironfounders) deduct the members' weekly contributions from the out-of-work allowances; others (as the Amalgamated Engineers) remit such contributions while the member is unemployed; others (*e.g.*, the Typographical Association) only exact part of the usual contributions from those out of work. As a rule a certain period of previous membership is required before a member is entitled to the allowance, but this period varies, as will be seen, in different unions. The claimant has

usually to sign a "vacant book" at specified intervals in order to claim unemployed benefit, and he is bound to seek for work while in receipt of it, and to take an eligible situation if offered to him. Those who have lost work from their own fault are not as a rule entitled to benefit, but this rule is often interpreted somewhat sympathetically rather than strictly.

It will be seen from the table at page 410 that among the 202 unions giving unemployed benefit, 40, including 175,544 members, belong to the engineering, iron, and shipbuilding trades; 23, including 97,703 members, to the building trades; 41, including 94,881 members, to the textile trades; 13, including 65,998 members, to the clothing trades; 19, including 34,715 members, to the printing and bookbinding trades; 28, including 25,185 members, to the furnishing and kindred trades, comprising cabinet-making, coach-building, coopers, cork, glass, leather and pottery trades; and 10, including 87,535 members, to the mining trades.

Travelling Benefit.—From the description given later, it will be seen that many unions which provide unemployed benefit give additional payments to unemployed members travelling in search of work. In addition to these there are several societies, notably among the building trades, which have no unemployed benefit proper, but make allowances, amounting usually to about 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, to travelling members. Precautions are taken against imposition, and members in receipt of this benefit must be continually on the move, strict limits being placed on the number of days' benefit which they may draw within a given district. It is found, however, by some unions that the benefit is largely taken advantage of, especially in the summer, by members of a roving disposition, and the payment is thought by many to encourage tramping. Some unions (*e.g.*, the Scottish Typographical Association) have, therefore, discontinued it altogether. The same difficulty on a more serious scale was found by the Ironfounders' Society when it introduced a special emigration benefit in 1885; members used that allowance to obtain a holiday trip and then returned, and it had to be dropped after 18 years' trial.

Assistance to Members in obtaining Work.—In the case of some societies (*e.g.*, the London Society of Compositors) it is the custom of employers to apply frequently to the society for men, and the office, therefore, acts as a kind of labour bureau. A few unions (*e.g.*, the Dublin Bakers) go so far as to prohibit members from applying for work except through the society. In most societies, however, the main bulk of the work of obtaining employment is done by individual application, but many of the societies assist their members in the search for work by announcements, made at the branch meetings, of jobs vacant or of members wanting jobs, and in many other ways. In some societies (*e.g.*, the Steam Engine Makers) considerable pains are taken to find places for unemployed members. Others (*e.g*

the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) pay a small "bonus" of 6*d.* to any member who takes another "off the books" by finding him a situation.

The chief important societies publish periodical reports showing the state of employment in the districts in which they have branches, and distribute these reports gratuitously to their members. Some (*e.g.*, the Engineers, Ironfounders, Compositors, and others) publish lists of the workshops in each district at which their members may apply for work.

Equalisation of Work.—In some trades it is the custom, especially in slack times, to equalise work, either by means of short time or by adopting some system of rotation, or by other measures, whereby the work may, so far as possible, be equally shared by all members. Rules with regard to special payments for overtime or night-work have to some extent a similar effect. In some cases the rules are regulations of trade unions, in others they are customs which prevail even outside the limits of trade societies. Several such rules are described on the following pages.

We now pass to a detailed description of the procedure of various trade societies.

(*b.*) Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers comes first among unions connected with the engineering and shipbuilding trades, in point of numbers and influence, and from its rules and mode of operation a fair idea may be obtained of the principles governing the practice of the best trade unions in respect to their unemployed members. This society is, therefore, described in fuller detail than the others which follow.

The primary object of the unemployed (or, as it is called, the donation) benefit of this society is the provision for its members who fall out of work, of a certain weekly sum for the purpose of sustenance. This point is brought out in the preface to the rules, from which a few sentences may be quoted :—

"Such societies as this should contain, if possible, all those engaged in the same calling, or, at all events, the greatest possible number who can be induced to join. For members of a trade working together in large numbers, who by their daily intercourse are made acquainted with each other's circumstances, and who are cognizant of much of the misery which is necessarily attendant on a precarious employment, would be inhuman indeed if they did not unite to relieve the distress of their fellow workmen, who are often placed in circumstances in which they cannot help themselves. . . . . We are ready to admit that, whilst in constant employment, our members may be able to obtain the necessaries of life, but there is a fear, and by no means a groundless one, that employment may not be constant. The merest circumstance in the commercial world may influence the condition of thousands of working men, and, when thrown out of employment, all a man's arrangements of a domestic nature are subverted, and his hopes of being enabled by his own frugality to improve his social condition are proved to be only a dream."

The secondary and collateral objects naturally arise out of the first, and to the latter-day trade unionist, at least, are quite as important. It is obvious that if a workman is unemployed, and has no means of subsistence, he is much more likely to accept work under unfavourable conditions than the man who has a sufficient income to be in no fear of actual starvation. Thus the unemployed benefit of the trade union acts as a regulator of the labour market. Practically, the trade union of this class is in a position to minimise the competition of the individuals composing it, by using this benefit for the purpose of lessening pressure upon the labour market, while the same fund is also available for withholding or withdrawing the members from work for the purposes of the organisation. This latter object is, however, a matter which it is not necessary to discuss here.

It is also argued that men without means of subsistence deteriorate during long periods of enforced idleness, and that the unemployed benefit, by providing those out of work with some allowance for maintenance, tends to prevent the moral and physical loss of force to which the man out of work is liable. Thus the value of the trade unionist as a workman is likely to be better maintained at a high standard than in the case of the man with no resources. Another advantage is that as the trade union of this stamp is pledged by its rules to provide financial aid for its members out of work, it becomes bound as a matter of sound policy to do all it can to obtain them employment, in order that the drain upon its funds may be as far as possible kept down. Not only is it bound to do this, but it has to see that the man himself uses every effort to obtain work, and has to assist him if he has to travel to seek employment, or to reach work which he may have obtained at a distance.

A point of great importance for consideration is the amount of weekly payment which is most suitable for effecting all the objects in view. The sum to be fixed is, of course, limited by the funds at disposal, or, in other words, by the amount of the members' contributions available for this special purpose. In any case the amount should not be fixed at a figure so high as to act as a temptation to members to prefer idleness on benefit to work and its obligations. Nor should the benefit be paid for an unlimited period of time, which might also cause members to relax their efforts to obtain work.

These remarks apply to this class of trade union generally, but the principles described have found their fullest application in the case of the unions connected with the various engineering and cognate industries, and a few others formed on the same model. With the Amalgamated Engineers until last year there was only one class of member, and all were, under certain limitations, entitled to unemployed benefit, except those who had received other benefits (such as permanent disablement or superannuation benefit), incompatible with continuance to

work at their trade.* The total membership of the society is now about 73,000, of whom probably 70,000 are covered by the unemployed benefit.

The rule as to amount and duration of ordinary unemployed benefit is as follows:—

Full members, 10*s.* weekly for 14 weeks; 7*s.* for 30 weeks; 6*s.* per week as long as out of employment, unless in the case of members of under 10 years, to whom benefit shall terminate at 104 weeks in all.

It is also provided that in no case shall a member receive more than 19*l.* 18*s.* in any period of 52 weeks, and any member who is in receipt of donation on the lower scale of either 7*s.* or 6*s.* per week is not again entitled to full donation until he has worked four successive weeks at the trade at the standard rate of wages. This, it will be observed, limits the benefit to "full members," *i.e.*, those who have been at least one year in the society, but "non-free" members are entitled to this benefit if withdrawn from their situation in the interest of the trade. These amounts are free of contribution payments, except in the case of non-free members. Limitation of benefit to free members, except in certain contingencies, has been already explained.

The other conditions to be satisfied are as follows. The member must "be discharged or leave his employment under "circumstances satisfactory to the branch to which he belongs," and not be disentitled to benefit by reason of being over 10*s.* in arrears. A further clause in the rule lays down that:—

"Any member losing his employment through neglect of work, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, shall not be entitled to donation until he has again been in employment at the trade eight consecutive weeks at the ordinary rate of wages of the shop he may be working in."

To prevent any member obtaining donation improperly, the applicant for the benefit must state to the secretary of his branch the cause of his leaving his employment, and he must attend the next meeting of his branch to make his claim. If he is found to be in any way imposing on the society he forfeits his donation, and is liable to such other punishment as the branch may consider the case deserves.

Having thus established his claim to benefit, the member is required by the rules to conform to certain regulations intended to protect the society from imposition, and also to secure that the member may be easily available in the event of his services being required by an employer. In the first place he must sign what is termed the "vacant-book" of his branch once every day between certain hours. In fact his claim to donation does not really begin until he has signed this book three days. In most cases the vacant-book lies at the meeting-house of the

* Under the revised rules coming into operation last year different classes of members were provided for, but it is not yet definitely known how many have since joined under classes not eligible for unemployed benefit.

branch (which is usually a public-house), but in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, and New York the society has "vacant offices," at which the members of all the local branches attend daily and sign the book. Except in special cases a member is not entitled to benefit for any day on which he does not sign the book or answer to the vacant-book keeper in the towns where there is a vacant office.

Relaxations are granted for members resident at long distances from the vacant-book, and for those going to a distance in search of work, or having contagious sickness in their family. A list of the engineering workshops of the town is supposed to be available in each case. In the larger towns this list takes the shape of a printed directory of pocket size, in which not only the names and addresses of firms are given, but also the names of foremen of departments, and the hours at which they may be seen at the workshop gates by those in search of work.

The following rule imposes further obligations:—

"If any member from private objections refuse work when it is offered him, or neglect to apply when informed of a vacancy, he shall forfeit his donation until he obtains employment, except he can show sufficient cause to the committee, or a majority of the members present on the next branch meeting night. Any member who is in receipt of benefit, and gives preference to a person not belonging to the society to ask for or accept a situation, shall be suspended from benefit for three months. If any member gets a situation, or uses his influence in getting one, for any person not belonging to the society, without the consent of the secretary or president, he shall be fined not less than 5*s*. nor more than 20*s*. Whenever a member knows of a vacancy, or leaves one situation to go to another, or if he give or receive notice to leave his employment, he shall give information to the secretary of the branch to which he belongs, and to the secretary of the nearest branch or vacant-book keeper within 24 hours, or be fined 1*s*. for each neglect, unless satisfactory reason be given to the branch."

The rule further provides that any vacant office may be connected with the central telephone office of the district.

These are the special duties which devolve upon ordinary members in respect to the unemployed. The branch secretary is of course bound by these rules as well as the ordinary member, but he has further obligations in addition. He must attend to and supervise the vacant-book, and pay to the members by cheque on the branch treasurer, the weekly sums to which they are entitled. He must report once a month or oftener to the general office of the society in London as to the state of trade in his district, and the number of unemployed members and the departments of trade to which they belong, stating also if there is a probability of men being wanted. He is liable to a fine of 5*s*. for neglect of this duty.

A further clause as to the secretary's duty provides that—

"Should it be necessary for a secretary, or other member, to absent himself from his employment—if he lawfully may—to obtain men to fill situations which may be vacant, he shall be remunerated at the rate of wages he is then receiving," . . . . . .

It is thus seen that the individual member must report to the secretary of the branch, and the secretary of the branch to the general secretary of the whole society, if necessary, as to the demand for men.

The duty of the general secretary then commences. If men are wanted in any locality, it is necessary that he should supply the demand at once from such locality as may be most convenient with regard to distance and general conditions of trade. His information as to the places most available for men is drawn from the monthly reports or other of the branch secretaries, which are published early in each month, and which thus form what may be termed the trade register or trade barometer of the society.

An unemployed member may not be in a position to remove to a distance to take work, so in these cases the rules provide as follows:—

"1. Any secretary on receiving notice from the general secretary, vacant-book keeper, or any of the branch secretaries, or any member or employer, that men are wanted in a particular district, shall, immediately on receiving such notice, send any members, in receipt of donation or contingent benefit, also non-free members if their arrears are below 10*s*., whom he considers qualified, and are out of employment, direct to the district where such men are required; but if it be stated that there are situations vacant for men so sent for, they shall receive their fare by the most convenient route. Pattern-makers, mill-wrights, and machine joiners shall, in addition to their railway fare, be remunerated for any legitimate expense they may be put to in removing their tools to and from the railway stations. No member's railway fare shall be paid from one district to another, providing suitable men may be obtained from the society's books in the district where such men are required. If they fail to obtain the situations, and desire to return to the place from which they were sent, their fare shall be paid back. The travelling expenses incurred shall not be counted as benefit, but must be repaid to the society by the member, provided he receives the fare from the person by whom he is employed or was sent for. Any member entitled to benefit shall, if sent to a situation in accordance with the foregoing, be paid his travelling fare, although he may not have been out of employment for three days, but in no case shall he receive more than 1*l*. 10*s*. Private communications between members shall not entitle them to the benefit of this clause.

"2. Any member under fifty of years age who is on donation benefit, refusing to remove to other places shall be suspended from donation, when the branch or branch committee shall at once investigate the case, and decide upon his claim to donation, and what other penalty, if any, shall be imposed. In no case shall a member refuse to go to, or start at, a situation in which he will receive the usual conditions of the district he is sent to."

The rules also provide another arrangement under which members may travel about the country, or in other parts of the world in search of work. This rule is so important as to justify quotation:—

"Any member in receipt of donation wishing to travel, shall make application for a travelling card to the president or secretary. The

secretary shall fill up the card in strict accordance with the existing rules for that purpose. Branches to have a discretionary power to compel members on donation to use travelling cards, and any member so compelled to use a travelling card, and failing to obtain employment in the district within four weeks, must proceed elsewhere in search of employment. The card shall contain the member's name, the amount he has received as benefits, and the department of trade to which he belongs, and must be sent to the general office to be registered before being issued to the member. He shall call upon the secretary of one of the branches at least once in two days, or failing to assign a satisfactory reason for neglecting this, shall be disentitled to benefit for that time. The secretary of the branch at which any member arrives when on travel shall direct him to the place he considers the member is most likely to obtain employment at.

"Any member with a travelling card stopping in any town where there is a branch of the society more than one day, must sign the vacant-book, according to the 2nd clause of Rule XIX., and give up his travelling card to the secretary while he is staying in the town. The date and amount of subscriptions received by members on travel to be entered on their cards or certificates to prevent imposition. Any non-free member who has paid the whole of his entrance money, and is not 10*s.* in arrears, shall be allowed 8*d.* for a bed each night when on travel; but in towns where there are two or more branches, a bed for six nights.

"When any member on travel obtains employment, he shall deliver his travelling card or certificate to the secretary of the branch nearest to the place of such employment within three days from the time he obtains the same, and pay his contributions into that branch; if he neglect to deliver up his card or certificate within three days, he shall be fined 6*d.* for each day exceeding that time. When the secretary receives the travelling card he shall forward the same to the general office within seven days, but if within that period the member again falls out of employment, the secretary may at his discretion re-issue the travelling card to the member. Should it be proved that a member in receipt of donation, or on travel, does not exert himself to obtain employment, he shall forfeit donation.

"A discretionary power shall be vested in the officers of each branch to detain a member on travel for a short time if they see a prospect of obtaining employment for him, subject to the same conditions as a member in receipt of donation, but no member on travel shall be allowed to remain in a town where a dispute is pending. Wherever a branch holds its meetings it is the duty of the branch officers, where practicable, to see that there is sleeping accommodation for members on travel at a reasonable cost."

There is also a rule providing that "members going in search "of, or returning from employment, to or from British Colonies, "or other countries, with the sanction of their branch, shall be "exempt from contributions during the voyage."

Members working half time through slackness of work, though not entitled to benefit, are exempt from contributions. Those who are temporarily suspended from their employment by reason of breakdowns, accidents, stock-taking, or slackness of work for a period of six days, are entitled to donation on the same conditions as other unemployed members.

Of late years, the society has endeavoured to mitigate the evil of want of work by encouraging movements for the reduction of working hours, and the limitation of overtime, in order that the available amount of work may be spread over as many men as possible. Several important districts have now somewhat severe restrictions as to the amount of overtime which may be worked by each man.

Members in extreme distress through being a long time out of work are entitled to assistance from the benevolent fund of the society, but no specific rules govern the distribution of this fund; each case being decided on its merits.

These rules set forth with sufficient clearness the methods adopted by this important society in dealing with its unemployed members. Practically, the same rules have been in operation in something like their present form ever since the amalgamation in the year 1851. Since that time the proportion of unemployed at a given time has varied from 0·8 per cent. in 1853 to 13·3 per cent. in 1879; the average over the 42 years being about 4·2 per cent. Even when trade is good a great many of the unemployed members travel in search of work, but in times of bad trade the number of travellers is considerable. Thus, during the month of July of the present year (1893), from 750 to 800 members were on travel in search of work, a figure which represents about 13·5 per cent. of those who were at that time out of work. In most cases the method of passing from place to place is systematic, towns being selected in geographical order of succession. Thus, to select a case at random, two members left Newcastle-on-Tyne on July 10th, and passed by way of Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, York, Doncaster, Chesterfield, and Mansfield to Nottingham, where their record for the month ends. Or, another member left the branch at Bilbao, in Spain, and reported himself at Manchester; and, again, another left Toronto Canada, in search of work, and came to Luton. At each of these towns the members would be paid the benefit they were entitled to, and would be informed as to the state of trade and as to the best places at which to apply for work.

Since 1851 the aggregate amount of expenditure on unemployed benefits has been 1,718,144*l.*, being 48*l.* 8*s.* 5¾*d.* per member for the 42 years.

The Steam Engine Makers' Society is another body composed of members working in much the same branches of trade as the Amalgamated Engineers. It is, in fact, one of the oldest of the sectional societies of the engineering trade, but declined to join the amalgamation in 1851, and has maintained an independent existence ever since. It has a membership of 6,250, the bulk of whom are entitled to donation or unemployed benefit. The exceptions are about 350, who have left

the trade or have received disablement or superannuation benefit, or are abroad or at sea.

The full enjoyment of unemployed benefit is only shared by "free members," that is, those who have been enrolled one year and upwards, and have paid all dues. The "non-free member," however, who is unemployed, is assisted in finding work by the influence and machinery of the society, and, if he cares to travel, is provided with a free bed in towns where the society has a branch.

A free member on being thrown out of work under conditions satisfactory to his branch, and not being disentitled to benefit by reason of arrears, is entitled to receive :—

10*s.*	per	week	for	14 weeks.
7*s.*	„	„	14	„
4*s.*	„	„	24	„

If the member is over 50 years of age, and continues out of work over 52 weeks, he is allowed by rule to retain the 4*s.* per week for a further period of 52 weeks, but if he is under 50 years of age, his case has to be reported to the council of the society, who, if satisfied, may extend the benefit for a further period of 26 weeks.

The member while on benefit is exempt from payment of contributions. If a situation is found by or for him in any part of the United Kingdom the society pays him his railway fare, and, in addition, provides him a free bed in the strange town until he has actually commenced work. In the case of a member who is a pattern-maker this also covers conveyance of tools. The society also insures the pattern-maker against loss of tools by fire.

The system adopted by the society to assist its unemployed members to find work is described as one of "self-help." In the first place the society issues a monthly report containing a detailed statement from each of its 98 branches. If there is an improvement in any district, or in any shop, the local officers make every effort to obtain situations for members, and if none are available locally, they at once send to other branches for them. Most of these efforts are made voluntarily, but if a member loses time from work, or incurs expense in tram or rail fares in consequence, he is compensated for the loss incurred. The general result of these mutual good offices, backed up by the aid of the society, which does not hesitate to send a member 300 miles if there is an opening for him, is that the union generally shows a much lower per-centage of unemployed members than other societies in the same trade.

The branch club-house is generally the house of call for unemployed members, and is mostly a public-house. It is there that all branch meetings are held, and members sign the vacant-book and receive their benefit. Employers requiring men, or

foremen acting on their behalf, may send there for men if they are unable to obtain them in the usual way from among the applicants at the shop gate, or through other members working in their shop.

Travelling in search of work is not so common among the unemployed members of this society as in some others, as it is felt that the look-out for vacancies kept up by the members and officers generally all over the kingdom is so effective that nothing is to be gained by travelling until there is a known situation for the member to step into. As an evidence of the decline in travelling, it is said that, although a member can draw his full benefit while on the road and have his bed in addition, there have only been 280 travelling cards issued since 1879. The proportion of unemployed members can only be traced back to 1865, in which year the average per-centage at the end of each month was 0·8 as against 1·8 for the Amalgamated Engineers. In 1879 it was 10·1 as against 13·3 for the larger society. In 1890 the proportion was as low as 0·67 against 1·6 for the Amalgamated Society. During the 40 years ending December 1892 the total expenditure for unemployed benefit was 89,192*l.*, and the travelling expenditure 6,210*l.*

It will be seen that in this society the proportion of unemployed is noticeably less than that of the larger society with which it has so much in common, and whose methods of dealing with the unemployed difficulty are so much the same. This fact is not easily accounted for, but it seems probable that, as the members are mostly found in smaller groups and branches, their individual acquaintance with each other is closer, and the incentive to secure work for an unemployed member is consequently stronger.

The United Pattern Makers' Association has a total membership of 2,668, of whom 2,153 are eligible for unemployed benefit, those not eligible being non-free members, honorary members, and a very few who are trade protection members merely. Free members only, *i.e.*, those who have been one year in the society, if less than 10*s.* in arrears, are entitled to unemployed benefit if the circumstances of their loss of employment are satisfactory. The estimated number of those disentitled to benefit through arrears is about 200. The amount and duration of unemployed benefit is as follows:—

10*s.* a week for 12 weeks.
7*s.* a week for 12 weeks.
5*s.* a week for 12 weeks.

These amounts are free from contribution.

Unemployed members who go on travel in search of work are allowed 9*d.* per night as bed money, under certain conditions as to the distance travelled in a stated time. No member is compelled to travel. Those obtaining work at a distance have

their railway fare paid by the society, and any officer of the society who is applied to for men may send off any who are unemployed in his district, or, failing that, may apply to another district, the society paying all expenses in such cases.

Unemployed members must sign the vacant book of their branch each day, or if living at a distance of three to seven miles from the "house of call" or club-house, they must sign every alternate day. Members over that distance must send in a form signed by two witnesses, each week, to make good their claim to benefit.

If any member knows that a firm is busy or needs men he is under an obligation to insert a note in the vacant-book of his branch to that effect. Those on the unemployed list are thus informed of opportunities as they arise. Otherwise members out of work visit such workshops as they may think most likely to need men, and make application to the foremen. It is a very common thing for employers to apply to the society for men in times of good trade. Discretion is of course used in selecting men most suitable for the special class of work for which they may be required.

The society has no arrangement by which discharges of men may be obviated, such as short time, but some employers voluntarily adopt some such system in order that they may be able to retain men who may be of special value to them.

The state of trade in each district is ascertained by monthly reports from the branches, which are published and distributed for the use of members. In addition, when necessary, communications as to special conditions of trade or demand for labour take place among branches or between branches and the general office. Travelling in search of work is steadily decreasing. It is usually found that the more perfectly a trade is organised the less necessity there is for its members to travel in search of work.

The average monthly proportion of unemployed members of the society in 1881 was 1·0 per cent.; in 1886, which was a bad year, it was 9·8 per cent., and in 1892 it was 7·8 per cent. From the formation of the society in 1872 up to the close of 1892 the total expenditure from the trade fund of the society has been 20,902*l.*, amounting to 15*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* per member.

The Friendly Society of Iron Founders is an old society, having been established in Lancashire as far back as 1809. At the close of 1892 the total membership was 15,190, of whom 13,396 were "first-class" members entitled to every benefit of the society. There were, however, nearly 1,800 third and fourth class, honorary, superannuated, and other members, who were not entitled to the unemployed benefit. A little over 88 per cent. of the entire membership are, therefore, eligible to receive this benefit.

The rule governing the distribution of "donative" or unemployed allowance is very complicated. The weekly amount allowed to a member of two years' standing is:—

9*s*. per week for the first 13 weeks.
8*s*. „ „ „ second 13 weeks.
6*s*. „ „ „ next 26 weeks.

After such period has expired the amount is 1*s*. per week.

The amount of 1*s*. per week, as contribution, is deducted from these sums, and also any report or accident levies falling due. It will, therefore, be seen that the last scale of benefit of 1*s*. per week is intended to pay the member's contribution if he remain out of work. After receiving 12 months' donation the member must work nine weeks at the trade before he can again come on full benefit, unless he is over 55 years of age, in which case he is only required to work six weeks. A member who has been one year but less than two in the society is only entitled to half the above amounts, and is liable to the full deduction of 1*s*. per week. Members over six weeks in arrears of contributions are not entitled to benefit. To make good his claim to donation a member must produce a note signed by the steward of his shop (a society officer) or by two free members working at the same foundry, giving the date and stating the circumstances under which he was discharged. A member merely suspended from his employment is entitled to donation after six days of idleness. The printed forms certifying cause of discharge, &c. are supplied, so far as possible, to the shop stewards, and are also to be obtained at the club-house of the branch. A member discharged through intemperance, disorderly conduct, or neglect of work, is not entitled to donation until he has again worked three weeks at the trade. Members on donation must attend the club-house on each Tuesday and Thursday between certain hours, to sign the unemployed book, and on Friday evening to receive their donation. Members residing over six miles from the club-house are allowed to attend less frequently for the purposes of the donation rule, but must supply certificates from time to time showing that they are not infringing any of the rules. No donation is allowed for a shorter period of non-employment than six days. Any member found guilty of imposing on the society by working while in receipt of this benefit, is liable to fine and forfeiture of benefit. Those receiving benefit are bound also to exert themselves to obtain employment. In a locality where there are less than three foundries, unemployed members who have received three months' donation are required to remove in search of employment elsewhere, otherwise their benefit ceases. Members obtaining situations at a distance may have third-class rail or boat fare advanced to them, and in addition 1*s*,

to 5*s.* if required, but they must sign an I O U to the president of the branch for the amount so received, which must be repaid. An unemployed member refusing to accept work is subject to forfeiture of donation. No member may receive in any one year more than 18*l.* 17*s.* in donation or sick benefit or both.

Unemployed members and the society at large are kept informed as to the state of the labour market by the monthly trade report, which states for each branch the condition of trade, the number of members on each benefit, and the number of travellers relieved. This report is circulated through the branches by about the end of the first week of the month.

A member desiring to travel in search of work is granted a travelling card, for which a charge of 4*d.* is made. This card shows what benefit he is entitled to, and gives all details as to his position on the books of the society. The use of this card is watched very jealously, and anyone obtaining a card improperly, or wilfully defacing, forging, or altering it, is liable to heavy penalties. No card is allowed to remain in circulation longer than six months without renewal. As soon as a traveller obtains work he must return his card to the society at once or be fined 1*s.* A member on unemployed benefit, and with a card, is allowed a bed if five miles from home. A member of two years' standing when on travel is allowed 1*s.* 4*d.* per day for the first five days of the week, and 2*s.* 4*d.* on the sixth day, the extra 1*s.* being, however, stopped as contribution. After 13 weeks the amounts fall to lower scales, as for ordinary unemployed benefit. After his full period of donation expires the member on travel is allowed what is termed a "blank card," which entitles him to have his contribution paid. The member of only one year's standing is allowed half the above amounts, while those of only three months' standing are allowed while on travel a bed at each club-house, and 4*d.* each Saturday. Those who have exhausted their full period of donation are also allowed a blank card to travel with, and are entitled to a free bed and 1*s.* 4*d.* on each Saturday, the 1*s.* being stopped as contribution. A member losing his work under circumstances which disentitle him to donation is also allowed a blank card to travel with. Free members wishing to move from one seaport to another while on travel may have passage-money advanced on loan. If a traveller refuses work his card is stopped and he is fined 5*s.*, unless he can give a satisfactory reason for his refusal. The arrangements for members travelling in Scotland or Ireland are somewhat different from those above described, but are the same in essential particulars. There are also mutual arrangements between this society and the Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland, as regards members travelling. The number, however, who travel in search of work tends on the whole slowly to decrease, though it varies with the state of trade.

This is brought out in the following table, based on statistics published in the last annual report of the society.

Year.	Total Number of Cards issued.	Proportion of Travelling Cards issued to every 100 Members in the Society.	Average Number of Members constantly on Travel.	Proportion of Members at any one Time travelling to every 1,000 Members in the Society.
1873 - - -	940	8·1	60	6·3
1874 - - -	1,648	13·8	86	7·2
1875 - - -	1,762	14·2	70	5·7
1876 - - -	1,925	15·2	108	8·6
1877 - - -	1,912	15·1	155	12·3
1878 - - -	1,897	15·0	177	14·0
1879 - - -	1,963	15·9	213	17·4
1880 - - -	1,430	12·3	139	12·0
1881 - - -	1,286	11·4	89	7·9
1882 - - -	1,194	10·4	57	5·0
1883 - - -	1,213	10·1	63	5·3
1884 - - -	1,511	12·1	99	8·0
1885 - - -	1,418	11·4	113	9·1
1886 - - -	1,345	11·1	108	9·0
1887 - - -	1,243	10·6	101	8·6
1888 - - -	1,056	8·7	57	4·7
1889 - - -	883	6·4	22	1·6
1890 - - -	1,255	8·5	45	3·0
1891 - - -	1,542	10·1	77	5·
1892 - - -	1,502	9·9	119	7·

A list of most of the foundries in the United Kingdom is published in the society's yearly report, of which every member receives a copy. Employers wanting men, as a rule, ask those in their employ if they know of any who are suitable, and intimation in the case of society men is at once sent round to the branches. There are no special arrangements by short time or otherwise for securing a distribution of available work over as many men as possible, though some firms adopt such a policy voluntarily in times of depression.

During a period of 62 years the total unemployed expenditure of the society has been 762,621*l.*, or an average of 8*d.* per member per week.

The monthly average of unemployed members varies considerably according to the state of trade. In 1879 the proportion of unemployed reached the high figure of 22·3 per cent.; in 1889 it sank as low as 1·8, while in 1892 it rose to 8·7.

Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland.—This is an old established society, having been formed in Glasgow in 1831. At the close of 1892 it had a total membership of 6,268, all of whom were eligible for unemployed benefit, except such as might be sick, superannuated, or otherwise disabled.

In respect to unemployed benefit two classes of cards are issued, one being red and the other blue. Members after 12 months' membership hold a red card, which entitles them to—

13 weeks' benefit at 8*s.* 6*d.* per week, and
„ „ 4*s.* 6*d.* „

Blue cards are granted after 18 months' membership, and entitle the holder to—

13 weeks' benefit at 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, and
„ „ 5*s.* 6*d.* „

A claimant must not be over four weeks in arrears with his payments, and must have been thrown out of work by "slack-" ness, under-payment, resisting a reduction of wages, or un-" justifiable abuse from employer or foreman." He is not entitled if he has been dismissed for "insobriety, irregularity, or absence without leave—except from illness." Members cannot receive the higher grade of benefit in either class twice in any period of 39 weeks, but it may be renewed if they have worked in one or more shops consecutively. Members failing to attend at the time and place appointed for the payment of benefit, are not paid until the following pay day, unless they can satisfy the officers that their absence was accidental or unavoidable. Members travelling in search of work may receive the benefit due to them at houses of call in different towns, but may not draw more than one week's benefit at a time. Members refusing work while on this benefit forfeit their claim to it, unless a satisfactory reason can be given for such refusal.

As stated in the case of the English society, there is a mutual understanding between the two societies as to members who pass into one country out of the other. Idle benefit, however, ceases when the member leaves Scotland. Every member working within the English society's bounds must pay 3*d.* per week to that society, and English society members must in like manner contribute to the Scottish society while working within its bounds. Members of each society must also conform to the trade regulations of the other while working in its district.

The society issues a monthly report, by means of which the members are informed of the state of trade throughout Scotland. Special cases of distress are relieved by the society from a fund called the assistance fund.

The proportion of unemployed members in this society reaches a high per-centage, and during the past five years has ranged from 13·18 in 1892 to 4·07 in 1889, the average for the five years being 9·15. This has caused heavy demands upon the members in work. The total paid as unemployed benefit since the formation of the society has been 255,250*l.*

The National Society of Amalgamated Brass-workers gives out-of-work benefit under certain conditions, which are as follows:—

Class I.—Members of 13 weeks' standing are entitled to receive 3*s.* per week for 10 weeks. Afterwards a "retention-of-membership allowance" of 1*s.* 8*d.* per week is paid during the discretion of the executive or branch committee.

Class II.—Members of six months receive 10 weeks' pay at 5*s.* per week; 10 weeks at 3*s.*; and a retention-of-membership benefit of 1*s.* 8*d.* per week afterwards, as in Class I.

Class III.—Members of nine months are allowed 7*s.* 6*d.* per week for 10 weeks, and 4*s.* per week for the next 10 weeks, and afterwards in like manner receive the 1*s.* 8*d.* per week for retention of membership.

Class IV.—Members of 12 months are entitled to 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, and 7*s.* per week for the next 13 weeks; aftewards to the retention-of-membership benefit as above.

Members on the funds who wish to emigrate to America may obtain a grant of 3*l.* 10*s.* Emigrants to Australia are paid 5*l.*

Contributions are deducted from out-of-work pay or any benefit. There is no travelling benefit as such. When a member obtains work in another town his railway fare is paid by the society; but in doubtful cases it is advanced as a loan.

In Birmingham, the head-quarters of the society, where the office is open all day, the unemployed members receive out-of-work cards, which they must get signed every day. In the branches a vacant book lies at the club-house, which must be signed each day by those out of employment.

Work is found for the unemployed in a variety of ways. Firms often send representatives to Birmingham commissioned to engage workmen, and these visitors frequently make application to the offices of the society, and take artisans on the recommendation of the general secretary.

The only labour registry is an out-of-work form, which when filled in contains particulars regarding name, age, branch of trade, wages required, and address.

The custom of making direct application by manufacturers to the office for men is said to be growing. The men themselves, however, often make personal application for work. By the rules of the society members must report an engagement, and between one and two o'clock on the following Friday must apply for their "odd days'" out-of-work pay. The only way of gauging the condition of trade in each of the 18 branches of the society is by correspondence.

The general secretary of the society says:—"Travelling from "town to town in search of work has greatly decreased. The "trade tramp is dying out, and the sooner the system is dead "the better. One of the oldest trade unions only recently "expunged the travelling rule, on the ground that travelling in "search of work tended to degrade the members. Travelling

" after work where there is some evidence that it exists, and " where the workman receives help either from his society or " his friends, is, in my judgment, on the increase. Leaving " home or the town is not so much dreaded as formerly, railway " excursions being so cheap, frequent, and speedy."

The File-cutters' Society, Sheffield, which may be taken as typical of the cutlery trades, provides that when members receive notice to leave their employment they inform the secretary, and at the expiration of such notice, and before being placed on the unemployed list, they make application to the secretary and give a full account of their family (if any), and especially of such portion as may be working in the file trade or chargeable to the funds. All work done by members on the unemployed list or by any of their family chargeable to the funds is stated to the committee each Saturday before such members receive benefit. From money earned in the file trade two-thirds is deducted from the out-of-work benefit, and from money earned entirely out of the file trade one-third is deducted.

The scale for unemployed benefit is as follows :—

8*s.* per week for a man.
2*s.* „ „ his wife (if not working at the trade and a member).
4*s.* per week for his wife (if working at the trade and a member).
1*s.* per week for each child under 13 years of age.
2*s.* 8*d.* per week for each boy under 18 years of age.
5*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „ from 18 to 20 years of age.
2*s.* 6*d.* „ „ women and girls.

The unemployed attend a roll-call at such time and place as the committee appoint.

When on the funds they are not permitted to seek work at their own trade, without directions from the secretary, who is in communication with the employers and generally knows where men are required.

The Boiler Makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society is one of the most powerful trade societies in the kingdom, and contains within its ranks nearly the whole of the men employed in the various branches of industry it represents. At the end of 1892 there were 39,004 members on the books, distributed over 252 branches in different parts of the United Kingdom. All free and full members are entitled to unemployed benefit if not 12*s.* in arrears or disqualified through misconduct causing loss of work. Members are "free" 12 months after joining the society. A member thrown out of work by depression of trade or other cause satisfactory to the officers of his branch is entitled, after signing the vacant-book for two days, to receive benefit at home at the rate of 7*s.* per week for 14 weeks and 3*s.* per week for 9 weeks, whether successive

or not, in one year. Should any member come on the "short donation," he is in the following year entitled to unemployed benefit at the rate only of 5*s*. per week after having worked one month at the trade. In no case may a member receive donation unless he can prove that he has worked one month at the trade in each year. Those suspended from work for longer than six days are entitled to donation. If unemployed members wish to travel in search of work they are supplied with a card containing full particulars as to the amount per week they are entitled to draw or have drawn, and their benefit is the same in amount as they would receive at home. All unemployed members must sign the vacant book of their branch three times a week at stated hours, unless they can show that they have gone to a distance in search of work. A discretionary power is vested in the officers of each branch to detain a member who is on travel if they see a prospect of obtaining work for him. Members signing the vacant book must go to a situation at a distance if required, their fare being paid by the society. The branch secretaries report each month to the general office of the society in Newcastle-on-Tyne as to the state of trade and the number of members on the different benefits. The district delegates, who have the supervision of the districts into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purposes of the society, also report generally on the state of their districts. The whole of these reports and much additional information are printed and circulated each month among the branches, so that members may know in what directions work is most plentiful. The annual report of the society, of which each member receives a copy, contains a trade directory of the boiler, ship, and bridge building establishments of the United Kingdom as well as of all the houses of call of the society.

Employers in want of men apply to the branch officers or to the chief office of the society, and if men are available they are at once sent where they are required. If the demand for men is brisk, and the distance they are to be sent is great, the society does not pay the whole cost of transport, but divides it with the employers who need the men.

The society in such cases guarantees the honesty of the men, and if they do not remain three months at the job, they are called upon to refund their fares and pay a fine of 10*s*. each, the employer receiving back what he may have paid. Men sent for are selected in order of turn, having regard to their suitability for the work in question.

Except in cases of shops where disputes may be pending, unemployed members apply direct to employers for work, and this is the course most generally followed.

There is no arrangement as to short time in declining trade in order to secure the continuous employment of the greatest possible number of men; but in some yards and shops this object is secured by employing men week and week about.

Travelling in search of work is decreasing in the case of this society, and this tendency would seem to become greater as the means of obtaining trustworthy information as to the state of trade in each district are augmented.

Members of this society are subject to great fluctuations of trade, and the per-centage of its unemployed members has varied from 0·6 in 1882, the golden year of shipbuilding, to 22·3 in 1885, a year of intense depression. The average monthly number of unemployed for the past 15 years has been about 10·8 per cent. From 1867 to 1892 the total expenditure on unemployed benefits was 373,295*l*. It is interesting to observe that for at least the first 14 years of this period travelling donation was a much more important benefit than home donation, and was encouraged as the most likely means of enabling the unemployed to find work for themselves. Thus for the 17 years, 1867–1883, when travelling was to some extent compulsory, no less than 111,781*l*. was paid to travellers, while only 35,485*l*. was paid for home donation. Since 1883 the policy of the society has changed in this respect, and no separate account is taken of the amount paid to travellers—a change obviously due to the altered conditions of the trade.

The Associated Shipwrights' Society is the chief organisation among shipwrights, and numbers 12,000 members, about 50 per cent. of whom are eligible for unemployed benefit.

Members of 12 months' standing, when out of employment for six consecutive days under circumstances satisfactory to their branch, are entitled to the sum of 9*s*. per week for 10 weeks and 5*s*. per week for other 10 weeks, but no member can receive more than this number of weeks' benefit in any given 12 months. Those who receive the maximum amount of unemployed benefit are not entitled to further relief until 12 months have elapsed from the date when they first came on full benefit, in addition to which they must have worked at least four weeks at the trade during the interval. Subject to these provisions, members are entitled when unemployed to 5*s*. per week for 20 weeks during the second 12 months. Similar provisions are also made for members who receive the first period of 10 weeks' benefit, and subsequently claim the higher rate of 9*s*. per week.

Members are not eligible for this benefit if unemployed for less than three days, and must sign the vacant book for six consecutive days before being entitled to receive a week's payment.

Only those who are under 40 years of age and in good health on admission are eligible for full benefit, special arrangements, however, being made in cases where men join in a body.

No special travelling, removal, or emigration benefits are provided by the rules, but those desirous of emigrating frequently go out as ship's carpenters.

When desirous of travelling in search of work members apply to their branch secretary for a clearance, on which is stated the name of the branch, the class of benefit to which they are

entitled, and other particulars. Those securing work or desiring to stay in any place, hand in their clearances to the nearest branch, and if unemployed sign the branch vacant book. Branch officers are at liberty to refuse to permit members travelling without a clearance to seek or obtain employment.

So far as possible, employment is found for members, and in some cases they are directed to places where employment may be obtained. Those refusing to go to work when so instructed or declining to accept work when offered them, are liable to forfeit their unemployed benefit until they have been at work for a period of one month, due consideration being given, however, to their circumstances, domestic and otherwise.

Members in receipt of unemployed benefit pay full subscriptions, but those who are not eligible for this benefit are not disqualified through arrears of contributions, if such arrears are caused through want of employment, the only condition being that they sign the vacant book. This privilege is not taken full advantage of, with the result that members through their own neglect frequently get into arrear in slack times and fall out of benefit, while some even allow their membership to lapse and are then compelled to re-enter as new members at a lower scale of benefits in consequence of advanced age.

Generally speaking there are no particular hours of call for unemployed members, each district having its own custom. At Liverpool, for example, the men usually congregate at the docks at nine o'clock in the morning, when their delegate obtains information at the office and reports the result. This, however, applies principally to the graving docks. A similar custom also exists at Dundee. The method generally adopted is for members to congregate at the gates or starting places of such firms as are thought likely to require assistance. In addition to this, members visit the various docks and yards, and thus frequently obtain casual employment.

The rules provide for the advance of money as loans to pay the railway fares of members going to another district to work, whether sent by the society or not, but in all cases they must have work to go to. Such money must be refunded within two months if the members continue in employment.

Employers or their agents frequently apply to the society for men, and if they cannot be obtained in the locality requests for the required number of men are addressed to other districts or to the general office. Preference is given to good "financial" members who may be unemployed, and if more are signing the vacant-book than are required a ballot is taken.

Members are not permitted to go into any district in search of work, and in some districts they are refused employment if they have not been sent for. The object of this regulation is to prevent men going in too large numbers to any district.

While no printed regulations exist as to the mode by which members may or may not seek work, the society objects to

written or other recommendations from friends or managers, which may result in men being put into work over the heads of those who are seeking it in the usual manner at the dock or yard gates. The society also objects to one employer lending men to another, and to men leaving one job to go to another, nor are members supposed to go to employers' or foremen's houses to seek work. The importation of men from other districts while local men are idle is likewise regarded by the men as contrary to the recognised custom. No objection, however, is offered to men applying to employers direct, provided they do so in the manner customary in the district.

Each district has local customs which tend to promote the sharing or equalisation of work at all times among the members, as far as the exigencies of the shipping industry will permit:

(*a.*) By fixing the number of men required to do certain classes of work;

(*b.*) By regulating the quantity of work to be done by each man daily;

(*c.*) By preventing a man from being employed by two distinct employers at one time;

(*d.*) By prohibiting men from taking work by the piece or by contract;

(*e.*) By refusing to work any or by limiting the amount of overtime according to circumstances;

(*f.*) By demanding that double or more sets of men be put on all urgent work, wherever practicable.

In times of depression the society recommends that short time should be resorted to in order to obviate the discharge of men, and in some districts this custom exists. The difficulty is that the employers and workmen are not agreed as to the method of working short time, the former preferring six three-quarter days, while the latter prefer that such days as are worked, whether they be two, three, or more, should be complete days, in order that when compelled to work short time they may have the advantage of one or more clear days instead of six quarters of a day. Many districts only work from daylight to dark during the winter months, the rates of pay being the same as in summer, when longer hours are worked.

In order to ascertain the state of trade in the various districts each branch sends a report monthly and quarterly to the general office, and these are supplemented by quarterly reports by the district delegates, which are printed and circulated among the members. In addition to this an interchange of correspondence between branch and branch, and between district and district, and the general office is being carried on continually, so that full opportunity exists of getting to know the state of trade in any district.

The Shipwrights' Provident Union of the Port of London, which was established in 1824, numbers about 1,400 members. No provision is made by the rules for out-of-

work, travelling, removal or emigration benefit, but the following regulations with respect to the mode of working are interesting, the object being "that every opportunity may be given to those "who are out of employ, and that the principles of union and "friendship may be cultivated amongst all the members."

No member of this society may engross a greater quantity of work than he can accomplish during the regular hours of the trade. He may not work before or after the recognised working hours, nor may work by candle light be performed inside after the men on the outside of the ship have left work. If men are discharged off a job no overtime is worked on that job while the men are unemployed. Any member leaving one job to go to another, may not return to the job he left.

No member employed afloat during the day is allowed to go to any yard, either in the morning before the regular hours for commencing work, or in the evening after the regular hours for leaving work, for the purpose of working overtime on any other job, excepting the members who are usually employed in the yard, who are allowed to go docking or undocking after the regular working hours, if they are employed by the same firm during the day-time.

The Barge Builders' Union mainly consists of men employed in that industry on the Thames and Medway.

Every member of 12 months' standing is entitled to out-of-work benefit, the amount paid being 1*s.* 8*d.* per day for not less than three successive days. The maximum amount paid in any 12 months is 96 days, the question of any further relief to a member who may have received that amount being determined at a general meeting.

In order to claim this benefit a member must give notice of leaving his employment to the secretary or a district committee man within 24 hours, who, if satisfied, furnishes him with a card which must be signed at least every other day by a member, no member in one yard being eligible to sign more than once in 12 days. This card is produced at the next meeting of the society, and, if in order, whatever is due is paid, the card being returned to the secretary immediately work is obtained.

Any member leaving his employment under circumstances that are not satisfactory to the committee is not entitled to out-of-work benefit until he has again obtained employment.

In the event of overtime being worked when there are members unemployed the committee are directed by rule to endeavour to prevent it.

The above societies may be taken as typical in their respective departments of industry, but there are a large number of less important societies in the same group of trades which also pay unemployed benefit, and which, generally speaking, follow much the same methods as those above described, such as :—The United Machine Workers' Association, General Tool Makers and

Machinists, Metal Planers, Shapers, &c., Associated Blacksmiths, Co-operative Smiths, London Hammermen, London Tin Plate Workers, London Zinc Workers, Electro Plate Operatives, &c

(*c.*) Building Trades.

Among the trade unions connected with the building trades, which are largely seasonal in character, the payment of out-of-work benefit properly so called is far less common than among the trades dealt with above, being apparently confined to the Carpenters and Joiners, certain branches of the Plumbers, and one society of Painters. Even among these societies the payment, as will be seen from the description given below, is of a strictly limited character. Travelling benefit, however, is generally given by societies which do not pay unemployed benefit.

The unions described are selected as being representative of the principal trade organisations in the building trades.

The principal societies of carpenters and joiners in the United Kingdom are the "Amalgamated," the "General Union," and the "Associated"; many of the local societies that formerly existed having been merged into one or other of the above organisations.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, to which the following description applies, includes 37,588 out of 47,503 members of the above societies.

All members are eligible to unemployed benefit who have been 12 months in the society, and are not more than eight weeks in arrears. The amount paid is 10*s.* per week for the first 12 weeks, and 6*s.* per week for another 12 weeks, making a possible total of 9*l.* 12*s.* in any period of 12 months. About 2½ or 3 per cent. are "trade" members only, and are, therefore, not entitled to unemployed or sick benefit, either because when they joined they were too old to be eligible to full benefits, or because they prefer foregoing them in consideration of a reduced rate of contribution. Members in receipt of benefits pay no contribution.

Those in receipt of unemployed benefit sign a vacant book, in which a list of shops in the town and neighbourhood is kept. Members not entitled to benefit may also sign for the purpose of securing work. This book is usually in charge of the proprietor of the rooms in which the branch meets, and is accessible to all members of the society upon production of their contribution cards. Those entitled to unemployed benefit and signing the vacant book must give notice in writing to the branch secretary. Members knowing of a vacancy must also give notice to the branch secretary or place such notice in the vacant book. Anyone taking members off the vacant book is allowed sixpence per member for so doing. In addition to signing the vacant book those in receipt of unemployed benefit

are expected to search for work by applying at workshops, buildings, &c.

It is customary in some towns for employers or their agents to apply to the union for men, but there is no provision made in the rules for selecting men in such cases. Employers often prefer men who have previously worked for them, in which case they are mentioned by name; but when the matter is left in the hands of the branch secretary he uses his own judgment, preference being given to members who have signed longest or to those not entitled to benefit. With respect to the efficiency or honesty of men supplied no guarantee is given, but candidates for admission into the society are supposed by the rules to have worked at the trade five years, and to be good workmen, of steady habits, and fair moral character.

Local working rules frequently provide for a reduction in the hours of labour, both in the shops and on the works in winter, in order that as many men as possible may be employed, and, so far as practicable, prohibitive rates are enforced for overtime.

Members wishing to travel are granted travelling cards which enable the holders to draw unemployed benefit at any branch they may visit. In the event of employment being found at a distance, unemployed members who are in receipt of benefit are, as a rule, entitled to the cheapest fare, up to a distance of 150 miles. Members travelling in search of work can receive their benefit daily instead of weekly, but must call upon a branch secretary at least every other day. They are expected to look for work, and if the secretary of any branch knows of an opening, he can send them to it, or detain them if he thinks there will be a chance of a job in a few days. In this case such members must sign the vacant book in the town where detained.

The various branches of the union send in monthly returns of the state of trade and the number of members in receipt of unemployed benefit, which are printed in the monthly reports and circulated amongst the members.

Travelling in search of work has decreased of late years, which is probably due, to a large extent, to the fact that members are now paid the same amount per week, whether stationary or on travel.

No emigration benefit is paid, but members removing from one country to another are exempt from paying contributions during the voyage.

The Operative Bricklayers' Society pays no out-of-work benefit, but all members of twelve months' standing are entitled to travelling benefit, to obtain which travelling cheques, containing a list of the places where travelling benefit is paid, are issued by the branch secretaries on application. These cheques entitle members to 1*s.* 6*d.* at any relieving station distant six miles from the place where such cheques were issued,

or where last relief was received, except in some few specified towns where two days' relief in succession may be drawn, and in London, where seven reliefs may be obtained, one at each station.

Travelling cheques are current for eight weeks from date of issue. Members succeeding in obtaining employment for a few days are entitled to reclaim their cheques if requ red, but in no case can they receive more than eight weeks' travelling benefit during any half year, or draw another cheque for the space of three months after the termination of this period.

When on travel members are entitled to receive benefit at their own branch or district if relieved at a branch six miles from their district on the previous day.

Members who expect to shortly finish their jobs attend their branch meetings and announce the fact. The other members bear this in mind, and also state where they believe hands may be wanted, the president usually announcing these facts from the chair. Employers seldom apply to the union for men, work being usually obtained by personal application or by the co-operation and assistance of other members.

On all official n ote-paper a space is reserved for secretaries to insert the stat · of trade whenever they may be communicating with the general office or with other branches, and these returns are published in each monthly circular.

Taking into consideration the increased membership, travelling in search of work has somewhat decreased of late years.

Most branches of the society have a benevolent fund connected with them, which is under the absolute control of the branch. The amount of quarterly subscription fixed by the branch ranges from 6*d.* to 2*d.* per member. The rules governing these funds differ in details, but the general principle underlying them is the same, the object being to render assistance to members when in distress through want of employment, domestic troubles, or other unforeseen circumstances. In cases of this kind it is competent for a member of the same branch to propose at any ordinary meeting that members who have met with any misfortune through no fault of their own shall receive a gratuity, or have their arrears of subscription paid. Branches may also by resolution appeal to each other, grants being made in accordance with the merits of each case.

The Operative Stonemasons' Society pays no out-of-work benefit. Members of this society become entitled to the full benefits of travelling relief at the expiration of six months from the date of entrance fee being paid. When travelling in search of employment they are entitled to 98 days' relief in the year, dating from the time when the benefit is claimed. For this purpose a traveller's cheque book is issued to members establishing their claim to membership, containing the number of cheques to which they are entitled during the year. Travellers receive 6*d.* per day for any distance under 10 miles, 1*s.* 3*d.* for

10 miles and under 20, and 1*d.* for every additional three miles; on Sundays and holidays they receive 1*s.* 6*d.* per day without travelling. Members drawing their cheque books from a town where a dispute exists are allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for any distance under 20 miles, and 1*d.* for every additional three miles. Members of over 12 and under 26 weeks' membership receive 9*d.* per day, those of under 12 weeks' membership not being entitled to benefit except in cases of dispute.

Members are entitled to a travelling cheque book or clearance card, whether discharged or not, but no one can be relieved at any lodge within 10 miles of the place from which he drew his book until the expiration of four weeks, nor when expenses are paid to go from one place to another. No cheques are relieved on the day of issue, or on any day on which members have been working, and no one is allowed a cheque book when suspended from work through frost.

When travelling in search of employment members receive one day's relief at all relieving stations, whether they start work the same day or not, except in towns where two days or more are allowed, in which cases members starting work the second day do not receive the second day's relief. Those who have been once relieved at any lodge are entitled to 1*s.* only once during the 12 weeks, such relief being counted as one day's relief towards their 98 days' allowance.

Travellers between England and Ireland of over six months' membership receive third-class boat fare on landing, upon production of their travelling cheque books, and under certain conditions return fare is allowed.

Cheque books are detained if members fail to accept employment without giving satisfactory reasons.

For the convenience of members in search of employment each relieving station throughout the country possesses a book containing the names of the employers in the town, and the names of the streets, roads, or lanes in which the yards or jobs are situated. It is the duty of the secretary to keep this book correctly entered up to date, and only members in possession of their cheque books are allowed to examine it.

On obtaining employment members must deliver their cheque books or clearance cards to the shop steward or secretary of the nearest lodge within seven days, failing which they are fined 1*s.* per week until they comply.

No removal grant is provided by the rules of the society, but branches not unfrequently advance money for this purpose as loans out of their local funds.

Travelling in search of work has decreased of late years, members in the London district particularly, preferring to wait for work to turn up.

The state of the labour market is ascertained by reports from branch secretaries, the trade journals, and other available sources,

and this information is published in a report issued for the use of members once a fortnight.

Suggestions have from time to time been made with the view of establishing an out-of-work benefit, but hitherto without success. Some few lodges in the metropolitan area, however, have what are called contingent funds, membership of which is optional and is confined to those under 55 years of age. The entrance fee is 6*d.* and the contributions range from 2½*d.* to 4½*d.* per month, according to the benefits subscribed for to the parent society. Subscribing members of six months' standing are entitled, when out of employment or sick, to have ten weeks' contributions from these funds paid into the general funds, but are not entitled to the benefits of the contingent fund more than 20 weeks in one year. Applications for these benefits are made personally, except when members are in search of employment or out of the district. Claimants must be clear on the lodge books, and must have been six days out of employment or sick.

The National Association of Operative Plasterers provides no out-of-work benefit. Members of six months' standing desirous of obtaining travelling certificates through want of employment make application on a regular meeting night of the lodge to which they belong, though in cases of emergency the officers of a lodge have power to grant a travelling certificate. Persons leaving their employment or losing time through bad weather are not entitled to these certificates.

When travelling with a certificate in search of employment members receive as relief at each district the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, inclusive of Sunday. In certain specified towns those desirous of seeking employment may receive 1*s.* 6*d.* the second day, but 3*s.* is the maximum amount of relief paid in any one district, with the exception of London, where four days' relief is paid if necessary.

No relief is paid on the day certificates are issued, or in more than one district on any given day, or more than once in any district until twelve months have elapsed from the date of last relief. Members are not entitled to relief within a radius of seven miles of the district in which a certificate is issued, nor can they receive relief in their own district until they have been travelling seven clear days.

All branches keep a vacant book, but it is seldom used, members as a rule depending upon their own knowledge and upon information obtained at their lodge meetings.

Employers occasionally send to the provincial branch secretaries for men, and if there are any signing the vacant book they are, as a rule, taken in rotation. The union takes no responsibility as to the honesty or efficiency of the men employed.

The United Operative Plumbers' Association.—With the exception of the two branches at Sheffield and Liverpool, no out-of-work benefit is paid by this society. In these

towns the sum of 5*s.* per week is paid for 13 weeks in the year; but these funds are purely local, and not under the control of the executive council of the society.

As to the Society at large, members out of work (satisfactory reason being given) can receive from the lodge a certificate to travel in search of employment, which entitles them, after 12 months' membership, to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, Sundays included, and after six months' membership to 9*d.* per day; new members being entitled to a certificate enabling them to obtain work from any lodge book, but no pay.

Travelling members working three days in one week are not entitled to any pay for that week. The relieving officer informs the traveller if there is employment in the town, and if not, the likeliest place to obtain it. Each traveller must endeavour to obtain employment, and any one refusing employment, and leaving the place, is reported to the general secretary, who instructs the various secretaries to detain his card and forward it to the general office.

The limit for travelling pay is seven weeks in one year. Travelling members may remain in London six days, and in other large cities or towns three days, but are not paid for longer.

Members obtaining employment where there is no lodge must report the fact to their own lodge within two days, and if obtaining employment where there is a lodge, must deposit their card with the secretary.

Call books are kept at the lodge-house for members out of work to sign, and when an employer sends for a man the first on the list must accept or go to the bottom. In addition to this, members are supposed to look for work, and to do their best to obtain it.

There are no rules providing for sharing work in times of depression, but with the tacit consent of the employers it is customary to work three-quarters or half-time in such cases.

The Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters does not provide by its rules either for out-of-work or travelling benefit. Each branch keeps a book called the trade call-book, which any member not out of benefit is entitled to sign and examine, but it is not compulsory for any person calling for men to take them in rotation from this book. Members who know where employment may be obtained enter, if possible, a memorandum of the fact in the trade call book, or communicate with members whose names are written therein, or with the secretary of the branch.

Some few branches have what are known as winter funds, for the purpose of enabling the members to afford mutual assistance to such of their number as may be out of employment during the three winter months from the first day of December to the last day of February.

Only branch members of twelve months' standing are eligible to become members of these funds, one month's notice of their desire to join being necessary, and the election taking place by

ballot. Members on entering are required to pay 2½ per cent. on the existing capital, one half on proposition and the other half on election, but no members are admitted after the last Saturday in October until the next year.

The contributions are 25*s.* per annum, and 1*s.* per annum to the management fund, which amounts are payable in one sum or periodically. Members not clearing the books by the last Saturday in October, (or one week later by the payment of 1*s.* fine) have their names erased and forfeit all moneys paid.

When out of employment members receive benefit at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, or such other pay as the committee may determine with the approval of the members at the last meeting in November. Members working 16 hours in a week are not entitled to receive any benefit for that week, and when working for a portion of a day are not entitled for that day. In all cases the out-of-work book must be signed between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, or between 3 and 4 in the afternoon by those capable of taking employment.

Members refusing work when offered, or losing employment through wilful neglect, forfeit all claim on the fund for four weeks; and if detected in imposing on the fund in any way forfeit all money they may have paid, and are not allowed to be members of the fund.

Members of the society must join this fund within three years, or they are not allowed to do so at any future time. Those wishing to rejoin, if re-elected are admitted as new members, and those who have been unable to pay the whole of their contributions for the previous year are exempt from entrance fee, provided they have paid not less than 15*s.*

The total amount received is divided into 14 portions, 13 being used for benefits, &c., and one held in reserve. In the event of the funds increasing, the out-of-work pay is usually increased with the view of keeping down the amount, so that other members may more easily join.

The National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters pays no travelling benefit, but all free members who were under 40 years of age when admitted are entitled to the sum of 7*s.* per week for eight weeks, should they be out of employment between the first day of December and the last day of February.

Those entitled to this benefit attend at their branch meeting-house every day between certain hours to subscribe their names to the vacant-book, which is open to the inspection of employers requiring men.

Those earning more than 7*s.* at the trade in any week are not entitled to benefit for that week; if earning less, the balance is paid them from the funds; they may, however, earn any sum not exceeding 5*s.* at casual employment outside the trade.

Members not accepting work at the trade when offered, losing their employment through misconduct, or leaving of their own

accord without a satisfactory cause during the three winter months, forfeit six weeks' pay.

All free members are also eligible to the benefits of the contingent and benevolent fund, which is used for the purpose of relieving cases of distress recommended by the branches, and approved of by the executive council.

(*d.*) Printing, Bookbinding, and Kindred Trades.

In no group of industries is more attention paid to the question of finding employment for members, and relieving them while out of work, than in the Printing and Bookbinding trades.

The methods adopted are very varied, and those employed by some of the chief unions are sufficiently interesting to warrant a somewhat full description.

The London Society of Compositors in its present form has sprung to some extent from an association of compositors commonly known as a "Gift." * The primary objects of a "Gift" are "to procure situations for members," and "to "afford them temporary relief when out of employment." The number of members in a "Gift" is limited (usually to 100), and no compositor is eligible for admission who is not a member of the London Society of Compositors, or who has at any time worked in antagonism to the rules and customs of the trade. Considerable care is exercised in the selection of members, who are elected by ballot, the proposer and seconder of a candidate being held responsible for his character and ability. A list of members with their private addresses, and also the offices in which they are employed, is printed annually, and supplied to each member in order that, when one of their number is out of employment, he may be communicated with in preference to a non-member of a "Gift" or a member of the trade society only. In this way the members of "The Old London Society of Compositors" were able to find employment for those of their number who, through slackness of work or other causes, were temporarily displaced, but with the growth of the parent society the number of "Gifts" increased, one called "The Lions" being established in 1858, and several others springing up subsequently. The rules of these various "Gifts" are similar in character, and it will, therefore, suffice if a brief description be given of the methods pursued by the oldest of them for dealing with the unemployed members.

A call-book is kept at the bar of the society house, in which members in want of employment insert their names on showing their card to the landlord, no member being eligible to sign who is not in a position to accept work. Members signing the book

* This "Gift," though usually spoken of as "The Herrings," owing to "The Three Herrings" having been the sign of the house where the meetings were formerly held, is still called "The Old London Society of Compositors," having been established in September 1816.

must answer a "call" for workmen, and obtain the signature of the person making it to a voucher provided for that purpose, to the effect that such call has been answered, vouchers being filled up and returned to the society house the same day the call is made.

This call-book is made up so that the weeks begin and end on the same days as the out-of-work book of the trade society. A free member out of employment may receive 8*s.* per week for eight weeks in twelve calendar months, and provision is made that if the fund is at any time reduced to 10*l.*, payments shall be reduced to 3*s.* per week, and if reduced to 7*l.*, all benefit shall cease until 10*l.* be reached.

Members claiming this benefit must sign the book daily, and are then entitled to receive the sum of 1*s.* 4*d.* for each signature. A claimant obtaining partial employment during the week, whose wages do not amount to 18*s.* is entitled to receive an allowance, which, together with the wages earned amounts to 18*s.* Thus, a man earning 10*s.* only would receive 8*s.*, and a man earning 17*s.* would receive 1*s.* per week.

Those who have their earnings made up to the maximum of 16*s.* by the parent trade society are entitled to a sum not exceeding 6*s.* from the "Gift," provided that they have signed the call-book a sufficient number of times.

Members of the "Gift" who have forfeited a situation through neglect or misconduct, or left their employer or their companions dishonourably, are either expelled or suffer such other penalty as a quarterly or general meeting may determine.

Recently an attack has been made upon "Gifts," with the result that they have been condemned by the London Society of Compositors as detrimental to the interests of that body.*

So far as the oldest of these "Gifts" is concerned, payments were made to unemployed members prior to the establishment of an out-of-work benefit by the London Society of Compositors itself. It appears that from 1848 to 1860 it was optional with the members of the society to subscribe or not to a fund which at that time was called the provident fund, though amounts ranging from 52*l.* to 731*l.* were voted from the society's funds for the relief of unemployed members during the years named. In 1861, however, this benefit was made one of the principal features of the society's aims and objects. During 1892 nearly 12,000*l.* was paid to 2,256 unemployed members out of an average membership for the year of 9,500.

The following summary of rules will explain the conditions under which unemployed benefit is paid by the London Society of Compositors:—

Every member who has completed one year of membership (except in cases specially provided for) is entitled, when unemployed, to the sum of 9*l.* 12*s.* per year, viz., 16 weeks at 12*s.* per week, *i.e.*, from January to July inclusive, seven weeks, and from August to December inclusive, nine weeks; any member receiving only partial benefit during the first

* A ballot of the members on the question, "Shall the rules be altered to prevent "any member of a 'Gift' being a member of the Society?" resulted in an affirmative reply by a majority of 860. How far this decision can be made retrospective and applicable to the members of the existing "Gifts" remains to be seen.

half-year being entitled to the residue of 9*l.* 12*s.* during the last half-year, should he require it; such relief not being extended unless a ballot of the members be taken thereon.

No member can claim the unemployed allowance who is in receipt of money from the society as a strike hand; or who does not produce a satisfactory document that he is eligible to receive the same.

Every member claiming this benefit must insert his name in the call-book (excepting members 60 years of age and upwards, paying a subscription of 3*d.* per week), and also in the unemployed claim book, kept for the purpose at the society house, and sign his name once each day, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock. The number of entries is cast up each Saturday, and only those paid for which appear in the books; each signature being rated at 2*s.* Should any member sign the books for another, such signature is considered invalid; the member so signing is fined the sum of 5*s.*; and the member for whom such signature is made thereby forfeits the day's pay, subject to appeal to the committee.

Any claimant obtaining partial employment during the week (*i.e.*, from Monday to Saturday), in which he signs the call and unemployed claim books, and earning less than 16*s.*, has such sum made up to him upon producing the signature of the father of the chapel* where he was employed to the effect that the sum certified is the total amount earned up to the writing of the bill. Any member, being otherwise entirely unemployed during the week, obtaining one night's casual employment, viz., between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. and his earnings for that night not amounting to 19*s.*, has the same made up to 19*s.*, provided the sum earned is not less than 7*s.*

The secretary has power to refuse payment to any claimant who is not sober at the time he applies for the same; or on receiving a declaration signed by any member of the society as to the claimant's ineligibility to receive the benefit. The cause and circumstances of such refusal are laid before the committee; and if the statements are not proved, the member receives the allowance.

Any member losing his situation, whether casual or otherwise, from neglect or irregularity, or being, through intemperance, unable to work when required, is suspended for such time as the committee may determine, and on a repetition of the offence is either still further suspended or excluded, and not again admitted without the sanction of a general or delegate meeting.

Any member who is not in a position to take work offered him, or who refuses to accept, or fails to do his best to procure employment, is suspended from benefit for such period as the committee may determine. Any member intoxicated on the premises has his name erased from the books for the day.

No member is eligible to receive unemployed relief who follows any other occupation to the detriment of his calling as a compositor, or who is unable to satisfy the committee that he is unemployed.

No member who has been ill for any period exceeding one month is entitled to unemployed relief until he shall have produced a medical certificate as to his ability to resume work; and if upon examination a member is found to be unable to work at the business, he is suspended from benefit until he can produce a medical certificate of his ability to resume work.

In addition to the maximum sum provided by rule, frequent extensions have of late years been found necessary, the following

* An official appointed in each shop by the workmen to look after their interests.

table giving detailed particulars of the amounts paid to unemployed members from 1883 to 1892 inclusive :—

Year.	No. of Members.	Subscriptions.	No. of Claimants.	Percentage of Claimants to Total of Membership.	Total yearly Payments to Unemployed Members.	Average Relief to each Claimant.	Maximum Yearly Relief.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	5,856	9,287 3 5	1,227	21·0	4,140 3 11	3 7 5¼	9 12 0
1884	6,175	9,991 9 9	1,209	19·6	4,005 6 10	3 6 3	9 12 0
1885	6,435	10,509 5 4	1,435	22·3	5,267 17 11	3 13 5	15 8 0
1886	6,585	10,430 1 3	1,455	22·1	5,442 4 2	3 14 9¼	18 6 0
1887	7,025	11,313 10 3	1,429	20·3	4,743 10 10	3 6 4¼	9 12 0
1888	7,400	11,983 10 6	1,555	21·0	5,544 6 5	3 11 3¾	12 12 0
1889	7,955	12,892 0 10	1,505	18·9	5,188 11 5	3 8 11½	13 4 0
1890	8,910	15,004 1 5	1,545	17·3	5,539 0 9	3 11 8½	13 4 0
1891	9,350	16,679 14 7	2,031	21·7	10,638 13 8	5 4 9½	20 8 0
1892	9,798	18,178 12 1	2,256	23·0	11,906 6 4	5 5 6¾	19 16 0

With regard to the mode of obtaining employment the following are the regulations adopted by this society with respect to applications made by employers and others for workmen :—

The call-book, in which unemployed compositors insert their names in numerical order, is open from 8.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. from Monday till Friday, and from 8.30 a.m. till 3 p.m. on Saturday.

At 10 o'clock every morning the names on the book the previous day are called over in numerical order, and, on answer being made, are inserted in the current day's list in like order. Any member wishing to sign prior to 10 o'clock, places his name on the paper provided for that purpose, which is considered as equivalent to his presence on his name being called.

Any member writing another member's name in the book forfeits his own position as well as that of the person for whom he signs.

No member is allowed to sign the book when in work, or unless he be in a position to accept work, and has done his best to obtain it.

a. All calls for workmen received at the society house are given to the members whose names appear first on the current day's list.

b. Any member whose name appears on the call-book must accept whatever call may come to his name in numerical order, or have his name erased from the call and unemployed claim books for the day.

c. Employers, overseers, or their agents, may choose workmen from the list, irrespective of the position in which their names appear on the book; but the members so chosen may, if they think fit, refuse such employment, unless of those present they are first in order on the book.

d. Any member obtaining employment by a call or calls from the society house, when such work amounts to 6*s.* 4½*d.*, on its completion, places his name at the bottom of the list.

e. Any member obtaining employment through personal application, or otherwise (not being a call from the book), does not lose his position therein, unless employed or having work to go to the following morning.

f. Any member who, after having obtained a call, forfeits such by neglect or irregularity, is suspended from all the privileges of membership for one month.

g. Members sent from the society house bear a document signed by the secretary, certifying the bearer to be the member attending in obedience to the call, unless the person applying for workmen accompanies them, but no call can be transferred to another member except with the approval of the secretary.

The extent to which the call-book is of use in obtaining situations is seen from the following analysis of the book for the year, March 1892 to March 1893 :—

STATEMENT showing the daily average NUMBER of MEN signing the CALL-BOOK each week, and the total NUMBER who were sent from the SOCIETY HOUSE in response to CALLS.

Week ending	Daily Average Number signing Call-book in Week.	Total Number sent to Work.	Week ending	Daily Average Number signing Call-book in Week.	Total Number sent to Work.
1892.			1892.		
April 2nd	287	10	October 1st	649	5
„ 9th	309	6	„ 8th	665	5
„ 16th	378	29	„ 15th	583	4
„ 23rd	485	18	„ 22nd	562	8
„ 30th	305	9	„ 29th	487	2
May 7th	317	20	November 5th	473	6
„ 14th	322	13	„ 12th	431	14
„ 21st	316	12	„ 19th	321	19
„ 28th	291	19	„ 26th	235	31
June 4th	313	12	December 3rd	209	28
„ 11th	355	14	„ 10th	212	15
„ 18th	298	5	„ 17th	227	19
„ 25th	289	5	„ 24th	263	17
July 2nd	328	13	„ 31st	464	10
„ 9th	426	—	1893.		
„ 16th	406	8	January 7th	479	11
„ 23rd	418	7	„ 14th	491	6
„ 30th	333	—	„ 21st	490	7
August 6th	532	8	„ 28th	471	4
„ 13th	561	—	February 4th	440	1
„ 20th	580	5	„ 11th	371	16
„ 27th	485	4	„ 18th	395	10
September 3rd	572	1	„ 25th	341	17
„ 10th	623	—	March 4th	335	10
„ 17th	694	—	„ 11th	342	11
„ 24th	716	9	„ 18th	309	9
			„ 25th	303	5

The above table shows the total number signing the call-book each week, and the number who were sent to work, but it must be borne in mind that there is always a small per-centage of members who, though eligible to sign this book, fail from various causes to do so, preferring to seek work rather than to take their chance of obtaining it by means of calls or other applications at the society house.

The following table gives an idea of the average number signing the call-book each day of the week. Members usually commence signing on Monday morning though their engagements terminate on Friday night, and employers requiring assistance of a more or less permanent nature generally engage men on that day, the larger proportion sent to work on Wednesday and Thursday being due to calls that are made for temporary assistance to get weekly newspapers to press.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE NUMBER of MEN signing the CALL-BOOK for each day of the week throughout the year, and the NUMBER who were sent from the SOCIETY HOUSE in response to CALLS :

Days of Week.	Average Number signing Call-book.	Total Number sent to Work.
Mondays	464	139
Tuesdays	457	60
Wednesdays	426	114
Thursdays	402	117
Fridays	401	69
Saturdays	340	18

NOTE.—In addition to these calls a far larger number of members are selected by employers or their agents during the year irrespective of the position such members may occupy on the call-book. The smaller number signing on Saturday is partly due to the fact that the receipt of out-of-work benefit on that day is considered equivalent to signing the call-book in some cases.

In addition to the calls that are made at the society house for compositors, many unemployed members are personally selected by employers, overseers, and others, regardless of the position which they occupy on the call-book. By far the larger number of engagements are, however, secured through personal applications made direct to the overseer.

For the assistance of unemployed members a "Compositors' Guide" is published by the society, containing the name and address of every society house in the metropolitan area and other information likely to be useful to unemployed members.

In some cases names and addresses of suitable men are kept by the overseer, who writes for them as he may require their services, while in others an intimation is given by the overseer that assistance is required and compositors employed in the

office are afforded the opportunity of recommending men specially qualified for the particular class of work.

In these various ways a sufficient number of capable men are obtained even in times of great pressure.

In addition to these methods of dealing with the unemployed, the London Society of Compositors also provides for the relief of an over-stocked labour market by making both removal and emigration grants to those who may desire to seek their fortunes outside the metropolitan radius of 15 miles.

Formerly by arrangement with the other Typographical Societies of the United Kingdom travelling relief was paid to members of the London Society when in search of employment outside the radius, members of other societies also receiving relief when passing through London. With the growth of railway, telegraphic, and telephonic communication, the system of travelling relief was found to have served its purpose, and was therefore abolished about 15 years since. In its place was substituted a removal grant, under the following conditions :—

Any member desirous of leaving London, provided he is clear on the books, is after three months' membership entitled, upon application, to a removal card.

Any member of one year's standing requiring assistance to leave London may receive with his card an advance of 10*s.*; two years, 20*s.*; three years, 30*s.*; four years, 40*s.*; five years and upwards, 45*s.*

Should the member receiving the advance return to London within two months from the date of leaving, then such advance is returned at the rate of not less than 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, earned or received as wages; and until it be repaid, he is not eligible to sign the unemployed claim book, subject to an appeal to the committee, who, if satisfied with the reasons assigned for his return, are empowered to allow such member to sign. Only one removal grant is allowed in twelve months.

In the case of members desirous of seeking employment outside the United Kingdom, or of proceeding to engagements in the Colonies, and elsewhere, the following provision is made :—

Any member of two years' standing is entitled to the sum of 3*l.* to aid him in emigrating; three years', 5*l.*; four years', 7*l.*; five years', 8*l.*; six years', 9*l.*; seven years', 10*l.*; and for every additional year's consecutive membership a further sum of 1*l.* until a maximum of 15*l.* be reached.

Any person receiving the emigration allowance, and returning to the United Kingdom within twelve months, must refund the full amount advanced at the rate of not less than 1*s.* in the pound earned or received as wages; beyond twelve, but within eighteen months, three-fourths; beyond eighteen months, but within two years, one-half; after which period he is not liable to repay any part of the sum. On receiving the emigration allowance, a member gives a promissory note to repay the amount for which he may be liable should he return within either of the

periods specified. All such repayments must be completed within two years, subject to an appeal to the committee.

Though the **London Association of Correctors of the Press** is not strictly a trade union, it may fairly claim attention next to the compositors, inasmuch as of the 350 members, 90 per cent. are practical printers, and many are also members of the London Society of Compositors. This association was established in 1854, its objects being "to promote "the interests of printers' readers, to facilitate appointments to "vacancies, and to afford a means of social intercourse between "the members." Though no provision is made by the rules of the association for financial aid when members are unemployed, the average number of unemployed for 1892 was less than 1 per cent., so that it will be seen the primary object of the association has hitherto been successfully carried out.

No person is eligible as a member unless he has filled a regular engagement as reader in one office for 12 consecutive months.

Every member on his entrance pledges himself to communicate to the secretary every vacancy that comes to his knowledge. It is, moreover, considered a point of honour that every member should promptly afford intimation of a vacancy occasioned by leaving a situation.

The secretary keeps a list of members either out of employment or who desire to change their situations, in the order of their application. On receiving intimation of a vacancy, he writes to the first two on the list, and in the event of neither of them obtaining the situation the next two are written to, and so on, till the list is exhausted. If, however, the intimation of a vacancy be attended with conditions of any kind, the secretary pays due regard to such conditions.

During the year 1892, 97 declarations on the list were made by 44 members, and 75 (eight for less than a fortnight) vacancies were filled through the agency of the association.

In the case of the readers it is not usual for personal applications to be made to employers and others, engagements being arranged either through the medium of the association, by advertisement, or by letter; but vacancies that arise are almost invariably filled up during the running of the ordinary fortnight's notice, which is given or received prior to the termination of an engagement. A reader is therefore seldom unemployed for any length of time; while, as a rule, he has the additional advantage of being able to resume employment temporarily as a compositor if occasion requires.

The London Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society was established in 1839, its objects, among other things, being "to grant assistance to its unemployed or distressed members," and "to assist its members to emigrate." The following summary of portions of the rules will give an idea of the

way in which this society regulates to some extent the employment of its 1,550 members.

Any member in a regular situation, doing night or day work at another office than that in which he is regularly employed, without the sanction of the secretary, forfeits to the society all money so earned. Members are not allowed to "bring up cuts" at their own homes, an important portion of a machine-manager's duty in offices where illustrated works are produced.

Unemployed members of 12 months' standing are paid at the rate of 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, provided they joined previous to the age of 35 years; from 35 to 40 years, 9*s.* per week; 40 to 45 years, 8*s.* per week. In the case of those only partially employed money earned is made up, if necessary, to the amount to which they are entitled according to the above scale. Members who receive the sum of 6*l.* 10*s.* during any six months are not again entitled to benefit until the expiration of 13 weeks.

When an unemployed member does one night's work only during the week he is entitled to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Unemployed members attend at the society house daily, sign the out-of-work book, and obtain a ticket from the secretary, or lose a day's allowance for each day's neglect.

No member who is physically unable to work at his trade is allowed to sign the out-of-work book.

The secretary keeps a call book, in which he enters the name, address, and qualification of each member who is unemployed, such book being revised once a month. It is his duty when he receives a "call," in the event of no name being stated, to send the man whose name appears first on the list, and so on in rotation. Any one refusing to go when called upon to do so forfeits that week's out-of-work pay.

Any member receiving a sum equal to three-fourths of the possible amount of unemployed allowance for three successive years (exclusive of any extension), is reduced to half benefit until he has been clear of the fund for one year, and has worked at the business for at least 13 weeks, except in the case of members of not less than 15 consecutive years' membership, and 60 years of age and upwards, who are placed on the superannuation fund. Should any member designedly avoid receiving the said amount in any one of the three years, with a view of not being placed on half-pay, he may be suspended or even expelled.

Every member is bound to communicate his knowledge of any situation that may be vacant to the secretary, who must inform the unemployed of the same within 24 hours.

In order as far as possible to provide employment for members of the society, those working in offices in which they are the only members, must, when under notice, acquaint the secretary at the expiration of the first week, or forfeit out-of-work pay for six months.

It is the imperative duty of members seeking employment to apply, where practicable, to the overseer of the machine-room.

Members obtaining employment in the country, and falling out of work, are entitled to benefit by sending a letter to the secretary, countersigned by the secretary of the local trade society.

The amount granted for emigration ranges from 6*l.* to 15*l.*, no one being eligible until he has been a member twelve months, and no grant being made to a member who is engaged to go to a situation abroad.

Certain conditions of repayment are imposed in cases where such members return within a given space of time.

Contrary to the custom prevailing among compositors, machine managers for many years never sought work from office to office when unemployed, but waited at the society house until sent for. There is still an unwritten law prohibiting machine managers from seeking employment, but of late years this has not been strictly adhered to, though as a general rule employers requiring assistance send to the society house. With the ever-varying machinery used it follows that a machine manager may be a competent workman and still unable to take charge of a particular machine: a point that has to be considered when applications are made for men.

The Amalgamated Association of Pressmen.—Prior to the introduction of machinery all "formes" of type were handed over by the compositor to the pressman, whose duty it was to work such formes off and deliver the sheets to the warehouse man. Of late years the trade of pressman has fallen off, few lads now being apprenticed to this branch of the printing business only, though in some cases they serve the first portion of their time in the press-room. This society, which dates from 1834, has absorbed the other societies and "gifts" that formerly existed, and now numbers 375 members.

A call-book is kept at the society house which each unemployed member signs daily, under conditions almost identical with those of the Compositors' Society.

Unemployed members are entitled to an allowance of 4*l.* in 12 months, *i.e.*, 10 weeks at 8*s.* per week. Those obtaining partial employment during the week, and earning less than 10*s.*, have such sum made up to them, so far as the ordinary allowance of 8*s.* will go.

Pressmen from the country in possession of a travelling card of any recognised society, are entitled to place their names at the bottom of the unemployed list.

Members requiring assistance to enable them to go to a situation out of London are entitled to receive at the rate of 5*s.* for each year's membership, up to but not more than 30*s.* under certain conditions of repayment if they return within six months.

The Printers' Labourers' Union was established in 1889 for the purpose of protecting the interests of the unskilled

workers employed in the London machine-rooms. The objects of the society are "to protect the interests and wages of "the members, and when the funds are sufficiently accumu- "lated to provide an unemployed benefit, and to regulate the "relations between workmen and employers." All members are required to avoid as far as possible systematic and excessive overtime, and in order to enforce this rule the committee are empowered to punish any member infringing it, either by fine or suspension from benefit or in other ways. Excessive overtime is defined to mean "working more than one night and odd hours."

Since the establishment of this union a considerable number of "calls" have been made at the society house for men, especially for night-work, though situations are still often obtained by personal application at the respective printing offices.

The Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society.—This union was established in 1890, and now numbers about 250 members, or probably 50 per cent. of those employed in the Metropolis. The workers are practically unskilled or semi-skilled. The trade is a comparatively new one, having come into vogue with the introduction of treadle printing machines which within the last few years have developed rapidly.

Among the objects of this union is to be found one to "pro- "vide provident benefit for unemployed members."

A member clear on the books is entitled to claim provident relief after 18 months from the date of his admission. He can receive 10*s.* per week for eight weeks during the year. A member claiming, signs both provident and call books between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, and if obtaining partial employment, his earnings are made up to 14*s.* a week, provided the deficiency does not exceed 4*s.*, and he has signed the provident book the requisite number of times. Any member receiving full benefit for two consecutive years is not entitled to benefit for the next 12 months.

Members notify the secretary where situations can be had, and on leaving one they notify the fact to the secretary or the father of the chapel.

Provision is also made for cases of loss of work through misconduct, and of refusing or evading employment.

As a rule employment is obtained by members on personal application at the various printing offices.

The Printers' and Stationers' Warehousemen, Cutters, and Assistants' Union is a modern organisation, consisting of 600 members. It was established in 1890 for the purpose, among other things, of providing an out-of-work benefit.

This benefit is 12*s.* per week for six weeks, and 6*s.* per week for a further period of six weeks; no member receiving more than 5*l.* 8*s.*, or 12 weeks' pay, in 12 months, dating from the time of declaring on the funds. In addition, members

entitled to benefit receive 2*d.* each time they sign the book. Each morning members declaring on the funds sign a book kept at the society house. Those who have received the full amount of 5*l.* 8*s.* in any 12 months are not again entitled to benefit until they have worked at the trade for 13 full weeks. Any member in receipt of unemployed benefit refusing to accept work at his trade is suspended from all benefits for a period not exceeding three months. Any unemployed member in full benefit earning 6*s.* or over in any one week has his money made up to 16*s.* for that week, and if in half benefit to 10*s.* for the week.

No member who is in constant employment is allowed to work night-work for another employer, or more than one night a week for his own employer, without the sanction of the secretary, such sanction only being given when there is no unemployed member who can do the job.

Employment, as a rule, is obtained by "calls" at the society house.

Members are prohibited from making an application for a situation before another member has actually left, without the sanction of the secretary.

The Typographical Association.—With the exception of a few towns, the most important of which is Leeds, this association practically covers the provinces of England and some portions of Ireland. The members number 11,000, and the head-quarters are at Manchester.

In the provinces, compositors, machine managers, pressmen, and readers are all members of one association, instead of being split up into distinct organisations, as in London.

With certain exceptions in the case of apprentices and persons joining the association on the completion of their apprenticeship, no one is eligible to receive the out-of-work allowance who has not been a member for two years, and has during that period discharged all liabilities to the branch and the association. The probation for members who are admitted between the ages of 35 and 45 is three years, and for those above 45, four years.

When claiming, members report themselves daily to the branch secretary, sign the call book, and leave their addresses. Those failing to answer a call are ineligible for out-of-work allowance for six days, unless a satisfactory explanation be given. Members holding regular situations, who agree to work short time, are not eligible for out-of-work benefit. No payment is made unless the branch call book has been signed at least four days in one week, and any member who fails to sign or report himself forfeits a day's allowance for each omission.

In the event of there being a dearth of employment in a branch, the association or branch secretary has power to direct the removal of members to a branch where employment may be obtained, members so removed receiving out of the association funds third-class railway fare, and those failing to comply forfeiting all claim to out-of-work benefit for four weeks. Similarly, a

branch secretary receiving from an employer a call for men outside the radius of his own branch has power to send any members signing the out-of-work book, their railway fares being paid out of the funds of the association, and the return fares being paid by the employer if the job does not last more than three weeks. Members so called upon are entitled to be paid for the first week or portion of a week the same rate of wages at least as they would receive in their own branch. In order to carry out these provisions, it is incumbent upon branch secretaries to forward to the association secretary, by the first of each month or more frequently, if necessary, a statement as to any surplus men on their books, specifying the class of work professed by such men.

Members holding any appointment which renders it impossible for them to fill a regular or casual situation are reported to the executive council, which has power to withhold the out-of-work allowance. No claim for this benefit is entertained, unless accompanied by a note from the father of the chapel, where the applicant was last employed, certifying that his discharge resulted from no misconduct of his own.

Subject to the above conditions, members under 50 years of age and unemployed, receive 8*s.* per week or have their earnings made up to that amount for any 10 weeks, in a period of six months, or 20 weeks in any one year: each payment, no matter what the amount, constituting one week. Members drawing 15 weeks' allowance only during 12 months are entitled to benefit during the ensuing year; but those receiving 20 weeks' pay undergo a probation of 12 months before being again entitled to benefit, after which they must show that they have had six months' regular or nine months' casual employment in the interval. Failing this, they only receive 4*s.* per week for 10 weeks in each six months, or a total of not more than 20 weeks in the year; after which they are only entitled to this sum in alternate years until they can show six months' consecutive employment.

Members of 20 years' standing, and 50 years of age, and upwards, are entitled to 12 full payments of 8*s.* in each half-year in any branch.

Those of five years' standing obtaining partial employment, and earning less than 12*s.*, are entitled to have their earnings made up to that sum; those eligible to receive 4*s.* out-of-work benefit weekly and earning less than 12*s.* have their earnings made up to that amount so far as 4*s.* extends.

If it appears to a branch that men are remaining in it when there is no opportunity of employment, as proved by the continual receipt of out-of-work allowance, power is given either to a general meeting or committee to recommend the executive council to direct their removal to some other branch; and members failing to comply with the decision arrived at are debarred from receiving the benefits of the association.

When members receive 10*l.* from the funds of the association in any six successive quarters the local committee inquires into their cases, and forwards recommendations to the executive council, which decides what further payments shall be made to them.

Members neglecting or refusing to accept work when called upon, or losing employment whether regular or casual through negligence or misconduct, are debarred for a time from receiving out-of-work allowance or mileage relief. Continued neglect or misconduct renders them liable to expulsion.

In cases where it appears to a branch committee that members have thrown up employment without satisfactory cause, benefit is withheld till such cases have been adjudicated upon by the executive council, the branch committee having power to recommend suspensions.

Those drawing out-of-work allowance must remain in receipt of this benefit for three months before they can exchange for mileage benefit.

First and second class travelling documents, varying in colour, are furnished by the association and signed by its officers. Members forced to travel in search of employment are entitled to a first-class document, provided they have been members for two years and are clear on the books. This document secures one penny per mile, payable in every branch for any number of miles, not exceeding 120, travelled in one week, the maximum sum not to exceed 8*l.* First-class documents may be exchanged for second class, or withheld altogether, in case of proved misconduct.

There are other regulations and restrictions with regard to the receipt of mileage benefit, which are too detailed for insertion here.

A map of routes is supplied with each document, and wherever there is a branch, members receiving relief must (except in certain cases when travelling short distances) choose their next route from the map, which the secretary enters on the travelling document, no mileage being allowed for any other route nor for any distance beyond that indicated on the map.

Travellers are allowed two days in branches with a membership of 200 or upwards, and one day in branches with a membership of 100 and under 200, for the purpose of seeking employment, and are entitled to receive two days' mileage (3*s.* 4*d.*) and one day's mileage (1*s.* 8*d.*) respectively, which is reckoned as 40 or 20 miles in the total paid for in any week. The branch secretary does not pay this allowance until the expiration of the period allowed for rest and then only in the event of failure to procure work.

On arriving in any town in which there is a society, whether a branch of the association or not, travellers must apply to the secretary for a list of the society offices prior to seeking work. While they remain, members are amenable to local and association rules.

Those proved to have neglected, or refused to apply for, or accept work when instructed to do so by branch officers are subject to penalties.

Money is not paid for indiscriminate railway travelling, but members desirous of going by rail from one town to another when the distance is 30 miles or upwards may, under certain conditions, receive 1*s.* 8*d.* on arrival. Holders of association documents sailing from a port in England in which there is a branch of the association to a port in Ireland or Scotland or *vice versâ*, or crossing the English Channel, are entitled to 2*s.* as passage money besides the mileage due.

While the other typographical societies have abolished travelling relief this association has retained it, and under the encouragement afforded by the payment of one penny per mile, travelling of late has increased, so far as the members of this association are concerned.

In some branches of the Typographical Association, Manchester, for example, where 1,800 members are eligible for out-of-work benefit, members of three years' standing when unemployed are entitled to have the association payments supplemented from the branch fund by 2*s.* per week for the period prescribed in the association rules; and 20 years' members (consecutive or otherwise) are entitled, subject to certain limitations, to receive an additional four weeks' allowance each half-year from the branch fund.

Members of three years' standing obtaining partial employment and earning or receiving less than 12*s.* in any one week, are entitled to have their earnings made up to that sum. Those of five years' standing in the association and in the branch have their earnings made up to 14*s.*

Each claimant signs his name in the call book daily in the presence of the secretary before 10 o'clock in the morning, one day's allowance being forfeited for each omission, but no payment whatever is made unless the claimant has signed at least four times during the week.

When signing the call book, members must remain in the room or within immediate call until 10 o'clock, and those failing to answer a call without satisfactory excuse are ineligible for the out-of-work allowance for one week.

Those holding regular situations agreeing to work short time are not eligible to receive the out-of-work allowance.

Employers requiring assistance apply to the secretary at the society house for a list of members signing the call-book, selecting those they require, but members also apply to employers and overseers for employment at their respective offices. Members and non members are not permitted to work together. On a call being made the whole of the names then on the call book are sent to the office, but should one or more hands be sent for without the mention of names, the chance of such work is decided by lottery amongst those present. When a call is

made for jobbing, news, or machine hands, the draw is confined to the class specified.

If clear on the books, members are entitled, on leaving town, to the society's travelling document, and to a sum of from 15*s.* to 40*s.*, according to length of membership.

No money is allowed to persons losing their employment through neglect.

Certain conditions of repayment are prescribed for those who receive travelling allowance and return within a specified period.

The Leeds Typographical Society is an independent organisation numbering about 700 members, 95 per cent. of whom are eligible for the out-of-work benefit, which amounts to 8*s.* per week for not more than 10 weeks in each half year, the period of probation being 18 months. Unemployed members pay full subscriptions.

Out-of-work members are required to notify the secretary, and also sign a call-book at the society house, failure to comply rendering them ineligible for benefit.

The society does not pay the railway fares of members sent to a distance, but if an employer outside the radius sends a request for immediate assistance he pays the railway fares of men so sent.

Members out of work are expected to go round to the various offices and apply for work personally, being assisted in that direction by the officers, who suggest likely places to call at.

It is usual for employers to apply to the secretary for men, in which cases a list of those signing is sent and a selection made. Many employers, however, simply intimate to the secretary that they require a certain number of men, though sometimes expressing a preference for particular individuals.

A quarterly circular is issued which gives a report of the condition of the trade in the district, based upon the unemployed returns and the secretaries' reports.

This society pays no travelling relief. What is called "chapel money" is, however, paid to travelling printers, which is the only relief that men travelling with probationary cards can get, amounting in Leeds to 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* a day.

The Scottish Typographical Association, with a membership of 3,000, covers the whole of Scotland, and has branches in every important town. There are no local societies in Scotland, with the exception of a machine managers' society in Edinburgh.

In the Edinburgh branch, all members after a probation of 12 months are eligible for out-of-work benefit, and pay full subscriptions while in receipt of it.

Members seeking work in any other part of the United Kingdom, who can satisfy the association treasurer at the headquarters in Glasgow that they have been unsuccessful in securing it, have their out-of-work benefit forwarded to them. The

amount of benefit is :—8*s.* a week for 6 weeks in the first 13 weeks, after the member has made his first claim on the fund; 6*s.* a week for 6 weeks in the second 13 weeks; 4*s.* for 6 weeks in the third 13 weeks; and 2*s.* a week for 6 weeks in the fourth 13 weeks.

Members, when out of work, are expected to sign a call-book which is kept in the office of the society.

Railway fares are paid when a branch secretary sanctions the removal of members to another branch. Single fares are paid, provided the job lasts three weeks, but otherwise the employer is expected to pay.

In addition to placing their names on the call book unemployed members go round the offices in search of work. It is customary for employers or their agents to apply to the union for men, those first on the roll being selected, except when particular jobs requiring more than average skill and ability have to be undertaken, when the most capable men are selected. Members failing to answer a call are suspended from out-of-work benefit for a week.

In periods of slackness there is no short time among the piece-men, but with the "'stab" men short time sometimes, though rarely, is worked. In such cases the men may work fewer hours per day, or fewer days per week, or, again, fewer men may take an entire week at a time.

A monthly publication—*The Scottish Typographical Circular*—is issued by the association, giving the state of trade in the principal cities and towns in Scotland as well as in London and Manchester.

The foregoing conditions refer to readers, compositors, and machine-managers alike, but in regard to the disbursement of out-of-work benefit circumstances compel compositors to avail themselves more largely of that relief than machine-managers, who are, generally speaking, very regularly employed.

The association was the first to abolish the system of travelling relief some 16 years ago, substituting for it a removal grant under certain conditions.

Members emigrating are entitled to a grant under certain conditions.

There is a local unemployed fund in Glasgow, but it is only used during periods of exceptional depression. The membership numbers 1,200.

The amount paid by the association for emigration benefit is supplemented by a like amount from this local fund.

The **Dublin Typographical Provident Society** has a membership of 850. Unemployed members are eligible to receive 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks in 12 months, provided they are clear on the books and have been members at least 12 months. Members pay no weekly subscriptions while out of work.

Members emigrating to America or other foreign countries are entitled to 12*l.* after 10 years membership. If they return

within two years they must refund one-twenty-fourth part of the money for each month they return prior to the expiration of two years.

The unemployed sign a vacant book at the society's offices. Employers requiring men can have them on sending to the society house, but this method is rarely resorted to. As a rule overseers communicate with the men direct, though in many cases employment is obtained on personal application.

The union does not pay the railway fares of men sent to a distance, but in some cases the employers pay, while in other cases the fares are advanced by the union.

Members losing their employment through neglect are disqualified from benefit, and under certain circumstances fined. If it be proved that they fail to seek for work they are deprived of out-of-work benefit.

The Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers numbers about 2,500 members, with branches throughout the United Kingdom, and there is also a society in London numbering 750.

Unemployed members of six months' standing, not being entitled to a travelling certificate, are allowed the sum of 5*s.*, together with a note of recommendation to other branches. After a probation of 12 months they are entitled to unemployed benefit, ranging from 10*s.* 6*d.* per week for seven weeks to 14*s.* for 13 weeks, according to length of membership.

Those who remain unemployed after having drawn the whole of the unemployed benefit can draw a travelling certificate, but no money is granted in such cases.

Members receiving the whole of the unemployed benefit for any year are put on a reduced scale of benefits for the following year, and those receiving the whole of their unemployed benefit for three years in succession are rated as 12 months' members, except in the case of those who have been members 10 years and upwards, who receive not less than the rate at which a three years' member is paid.

When claiming benefit, members must bring a note from their employer or foreman to the effect that they have been thrown out of work through no fault of their own. They must sign the book every day, and hold themselves in readiness to take any situation that may offer itself, married men, however, not being compelled to take country situations. Railway fares are occasionally advanced, but no provision is made for this by the rules.

Travelling certificates are also issued, accompanied by a grant of 1*l.*, to unemployed members of one to four years' standing, and 1*l.* 5*s.* to those of five years standing, with certain restrictions as to the total amount of unemployed benefit which can be drawn during the year.

Members of 12 months' standing in possession of a travelling card, and out of work, are entitled to the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for six weeks.

A member who has drawn a travelling card must leave within 24 hours. He is not allowed more than three days' payment in towns where there are less than 30 members, or seven days longer in centres, except in London, where a travelling member can remain 21 days. Travelling certificates are issued once in 12 months and remain valid for nine months. No removal or emigration benefit is provided.

The London Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders, which dates from 1790, and has a membership of about 1,300, provides relief under certain restrictions for members out of work, or leaving London in search of employment.

The secretary keeps a book at the society house, in which the names and addresses of employers who require journeymen are inserted.

A member who has taken a place from the employers' book, must have finished the work or left the place so taken before he is eligible to take another, provided there be men out of work.

Upon complaint being made of a member taking a place from the employers' book for which he is manifestly unfit, his case is investigated by the committee, and, if thought necessary, a fine or censure is inflicted.

When out of work, a member who has paid 12 months' contributions, is entitled to sign the claimants' book for 10 weeks during any 12 months, and to receive 12*s.* per week (or for 5 days 10*s.*), provided he has not worked more than one day at any employment.

Those who have belonged to the society less than 30 years, and who have taken the maximum out-of-work benefit in—

Four	consecutive	years	become	entitled	to 8*s.*	per week
Five	„	„	„	„	7*s.*	„
Six	„	„	„	„	5*s.*	„

Those who have belonged to the society for 30 years and upwards, and who have taken this benefit in six consecutive years, receive 8*s.* per week. A member who abstains from signing the book for two consecutive years reverts to his former position, and is allowed to sign for the full amount.

Any free member intending to go a distance of 20 miles and upwards from London in search of employment, receives a sum of from 30*s.* to 50*s.* according to the length of time for which he has signed the claimants' book.

Travellers from the country are entitled to 3*s.* once in 12 months, upon production of satisfactory proof, but foreigners who have not worked in the United Kingdom and been members of a trade society therein, are not relieved.

The Society of Day-working Bookbinders of London and Westminster, which was established in 1850, numbers

about 450 members. Its rules and regulations are nearly identical with those of the Consolidated Society, except that 40*s.* is paid to a member going into the country (12 miles or more from London), in search of employment, which is deemed equivalent to six weeks out-of-work benefit during the year. If any member signing the book hears of employment in the country he is assisted in proceeding thereto to the amount of his out-of-work benefit for that week.

The Vellum (Account Book) Binders' Trade Society, which was established in 1823, numbers about 850 members.

Every unemployed member of 12 months' standing receives out-of-work pay for not more than 10 weeks in any one year, according to the following scale, when the general fund is below 500*l.*, viz.:—If a member one year, 5*s.* per week; two years, 7*s.* per week; three years, 9*s.* per week. When the general fund exceeds 500*l.* these sums are increased respectively to 8*s.*, 10*s.*, and 12*s.* per week. No claim can be made for less than four days, for which one-half benefit is paid, two-thirds benefit being paid for five days. Each member on leaving a situation obtains from the secretary an out-of-work ticket, which, on obtaining another situation, he returns to the secretary with the name and address of the firm to which he is going, the rate of wages to be paid, number of hours of work per week, and rate of pay per hour for overtime.

No subscription is paid by a member when out of work, provided he signs his name each day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon in a book kept at the offices of the society.

Employers or their agents usually send to the society house when in want of men, those who have been longest out of employment being selected, other things being equal. Members also apply personally for work at the shops.

While no general custom exists with respect to sharing work in periods of slackness, such a custom is in vogue in some of the best shops, by mutual agreement between the employers and workmen.

A benevolent fund in connexion with this society also exists, the primary object of which is the granting to members pecuniary assistance when in distress. It is managed by the society's committee, to whom all applications are made in writing through the secretary. Each case is personally investigated by two members, and the committee, if they think the case a deserving one, are empowered to grant any sum not exceeding 4*l.*

No travelling allowances are paid, but in the case of a member of two years' standing desiring to emigrate he is entitled to the sum of 3*l.*, which amount is increased 1*l.* per year of membership until a maximum of five years' membership is reached, when the sum of 6*l.* is paid. Provision is made for the repayment of these sums in the event of the member returning within three years.

The Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union has branches in various parts of the country, with head-quarters at Glasgow, and a membership of about 2,700.

It provides that for every full week for which a member is out of work 10*s.* shall be allowed. No member is permitted to accept employment outside his trade when in receipt of this benefit. Twelve full weeks' relief only is allowed during 12 consecutive months.

Unemployed and travelling benefit cannot be received at the same time, but any member not having drawn more than two weeks' unemployed benefit may take a travelling document, the amount drawn being deducted from the amount he may be entitled to receive on such document.

No member is entitled to unemployed or travelling benefit who cannot prove that he has either been employed during some portion of the last 12 months in his own branch of trade, or that he has used his best endeavours to obtain employment.

A quarterly circular containing a list of members is published with a letter "A" opposite those out of employment; thus enabling branch secretaries and others to know where to obtain assistance when required.

When wishing to travel in search of work a member is supplied with a document which entitles him to one penny per mile, and a certain number of payments (1*s.* 6*d.* each) for lodging, according to the distance and place. He is also allowed his deck passage between certain specified stations. No member can receive relief more than once from any branch during 12 calendar months.

A member out of employment and entitled to unemployed benefit who is desirous of going direct to any town in search of work may, on application to the secretary of his branch, receive third-class fare by rail or steamboat, such advance not to exceed the amount of one week's out-of-work pay, viz., 10*s.*, and to be considered as unemployed benefit.

When a member arrives in a town where a journeyman is wanted, the secretary detains his document and sends him to apply for the situation. Should he refuse to work, and the employer be willing to engage him at the standard wages, his document is stopped and forwarded to the general office.

Any member of six years' standing wishing to emigrate is entitled to 4*l.*, an eight years' member, 6*l.* The number of recipients of this benefit is limited to 18 annually, a levy being made, not exceeding 3*d.* per quarter, to cover the cost.

The Society of Women employed in Bookbinding, which was established in London in 1874, also grants relief to such members of 12 months' standing as may be out of work, the amount paid being 5*s.* per week for eight weeks, which is the maximum sum paid during the year.

When out of work, members sign a book at the society's office each morning between 11 and 12.30, where also a book is kept in which the secretary enters for the information of members any vacancies in shops which may come to her notice.

In cases where members receive benefits in three successive years an interval of 12 months must elapse before they are again eligible.

(*e.*) Textile Industries.

The unions connected with the textile trades do not, generally speaking, make provision for want of employment to the same extent as those in the engineering, printing, and certain other groups of trades.

The most highly organised section of the textile group is the cotton trade, which is therefore described first.

The cotton trade may be divided into three sections, each of which has its own local societies, which in turn are federated into three separate and distinct amalgamations. These divisions comprise in general terms (*a*) spinners, (*b*) weavers, and (*c*) card and blowing-room hands.

There are a few other small societies which embrace one or other of the remaining classes of workpeople engaged in the minor processes of preparing cotton or yarn, or in superintendence or management; but the above three great divisions cover for all practical purposes the entire cotton trade.

The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners does not itself pay out-of-work benefit, but all the branches, with the exception of a few small ones numbering about 500 members out of a total of 20,000, pay such benefit locally. The period of probation ranges from 6 to 12 months, about 90 per cent. of the members being eligible. No subscription is paid by members when out of work. Unemployed members sign a vacant book which is kept at the society house, and the secretaries direct them to the most likely mills or localities in which to obtain employment, but no railway fares are paid for members sent to a distance.

Members out of work usually go round to the various mills inquiring for situations, it being customary for the foreman either to take their names and addresses or to communicate with them through some friend employed in the same mill. This system obviates the necessity of employers having to apply to the union, but when such applications are made the most likely men on the register are selected by the secretary.

In slack periods short time is sometimes resorted to, but the same number of hands are required as when full time is worked.

The state of the labour market is made known by the publication of periodical reports, but these are said not to assist members to any great extent, as the condition of employment is pretty much the same in all districts at any given period.

No travelling benefit is paid.

Members of the association in receipt of so-called "victim pay* " and desirous of emigrating can receive one half the pay to which they are entitled at the time, and members in receipt of dispute pay can receive nine weeks' full pay for the same purpose. Emigration benefit is also paid by some of the local societies to all members desirous of emigrating, the amount ranging from 1*l.* to 7*l.* in different districts.

No association connected with the **Northern Counties Amalgamated Associations of Weavers** undertakes to find employment for its members or to relieve them when unemployed, except when they are thrown out of work through the action of the amalgamation.

In cases where mills are stopped through fire, failure of employer, or breakdown of machinery, members thrown out of work are entitled to receive from their local associations, on payment of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, or 4*d.* weekly, the sum of 3*s.*, 6*s.*, or 9*s.* per week for six weeks, provided the mills have been stopped for three clear working days. These benefits, however, are not paid in cases of commercial panic, lock-out, or dissolution of partnership.

The Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives makes no provision by its rules for members when unemployed. Some of the local societies, however, provide for the issue of travelling cheques upon application to the president and secretary who must be satisfied that sufficient cause exists for the issue of such cheques, the number of which is limited to three at one time.

The mode of obtaining employment is by personal application at the mills, which is supplemented to some extent by information given and received by the branch secretaries at the society houses. No emigration benefit is paid.

Members of the **Oldham Association of Power-Loom Overlookers** who are prevented from attending their employment from any one of the causes specified below, receive from the funds (in addition to any sum they may be entitled to from other sources), the sum of 10*s.* per week for the first 13 weeks, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week for the next 13 weeks, and 5*s.* per week for the following 26 weeks, after which their cases are considered by the committee.

The want of employment must arise from a duly authorised overlookers' strike, from the performance of any duty on behalf of the association, from a lock-out occasioned by a strike of any portion of the hands at the firm at which such members may be employed, from a serious break-down, fire, or flood, failure of employer, dissolution of partnership, or over-stock of goods, or from causes over which such members have no control.

No relief is granted to members who lose their situations through incompetency, or who are discharged or suspended through drunkenness, neglect, or other improper conduct.

Unemployed members must attend the monthly meetings to answer their names.

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* An allowance to members losing their work for special trade reasons.

In order to be better able to assist members in procuring employment, the secretary keeps a book to register the names of all members out of work, and the firms at which there are, or are likely to be vacancies.

The Pattern Card Makers' Original Trade Sick and Burial Society, numbering about 400 members, provides out-of-work pay amounting to 10*s.* 6*d.* a week for eight weeks in each quarter. Members out of work must sign the vacant book twice a day, and attend the club room each morning. "Any assistant known to solicit employment by calling on any "firm shall be fined 2*s.* 6*d.* When no particular assistant is "asked for they shall go according to rotation in the book." This society has a rule providing "exceptional out-of-work benefits" (*i.e.*, 10*s.* 6*d.* for 26 weeks) for members who for 10 years have drawn no money from the out-of-work fund. Members who lose situations through their own misconduct, or who refuse work when opportunity offers are not entitled to benefit.

No member receives out-of-work pay until the expiration of 12 months, when he begins at the rate of 5*s.* 3*d.* a week, rising to 7*s.* 6*d.* a week at the end of his second year, and to the full rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* a week at the end of the third year.

The Manchester Association of Warpdressers pays out-of-work benefit on the following scale:—For the first six weeks 6*s.* per week, and 3*s.* per week for a further six weeks, at the expiration of which time the committee determine what shall be done.

Members out of work must report themselves daily between certain hours, forfeiting one day's pay for each neglect.

Those who lose work through their own neglect or misconduct are not entitled to out-of-work pay, but take their turn on the list for a shop. If they refuse work while on relief pay, they are suspended from benefit at once.

Members leaving situations must communicate with the secretary within 24 hours, and those sent to a situation by the secretary must let him know within 24 hours whether they obtain it or not. Anyone knowing of a frame to let must inform the secretary at once.

The secretary keeps a list of men out of work, and it is his duty when he knows of a situation to send the first man on the list. Should such member refuse to go he is placed last on the list of applicants, but should he be unable to obtain the situation the next in order is sent. If any partiality be proved against the secretary in the discharge of this duty he forfeits the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* or is expelled.

Members of the **Amalgamated Association of Beamers, Twisters, and Drawers (Blackburn District),** who have paid eight weeks' contributions, are provided with an out-of-work ticket with their name, occupation, and address written thereon, and when falling out of work, they leave their ticket

with the secretary, who puts a number on it and places it on a file. The bottom card on the file has the offer of the first shop that falls vacant. Should this offer be refused, the next in rotation may make application for it.

When a situation falls vacant, one of the members working in the mill applies to the secretary for the name and address of the first unemployed member, who is communicated with. If either temporary or constant employment is thus secured for him, the sum of 9*d.* is paid to the member communicating.

Members out of employment whose names are on the file must take their ticket off on the first day they are employed, or failing this must pay the expenses of any member going for them.

In Yorkshire, the mode of dealing with the unemployed members of the woollen and worsted trades is very similar to that adopted in Lancashire, except that the workers are not so well organised, and are not, therefore, able to deal with want of employment through their trade societies so completely as the cotton operatives.

The West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Weavers' Association numbers about 4,700 members, all of whom are eligible to benefit after a probation of 24 weeks. Out-of-work pay in the ordinary sense of the word is not provided, but members who are thrown out of employment through fire, failure, or breakdown, or repairs of the motive power, are entitled to receive 3*s.*, 4*s.*, or 5*s.* per week when the mill is stopped from one week to one month, according to the amount of weekly contribution paid. No benefit is provided when the mill is stopped less than one week.

No vacant book is kept, nor does the union attempt to find employment for its members, though should the secretary or a member hear of a vacancy he usually lets an unemployed member know.

Except in rare cases, employers do not apply to the union for men, but members make application to the employers or their representatives for work.

So far as possible, work is generally shared amongst the men, though in weaving the tendency is to give preference to such looms as can produce work most cheaply.

Huddersfield and Dewsbury Power Loom Tuners' Society.—Members of this society when out of employment, are entitled to 10*s.* per week for eight weeks, but if obtaining three months' work and requiring unemployed benefit again they are only entitled to the balance of the eight weeks' pay. If retaining a situation more than three months they are entitled to a further period of eight weeks' benefit, provided they do not receive more than two terms of payment in one year.

Those unable to work on account of fire, breakdown, or stoppage through no fault of their own, are entitled to benefit when unemployed for one week or more, such benefit, however, not being payable to members working short time.

Members of another society that distributes out-of-work relief cannot at the same time be members of this society.

Members of the **Huddersfield, Bradford, Barnsley and District Dyers' Association,** if discharged through no fault of their own, receive 9*s.* a week for 13 weeks, but after receiving 13 weeks' benefit or the sum of 5*l.* 17*s.* they are not entitled to any more until they have worked six weeks and been 13 weeks off the funds. Partially employed members earning less than 9*s.* per week are entitled to have their earnings made up to this sum from the funds of the society, but in no case can either unemployed or partially employed members draw more than 11*l.* 14*s.* in one year.

Those receiving out-of-work benefit for two successive terms must work at least 13 weeks either casually or continually before being again entitled to benefits.

Members of the **Huddersfield Warehousemen's Provident Society** of 12 months' standing, who lose their employment under circumstances over which they have no control have an allowance of 2*s.* per day for three months in every 12, commencing at the date of the first allowance. Those who may be still out of employment after receiving this sum report themselves daily unless they obtain partial employment in any other trade, in which case they report themselves to the secretary once a week only.

Members out of work and on allowance who obtain partial employment are paid as follows:—

If employed	1 day	in a week,	10*s.*	is allowed.
„	2 days	„	8*s.*	„
„	3 „	„	6*s.*	„
„	4 „	„	4*s.*	„

If employed more than four days no allowance is made for that week.

Members knowing of employment must on the first opportunity acquaint the secretary. Employers calling for men have the choice of those on the books, but if no choice be made the names are taken in rotation. Those whose names are on the books must erase them within 24 hours of obtaining work. Anyone sending or recommending any persons not belonging to the society while there are members on the books, or in temporary employment, are summoned before the committee and are liable to a fine.

Bradford Stuff Makers-Up Provident Society.—This is a society which makes-up and prepares woollen goods for the market after manufacture. It pays unemployed benefit of

10*s.* 6*d.* per week to members out of work up to a total of 25*l.*, then 8*s.* weekly until 15*l.* more is received, after which it falls to 6*s.* per week. Its special claim to attention here is that it takes work from merchants in a small way of business who have not employment enough for a permanent maker-up. Work so taken is charged at so much a piece, and is done in the Society's rooms by its unemployed members, who are paid at 7*d.* per hour which is somewhat over the usual rate paid outside. The Society seems to derive a profit from this method of organising work for its unemployed.

The Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers, and the Warp Lace Trade Association.—Of the seven societies, more or less connected with the lace industry, these are the only two whose members are directly employed in the making of lace; the others being concerned with preparatory work of various kinds.

Although the two societies dealt with here are distinct organisations, they adopt practically the same principles in affording relief to their unemployed members. The Warpers' Association employs a somewhat different scale and methods, while the remaining four societies do not, at present, provide any relief for their unemployed.

The benefit allowed by the above two societies is 5*s.* per week to those members who have been unemployed one clear week, viz., from Monday to Saturday. This amount can be drawn for 12 weeks in one year; after which, the recipient must be at work for 13 weeks before he is eligible to this benefit for another year.

All full members—*i.e.*, those of one year's membership—are entitled to benefit under this rule, providing their contributions are not more than 3 weeks in arrears. During the time he is unemployed a member is not required to pay contributions, except a funeral levy of 1*s.* for every eight deaths.

There is no specific fund set apart for unemployed benefit, the payment being made from the general fund.

During periods of extraordinary slackness of trade, when distress has been exceedingly severe, the union has on several occasions, when its funds would allow, thrown them open to all unemployed members for an indefinite period. In 1889, when trade was very depressed, about 800 members received out-of-work benefit weekly for a period of from six to nine months.

Practically there is now no allowance for emigration or travelling, the operation of a rule allowing an emigration benefit of 30*s.*, 40*s.*, and 50*s.* respectively, having ceased. It is almost useless for operatives in the lace trade to travel in search of employment, the trade being highly localised, and all districts being equally affected by any depression, and alike subject to the caprice of fashion.

A book is kept at the society's office, in which particulars of vacancies notified are entered by the secretary. This book is

open to all members, and used by employers, who frequently apply to the secretary when there is a demand for workmen.

There are no restrictions upon members seeking employment, except that they must not work at a non-union shop or at one in which there is a dispute. A list of the latter is kept at the society's office, and members are warned against applying for situations or accepting employment until the dispute is ended.

No general custom regarding equalisation of work in slack times is recognised; although in a few firms every effort is made so to place the orders that each man has his fair share. The lace trade, however, is one that abounds with technical difficulties, so that it is almost impossible to carry out successfully any organised system. There may be no orders on hand for a particular machine, and consequently the men who work it are thrown out of employment. This is one of the reasons why work in the lace trade during slack times is so irregular and uncertain.

(*f.*) Clothing Trades.

Comparatively few societies connected with the clothing trades pay out-of-work benefit. So far as the boot and shoe trade is concerned few workers are completely out of work, even in the slackest season, the employers, as a rule, making the work go as far as they can without discharging men by lessening the amount given to each. The sharing of work in this way in slack times is also practised by the tailors.

The Amalgamated Society of Tailors, which was established in 1866, numbered on the 31st December 1892, 16,732 members. Neither unemployed nor emigration benefits are provided by the rules, but any free member having two years' successive membership, being out of work and desirous of travelling in search of it, is entitled to a card on paying all dues and demands to his branch, and giving the secretary six hours' notice. A member throwing himself out of work to go on travel is not entitled to travelling relief, and he has to give proof, on applying for a card, that he is out of employment for satisfactory reasons.

Any member refusing employment in a shop where such employment is acceptable to the branch is suspended from travelling benefit for seven days. Travellers are entitled to 1*s.* 4*d.* in any relieving branch, but not to relief a second time within six weeks in the same town. A member working four days in one week is not entitled to relief until the following week.

Anyone obtaining employment sends his card within four days to the nearest branch. The payment of travelling benefit is limited to those seasons of the year in which trade is generally dull. No one is entitled to relief during the months of April, May, June, July, or November, except by special order of the council, nor can any member be relieved for more than

45 days in the eight months between the 1st August and 31st March.

Branches are allowed discretionary power in giving a day's rest to travellers in cases of absolute necessity.

A traveller has the option of refunding the whole or part of the money drawn as travelling relief and receiving credit for the amount refunded if he desires to redraw his card.

Any member reported for leaving work unfinished for which he has been paid is not entitled to a card or any other personal benefit until he refunds the amount claimed.

The expenditure for travelling benefit by this society has fallen off considerably of late years. The amount paid during 1892 was 515*l.*, the smallest sum expended for a period of 20 years, the maximum expenditure being reached in 1877, when 2,041*l.* was disbursed.

The Scottish National Association of Operative Tailors was established in 1865, and, like the English Society, makes no provision by its rules for unemployed members, except by the payment of travelling relief.

Cards are relieved during the months of January, February, March, August, September and October, the amount of relief being 1*s.* per day (Sundays excepted) and 2*s.* on Saturday. No relief is paid on any card if more than four days have elapsed from the time it was last relieved, unless the member can show that he has had to tramp for a longer period without being in the vicinity of a branch. Two months must also have elapsed since the holder was last relieved in the same place.

The Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers was formed by the amalgamation of a number of local societies in 1862. Journeymen working at any branch of the boot and shoe trade are eligible as members, and apprentices joining within three months of the expiration of their apprenticeship are admitted free.

When travelling in search of employment, members are eligible to a travelling book for 20 reliefs, but cannot receive more than one relief on the same day, except on Saturdays and Bank holidays, when they are allowed two reliefs. Where the sections are 50 or more miles apart, they receive two reliefs, payable on separate days.

Members cannot receive more than 20 reliefs in one year, 15 in the second year, and 10 in the third year, after which they undergo a probation of 12 months. At the end of this period they are entitled to a book containing 10 reliefs only for one year; after two years they are eligible for 15 reliefs in the first year and 10 in the second; and after three years they are again entitled to first-class relief, viz., 20 reliefs the first year, 15 the second, and 10 the third. Certain exceptions are made in the case of members of five or more years' continuous membership.

No one can receive more than one relief within three months in any one town, except in certain specified districts, London

representing two towns. The amount of relief paid in provincial towns is 1*s.* 6*d.*, in London, 2*s.* per day.

As a protection to employers who give work out, every member is entitled to a surety from the society not exceeding 1*l.*, and after he has been a member six months to a surety not exceeding 5*l.*, the society holding itself responsible to this extent for the safe custody of materials entrusted to its members for the purpose of making up.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, which was established in 1874, numbered 42,524 members at the close of 1892. In common with most of the other unions in the boot and shoe trade, no unemployed benefit other than travelling relief is provided by the rules.

Any member of three months' standing, whether out of work or not, can claim a travelling book from the secretary of his branch, which entitles him, while travelling in search of work, to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day from each branch of the union distant over 10 miles. After travelling 100 miles with no intervening branch he receives 3*s.*; 1*s.* extra being allowed when a member stays over Sunday. No one can receive more than 30*s.* in any one year, and any member having received 40*s.* in two consecutive years is suspended from this benefit for two years.

During the last few years the amount paid under this head has slightly increased.

No general system is followed in sending members to towns where it is known work can be obtained. The state of trade in each branch is published in the monthly reports of the union.

Connected with each branch there is a meeting or club-house, where members travelling in search of work can usually obtain accommodation. If a member out of employment shows that he can obtain work in another district, his rail or boat fare is paid by his branch secretary, provided it does not exceed 6*s.*

In busy seasons employers occasionally apply to the branch officers for workmen, but this system is by no means general.

The union gives bond to an employer for each free member to the extent of 5*l.* for materials entrusted to his care for the purpose of making up.

To meet the exceptional distress among the boot and shoe operatives in Leicester, the local branch advanced during the winter of 1892–93 about 2,000*l.* in loans to its members. About one-third of this amount has been repaid.

The Norwich Clickers' and Rough Stuff Cutters' Society is a local union, the members of which are entitled to an allowance of 6*s.* per week for six weeks, and 3*s.* per week for a further term of six weeks when out of employment.

Satisfactory reasons for having left their last situation must be given by the claimants, who must show that they have done their best to obtain employment. No one can receive more than 2*l.* 14*s.* during 12 months.

Those discharged through drunkenness, unnecessary loss of time, or other misconduct, are not entitled to unemployed benefit until they have been in employment for a period of one month.

All members are eligible to the benefits of a benevolent fund, which is used for the purpose of relieving cases of distress recommended by any member, but in no case is a sum exceeding 10*s.* granted at any one time, nor is a second amount granted until at least six months have elapsed.

The Journeymen Hatters' Fair Trade Union of Great Britain and Ireland makes a local allowance to unemployed members of six-months' standing of 10*s.* per week for 17 weeks in one year, but no member is entitled to a second term until he has worked and paid his contributions for a further period of 26 weeks.

Members receive local allowance in any district where they may be. If a member has causelessly left his employment, or by his conduct in a shop has endeavoured to throw himself on the funds, he is not entitled to local allowance.

The rules dealing with travelling benefit provide that no member shall take more than one turn in each district in 12 months, and no member is entitled to draw a second similar turn until he has worked and contributed 26 weeks. One month must intervene between one long turn and another from any of the three districts—Denton, Manchester, and Stockport.

One rest day is allowed as a rule in each of the following districts, viz.:—Bristol, Denton, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Manchester, and Stockport. No member may receive more than three separate rest days, Sunday rests included, in any district in one year. When a member arrives in a district he receives a rest day and a Sunday rest if he is entitled thereto, at the rate of 1*s.* a day.

Any member may receive an additional turn to any district if he states he has obtained work there, but this is refunded in sums of not less than 1*s.* per week.

Any free member wishing to emigrate to a European country is entitled to a "turn" of 20*s.*, but should he return within six weeks this amount is refunded. Only one "turn" of this nature is given in 12 months. There is also a "long turn" of 3*l.* 3*s.* to any member emigrating to a non-European country.

When thrown out of employment through fire, members receive 18*s.* a week for 26 weeks, at the expiration of which time they receive local allowance if entitled thereto.

(*g.*) Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.

The Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association, which was established in 1865, has branches throughout the country, and numbers about 3,000 members, the head office being in London.

Contributions and benefits are in fixed proportion to the standard wages of the town. Members earning 35*s.* and upwards pay 7*d.* per week, and are entitled, after six months' membership, to 14*s.* per week when out of work; those earning 30*s.* to 35*s.* pay 6*d.* and receive 12*s.*; those earning 25*s.* to 30*s.* pay 5*d.* and receive 10*s.*; and those earning under 25*s.* pay 4*d.* per week and receive 8*s.* per week when out of work.

The application by a member for out-of-work benefit must be countersigned by a member who has been working with him immediately before loss of work. No one can receive out-of-work benefit more than eight consecutive weeks; eight weeks must then intervene before he is entitled to further benefit, and he cannot receive pay for more than 12 weeks in 12 months.

Two books are kept at the branch meeting houses, one for the insertion of the names of members out of employment, the other for the names of employers wanting men, and any member may inspect these books on showing his card of membership.

A member claiming support is required to sign the journeymen's book each day unless he is seeking work in a town where there is no branch. Should he look for it in a place where there is a branch he must sign the book there, and if unsuccessful must return to his own branch at the end of the week for his donation, bringing with him a note from the branches whose books he has signed; he must also state his whereabouts on the days when he did not sign. Members of London branches may sign the unemployed book at any of the branch houses that may be most convenient for them.

No one discharged from his employment through misconduct, or leaving a job unfinished, is eligible for support; and if any member refuses a job made known to him by another member, he forfeits all claim for one month unless able to give a satisfactory reason for refusing.

Any member of one year's standing who is receiving out-of-work pay, and has obtained a job in another town not less than 10 miles from his branch, may be given "fare-and-a-half," providing the sum does not exceed 15*s.*; and a member of two years' standing may be paid as much as 30*s.*; these sums must be repaid at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per month should the member return to the same town within 12 months. No member may receive more than 30*s.* for travelling money during any one year.

A member of three years' standing wishing to emigrate to any non-European country is eligible for a grant of 3*l.* and 10*s.* extra for every additional year of membership up to seven years, the grant not to exceed 5*l.* If he returns within two years, and works at the trade, he has to repay one-half the sum by monthly instalments.

The Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers, established in 1833, has a membership of about 1,400, with headquarters at Liverpool.

Any member who has both worked and paid contributions for one year, if out of work, is entitled to 12*s.* per week, and 1*s.* for each child under 13 years, for 8 weeks if under 40 years of age when joining; for six weeks if joining at 40 to 45 years of age, and for 4 weeks if joining at 45 or upwards. Half benefits are paid to members of only six months' standing. No member can qualify himself for this benefit by paying contributions without working. Anyone who has received pay for the number of weeks in succession to which he is entitled, can receive no more out-of-work pay until he has again worked and paid for 6 months. When out of employment, whether in receipt of benefit or not, members are exempt from paying contributions by signing the out-of work book daily, provided the date of obtaining employment is entered. Anyone discharged through intemperate habits forfeits one week's support.

A member in search of work, on presentation of his travelling card, may inspect the book at the branch offices of the places visited, and is entitled to receive from the branch secretary his out-of-work benefit as well as 6*d.* for a bed for one night, or 1*s.* for two nights in certain specified towns. Travelling members who have received the full amount of out-of-work benefit are entitled to 6*d.* per day, in addition to money for lodging, and 1*s.* for Sunday. A travelling member of less than 6 months' standing is entitled to bed money only.

If refusing work from private objections without satisfactory reasons, a member is suspended from benefit until after he has obtained employment.

Anyone who knows of a vacancy must give notice of it to the branch secretary or place such notice in the out-of-work book.

Members who have worked and paid for two years, and who wish to emigrate to a non-European country, are entitled to a grant of 10*s.* for each year of membership, the total grant not to exceed 5*l.* Anyone returning to this country within one year and applying for re-admission is required to repay the amount received.

The Progressive Union of Cabinet Makers is a London union with about 800 members. To members out of work it pays 10*s.* per week for 8 weeks, and after an interval of 8 weeks members are eligible to benefit for a further period of 8 weeks. No travelling, removal, or emigration benefit is paid.

The Perseverance Cabinet Makers' Association is a small union of about 50 members, principally employed in the West End of London. It provides unemployed, travelling, and emigration benefits. Members out of work receive 12*s.* per week and 2*d.* per working day for each child under 13 years of age, for periods not exceeding 14 weeks in one year. Travelling allowances are granted, which have to be repaid by any member who returns to the same town within six months. Emigration grants of 3*l.* to 5*l.* are also made, one-half of which must be repaid by any member who returns within two years.

The London Upholsterers' Trade Society and **London Amalgamated Society of Upholsterers** are two societies conducted on similar lines. Members after fixed periods are entitled to 2*s.* 6*d.* for each day they are out of work, for not more than 14 weeks altogether in one year. Those who have received 30*l.* in three consecutive years cannot receive more than 7*l.* 10*s.* in the fourth year, and 5*l.* 5*s.* in each following year, unless one year has elapsed without out-of-work pay being drawn.

Any order left at the society house is given to the member first on the out-of work list; if he refuses it, he loses one day's pay and is placed last on the list.

No travelling, removal, or emigration benefits, or railway fares are paid.

The Alliance French Polishers' Society was established in 1878, and has about 350 members. If funds permit, members of one year's standing are entitled to 12*s.* per week out-of-work pay for periods not exceeding nine weeks in one year. Those earning less than 12*s.* a week may have their money made up to that amount.

"Calls" from the books are given in rotation. An objection to the call of an employer must be stated in writing, and out-of-work pay is suspended until the objection is proved valid.

A member who is dismissed from work, or leaves without giving due notice, or absents himself for more than three days, without sending notice of his inability to attend, is fined and deprived of all benefits for at least one month.

The London Furniture Japanners' Trade Union pays 10*s.* per week for eight weeks, and 5*s.* per week for a further period of four weeks to its unemployed members. The opportunities afforded for obtaining employment are similar to those provided by the French Polishers' Society.

The Mutual Association of Coopers comprises about 30 branches, with an aggregate membership of 6,000. Each branch is governed by its own rules, some paying out-of-work benefit and others not, those paying sick benefit as a rule not paying out-of-work benefit, and *vice versâ*.

To take one of the largest branches as an example—the London Philanthropic—it is stated that all clear members are entitled, when unemployed, to 9*s.* per week for twelve weeks, and 6*s.* per week for eight weeks in any one year. Members receiving the full amount for three years in succession are reduced to half benefit until they have been clear of the funds for twelve months.

In times of slackness it is customary for the employer and workman mutually to agree to reduce the working hours, which under normal conditions are eleven for the first five days

of the week and seven on Saturdays, inclusive of meal times. If this reduction should prove insufficient, the men agree to limit their earnings to a given sum, usually twenty shillings per week, which is about 50 per cent. of the amount they could earn in a full week, all the work being done on piece.

When the days get short no yard is allowed to work by artificial light if any "blocks" are vacant or any members of the society are unemployed.

As only one hour of overtime per week is permitted under any circumstances, and sixpence extra is charged, overtime is seldom resorted to.

The cooperage trade is invariably slack in the summer months, but many men find casual employment at breweries, oil wharves, &c.

Members out of work going to a branch of the association are entitled on production of their travelling cards, to the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* No branch may grant travelling money to members to go into a town where trade is slack.

Travelling in search of employment is but little resorted to, a monthly report being published, giving the state of trade in the various branches, which reduces to a minimum the necessity for travelling.

(*h.*) Coal Mining Industry.

With the exception of the unions specially referred to hereafter it is not customary for the various organisations connected with the mining industry to make provision against want of employment, dullness of trade being generally met by reducing the number of working days per week. Grants of money are sometimes made in certain districts in times of severe depression, but no systematic course is usually adopted, nor has any scheme been devised for assisting those who may be thrown out of employment in one district and who are desirous of seeking work elsewhere. For example, little or no provision is made against the evils arising from want of employment in such important mining districts as those of Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Somersetshire, Forest of Dean, North and South Wales, Ayrshire, and Fifeshire.

The Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association was established in 1863 and has 17,500 members.

When the workmen of a colliery are idle through breakage of machinery or want of pit room for six working days in succession they receive, after having been members eight weeks, the sum of 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, together with 6*d.* for each child under 12 years of age, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for rent money; and a sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* per week for another 13 weeks with the same allowances for children and rent.

Members dismissed through slackness of trade are entitled on obtaining work within one month to "shifting" money at the

rate of 5*s.* for the first mile and 1*s.* for every additional mile up to 36 miles, or 2*l.* in all. Those who have received unemployed benefit for more than one month are entitled to one-half the above rates for "shifting."

Unemployed members, whether in receipt of benefit or not, pay no subscriptions; they sign no vacant book and no labour register. It is not customary for employers to apply to the union for men.

In mining it is usual for the whole staff of workmen to be retained even though there may not be sufficient trade to keep the pit going more than two or three days a week for months at a time. It is only when the mine is wholly or partially stopped that men are discharged. The dismissal of men has, it is said, greatly increased during the last 25 years, prior to which it was a most uncommon thing for collieries or portions of collieries to be stopped.

Travelling in search of work is not resorted to very much, but unemployed members are furnished with a card which is signed by the manager, local secretary, or checkweighman of the colliery at which work is applied for. These cards are returnable fortnightly and if three or four collieries have been visited it is generally considered that sufficient effort has been made to find employment. In times of great depression, however, it is not usual to issue cards, as it is considered a hardship to compel men to travel in search of employment when there is little or no chance of obtaining it. Unemployed members desirous of leaving the country are entitled to an emigration grant of 2*l.*

Encouragement is given to members wherever practicable to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the Allotments Act, for the purpose of filling up their spare time.

The Durham Miners' Association was established in 1869, and numbers about 55,000 members.

When collieries are idle for a clear week or more in consequence of alteration or breakage of machinery, members are paid 10*s.* per week for not more than 12 months. If called upon to assist in preparing the colliery for work, members receive 1*s.* 8*d.* less for each day so worked, but are not entitled to any benefit for a week in which four days are worked under such circumstances.

In order to be eligible for benefit a member must have paid subscriptions for eight weeks and must not be earning money in any other way.

An unemployed member on finding employment elsewhere receives as a "removing portion" 5*s.* for the first mile, and 1*s.* for each succeeding mile, not exceeding 30. Clearance cards are issued to members going from one branch to another.

The Yorkshire Miners' Association, which was established in 1858, makes no payments from its general funds for unemployed benefits. A contingent fund has recently been

established with a view to meeting this want to some extent. The fund is kept separate and apart from the general fund and is provided by the payment of 6*d.* per quarter by full members, and 3*d.* per quarter by half members, supplemented by such levies as may be deemed necessary by the council.

The benefits provided are 9*s.* per week for full members, 4*s.* 6*d.* per week for half members, with 1*s.* per week for each child under 13 years of age. Members are entitled to these benefits when out of work for six or more consecutive working days, through no fault of their own, *i.e.*, when a colliery or portion of a colliery is stopped on account of repairs, breaking of machinery, inundations of water, falls of roof, explosions or fires of any kind, or when it is entirely or partially closed either temporarily or permanently.

Those who lose their places by neglecting their work, are not eligible for support.

No payments of any kind are made to members travelling in search of work, no vacant book is kept, and members who are out of work have to obtain it by their own efforts.

(*i.*) Baking Trade.

The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners, which was established in 1861, makes no general provision for unemployed benefit. In the London and some other districts, however, an out-of-work benefit of 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, with a maximum of 6*l.* 10*s.* per year, is provided, which amount is increased to members of long standing.

Any 12 months' member travelling in search of employment is supplied with a certificate which, on presentation at a branch, entitles him to 1*d.* per mile or fraction of a mile travelled. This certificate holds good for one month. 48 hours' notice must be given to a branch secretary before a certificate is granted, and no second certificate is issued unless a member has held a situation six months.

The Operative Bakers of Scotland National Federal Union pays neither unemployed, travelling, removal, nor emigration benefit. In large centres there are houses of call where unemployed members attend, and where employers apply occasionally for men, paying their railway fares if requiring them to go to a distance. It is understood that members do not apply personally for work, unless satisfied that there is a vacancy.

Overtime is prohibited except in cases of great emergency arising from unavoidable circumstances.

In large factories it is customary in periods of slackness for half days to be worked, in order to avoid the discharge of men.

No attempt is made by this union to find employment for members when out of work, but at such times their subscriptions are reduced by one-half.

The Dublin Operative Bakers' Trade Union, which claims to have been established in 1752, allows every member who is not idle by reason of any strike or any fault of his own, the sum of 16*s.* per week while out of work. A member who works three nights or days in one week is entitled to 1*s.* only as idle money; if he works two days he receives 6*s.*

Any member going to work out of his turn is fined and withdrawn, and if he holds his employment against the order of the committee he is fined 5*s.* for every week he continues to do so.

The secretary is not permitted to send any member who may be written for by an employer, except a foreman who is required to take charge of work, but an employer on personal application can select any one off the walking list.

Those who are unemployed attend at the society house at given hours daily. A member marked off for work and disappointed through no fault of his own, obtains the next order that comes in.

Any member who, without reasonable cause, disappoints his employer by not going to work, or by leaving his employment without sending a fellow member into his place, may be fined 5*s.*

In the event of an increase of work that requires help, an order must be sent to the society house before 10.30 p.m., failing which the foreman and members in each berth proved to have worked short handed are fined 5*s.* each.

Any member sent off the walking list to work, who loses the situation through neglect, no other member replacing him, is fined from 1*l.* to 5*l.*, which must be paid before he is entitled to any further benefit from the walking list. A similar penalty is imposed upon a member who loses his situation through neglect or irregularity.

(*j.*) Miscellaneous Trades.

It is not possible or necessary to describe the customs and rules in force in all Trade Societies for dealing with the unemployed. A few miscellaneous societies, however, are described below on account of various peculiarities in the methods adopted.

The United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, which was established in 1834, is the only national union connected with this trade. It has 130 branches, and a membership of 5,534, comprising body-makers, carriage-makers, wheelers, smiths, vicemen or fitters, painters, and upholstery trimmers.

Members are entitled when unemployed to benefit at the following scale :—

After nine months membership, 8*s.* per week for eight weeks in the year.
After two years' membership, 8*s.* per week for thirteen weeks in the year.
After five years' membership, 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks in the year—

and one-half the above sums for a further term of eight or 13 weeks respectively. No member receives benefit for more than 26 weeks in one year or for more than two years in succession.

Those who are unemployed must sign the out-of-work book each day at the club house. They are free to seek work for themselves. Employers or their agents frequently send to the club house for men, but as a rule members at work make known any vacancy that arises. As far as possible, the man best suited for the particular job is selected.

Travelling members are allowed 1*s.* per day and a bed for a period of 91 days, and if then unemployed they are allowed 9*d.* per day and a bed for a further period of 91 days. What is termed "crossing money" is also allowed between different ports in England, Ireland, and Scotland. On arriving at a branch, a travelling member receives his day's pay from the landlord or steward of the club house, where, if possible, beds are provided.

The relieving secretary advises him as to his chances of obtaining employment, and has discretionary power to allow him to remain in a town several days if there is a likelihood of employment being obtained. Money may also be advanced to a traveller for tools and subsistence, such advances being repayable within three months.

The 26 weeks benefit to which members are entitled in a year can be received either as out of work or travelling benefit, or partly in each form. The ordinary weekly subscription is 1*s.*, but while unemployed members pay 3*d.* per week.

No removal or emigration benefit is provided by the rules, but if an unemployed member obtains a job at a distance he is allowed to borrow his railway fare and subsistence money from his branch, on a promise to repay within three months.

It is customary to obviate the discharge of workmen when trade is slack by working short time. Most shops keep the same number of body and carriage makers, wheelers and smiths, all the year round, but painters and trimmers work fluctuates very much. This is due to the fact that carriages are built in slack times for stock, the finishing being left until they are sold.

No registries for unemployed members of the trade exist except those at the various branch houses, but some tradesmen who supply goods to coach manufacturers keep a book in which

employers from all parts insert a notice when they require men, *e.g.* a varnish maker and a coach trimming manufacturer in London each keep books of this kind, which are open to the inspection of any workman.

If there is a demand in any town or district for men in excess of the number that can be supplied by that town or district, it is the duty of the officers to communicate with other districts, informing them of the fact. Members in receipt of out of work benefit are not compelled to accept employment at a distance. Quarterly returns are made to the general office of the state of trade in each district.

The Cigar Makers' Mutual Association is the largest union in the cigar trade, and its mode of dealing with the unemployed is typical of that usual in the trade.

When unemployed, members receive 9*s.* per week for the first 13 weeks and 6*s.* per week for the next 13 weeks, and are relieved from the payment of subscriptions. After receiving payments for the whole of these periods they must work eight consecutive working weeks in one shop before being again eligible. Members obtaining work while in receipt of any portion of these benefits and falling out again before the expiration of eight consecutive weeks are only allowed the remaining part.

To prevent "malingering," it is provided that in all cases where members are in the habit of receiving full benefit and of coming on the out-of-work pay again after obtaining eight weeks' work, the committee must bring the full facts before the general body, who deal with them as they think best.

While out of employment members must attend the society house on the Wednesday night of each week to ascertain whether there is work for them to go to. When discharged from their employment they must, before they can receive benefit, have a note signed by the society's shop "collector," stating the date of such discharge, to show that they left in an honourable manner.

When out of work and in receipt of benefit, members refusing to accept work at the regular price of the shop are deprived of further benefit.

Travelling in search of work in the provinces is not permitted, but railway fares are paid in cases where members have employment to go to.

No members are permitted, under pain of a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* or upwards, to work overtime unless they first obtain the consent of the committee, or in the case of an emergency the consent of the president.

Members can apply to employers for work direct, but it is customary for employers or their agents to send to the society house through the medium of the shop collector, the men being

selected according to their ability to do the class of work required.

A general equalization of work is so far as possible obtained by the prohibition of overtime, and in slack times it is customary for members to offer to work reduced hours in order to prevent the dismissal of some of their number.

The Gold Beaters' Trade Society, which claims to have been established in 1777, provides out-of-work pay under the following somewhat peculiar conditions :—

When the funds amount to 20*l.* or more, out-of-work pay is provided for 12 weeks, and is regulated on the following scale :—

When not less than	20*l.*	3*s.* per week.
,,	50*l.*	4*s.* ,,
,,	100*l.*	5*s.* ,,
,,	150*l.*	6*s.* ,,
,,	200*l.*	6*s.* ,,
,,	250*l.*	7*s.* ,,
,,	350*l.*	9*s.* ,,
,,	500*l.*	10*s.* 6*d.* ,,
,,	700*l.*	12*s.* ,,
,,	1,000*l.*	15*s.* ,,

Should the funds amount to 20*l.* only, the out-of-work members receive a share of the weekly contributions, after deducting working expenses.

Members who have received 12 weeks' out-of-work pay, must be in work 13 weeks before again receiving pay, when they are entitled to six weeks' extra, but after 26 weeks' work they again become entitled to 12 weeks' pay. Those who have received all their out-of-work benefit must report their whereabouts once a month to the general secretary or their names are erased.

Out-of-work members receive 2*d.* for refreshments on signing the book.

No one receives pay if he returns to the same shop within two days, nor is he allowed to refuse work when offered him on pain of forfeiting all claim on the society.

Those who come out of work must, within two days, forward their name and residence in writing to the general secretary, to be placed in the out-of-work book kept by him at the chief office for that purpose, failing which no out-of-work benefit is paid. When members obtain employment they must inform the secretary as to the date and the name of their employer within two days.

Travelling cards, renewable monthly, are issued from the central office through the branch secretaries to members travelling in search of work.

When seeking work members are not permitted to stay in any town longer than one month, unless advised by the general secretary.

(*k.*) Waterside Labour.

The unions connected with waterside labour do not pay out-of-work benefit, and the only way in which as a rule they attempt to mitigate the effect of want of employment is by various methods of equalising work in slack times. One of the commonest of these measures is the penalisation of overtime by insisting on extra rates of pay after certain hours. Thus the **Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union** states as part of the objects of that society, the enforcement of a minimum day's work of four hours and the abolition of systematic overtime. The minimum rate of wages fixed by agreement with the union is 6*d.* per hour for ordinary work, and 8*d.* per hour for overtime; when working in the stream 7*d.* per hour ordinary, and 9*d.* overtime.

The National Union of Dock Labourers limits the ordinary working hours of its members to nine per day on the first five days of the week, and eight on Saturdays, all work beyond these hours being paid for as overtime at specified extra hourly rates ranging up to double time for Sunday work.

The members of the **Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen** of the river Thames work upon the basis of Lord Brassey's award of September 1889, which fixed a working day of 12 hours, give and take according to tides, at a given rate of payment; additional attendance beyond those hours being paid at double that rate. Night work is paid at double the day rate, with a limitation to one job in one night.

The rules of the **Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League** prescribe limitations for night work and also restrict the length of time during which the same member may work consecutively without a break.

Another plan adopted by some classes of waterside labourers is that of rotation of gangs, so that all may share in the work. Thus the dock labourers working for a certain firm of shipowners at the Albert Docks are divided into five gangs, of which the one which has the first position on the list for one fortnight, occupies the second place for the next fortnight, then the third place, and so forth.

Again, the riverside corn-porters working regularly at the Surrey Docks are divided into 28 gangs among whom a certain rotation is observed. No casual labour is taken on until all these gangs are employed. When the pressure of work makes it necessary to engage casual labourers it is the custom for a ganger to stand aside from one of the gangs to manage such casual labour, being paid a certain daily fee for so doing by contributions from each of the regular gangs. To accomplish this the gangers take turn and turn about, the alleged object being to keep the regular gangs together.

The coal-winchmen on the Thames have also a system of dividing up work among themselves, taking turn and turn about until all members have been employed.

Among the ballast heavers no gang can get two jobs in succession, until other gangs have had a turn.

Schemes however on a large scale for equalising work, such as ordinary dock labour, among an indefinite and elastic number of low-skilled labourers are as a rule found impracticable as a means of dealing with want of employment.

The only cases in fact where such a system is found possible are those either of specialised branches of waterside labour (*e.g.*, corn porters, coal winchmen, &c.), in which the special skill or strength required constitutes a certain barrier against the influx of outside labour, or those in which a trade society with a comparatively high entrance fee has for the time contrived to control the supply of labour.

So far as regards the great mass of dock labourers the evils of casual and insufficient employment have sprung from the tendency to divide up such work as is offered among an excessive number of labourers, rather than from any system of concentrating it in the hands of a few. Recently in London, an effort (of which a brief account is given on page 238) has been made to meet this evil by classifying the applicants at the docks into grades, and employing all belonging to the higher grades before resorting to any of the lower. This scheme, however, has been carried out not by the labour unions but by the London and India Docks Joint Committee, and hence hardly falls within the scope of the present section.

Reference has already been made to the labour offices established by the Shipping Federation in various ports for seamen, and by the British Labour Exchange for dock labourers, coalporters, and other shore labourers. The general manager of the Shipping Federation states that 125,000 men registered at the seamen's offices between October 1890 and September 1893, and that from 4,000 to 5,000 a month obtained employment through that medium.

The offices do not strictly belong to the category of those established to assist persons out of work to obtain employment Their nature and object are thus described by the general manager :—

"Our offices are only open to seamen, dockers, and coalies willing to work with union or non-union men as required, and in the case of shore workers, the registry is limited to the number of men to whom fairly constant employment can be offered by our members, or contractors who work their vessels.

"The main object at present of our labour offices is to maintain at the principal seaports a body of men, who may be relied on, to deal with boycotted vessels, and so avoid the necessity for importing labour from outside, into places already congested, and to this extent only do these offices benefit the local unemployed, by preventing their number being artificially increased at times."

(ii.)—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND THEIR UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS.

The primary objects of an ordinary friendly society are to provide relief for members when incapacitated through sickness, and to insure a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member or his wife. Little attention has been given by these societies to the relief of the unemployed, it being felt that, from various causes, many of which are discussed in the previous section, unemployed benefit can be more satisfactorily provided by trade societies, whose members belong to one group of industries than by friendly societies whose membership is more or less open to all trades alike.

Something, however, has been done on a limited scale by the larger and more wealthy friendly societies in the direction of travelling relief, of remission of subscription, and even of out-of-work benefit, as will be seen from the particulars given below.

It must be borne in mind that prior to the passing of the Trade Union Act, 1871, many trade societies were registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts, the distinction between the two classes of organisation being sometimes small. It was not until 1885, for example, that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was registered as a Trade Union, having previously been registered as a Friendly Society. It will thus be seen that in some respects these two important groups of societies are largely interwoven.

Among the Friendly Societies which assist unemployed members, and thus prevent them, so far as possible, from "forfeiting "their privileges by their inability to keep up the payments "attaching to membership," the first place must be given to the **Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.** For some years a voluntary organisation existed amongst the members of this society for the purpose of assisting those who through unforeseen circumstances became liable to exclusion through inability to pay their subscriptions. From an actuarial point of view it may appear a doubtful expedient to do anything to prevent secessions, the tables under which most friendly societies work being based upon calculations that a certain per-centage will secede. It is difficult, however, to imagine a greater misfortune happening to a provident man than to find himself unable, after years of self-denial, to continue his subscription. The loss of his savings under such circumstances is in itself a calamity, but even this is dwarfed by the fact that, should he obtain employment or recover himself in any way he may then be too old to rejoin his own friendly society or to become a member of any other.

In order to meet this grave difficulty, the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (whose membership numbers 180,000, with a further 10,000 members in the Juvenile Society) established a Provident Fund in January 1888, by means of a contribution of 1*d.* per member per quarter, under which any member of one year's standing or upwards who is unable to pay his current contributions to the society may lay his case before a committee, who have discretionary powers to remit the payments due to any amount not exceeding one quarter's contributions (about 10*s.*). No member can be thus assisted more than once in 12 months, nor more than six times during the entire period of his membership. All such applications are made on a form of which the following is a copy :—

Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF UNDER RULE 59.

The following is the Rule above referred to :—

DISTRESSED MEMBERS.

Rule 59 (*New Rule*) :—Any member of one year's standing and upwards, who is unable, from want of employment or other distressing circumstances, to pay his current contributions to the society, may lay his case before the secretary, accompanied by suitable proofs of its genuineness ; and all such cases shall be laid before any sectional sub-committee, who shall be empowered, at their discretion, to remit the payments due from such distressed member to any amount not exceeding one quarter's contributions. No member to be thus assisted oftener than once in twelve months, nor more than six times during the entire period of his membership ; and should it be discovered that the member has made any false statement in his application, he shall be excluded. All such applications for remission of contributions to be referred (when possible) to two prominent members in the district to which the applicant belongs, for investigation and report. All moneys thus remitted to be provided for by means of a contribution not exceeding one penny per quarter from all the members on the society's books.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I, the undersigned, being a member of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society of one year's standing (and upwards), do hereby apply to you for the payment out of the society's funds of my quarter's contributions due on the _____ day of _____, 189____, as I am unable to pay them myself, owing to the following distressing circumstances :—

(*Here must follow a full statement of the member's reasons for making this application.*)

Applicant's Signature and Number _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ *Date* _____

RECOMMENDATION.

N.B. This form must be signed (where practicable) by two members of the society (who shall give their numbers, and who shall not be relatives of the applicant nor residents in the same house), or if no members can be found, then by two householders, or by a clergyman, medical man, or magistrate.

We, the undersigned, are personally acquainted with Mr. _____ whose application for relief, as above given, we have carefully read, and we are convinced that the statement made is correct, that he is quite unable to pay his current contributions to the Hearts of Oak Society, and that the relief now sought, if granted, will in all probability prevent him from losing his membership of the said society.

If signed by non-members cross out the words "and number."

Signature and Number _____

Address _____

If signed by a professional gentleman, his profession should be given.

Signature and Number _____

Address _____

Decision of Committee _____

Signature of Chairman _____

Date _____

PLEASE NOTE:—All necessary notices will be sent as usual to the applicant, pending the decision of the committee.

These applications are referred, when possible, to two prominent members in the district to which the applicant belongs, for investigation and report, the following particulars being so far as possible obtained by them with regard to the applicant:—

Occupation? _____ Age? _____

How long out of work? _____

Married or single? _____

How many children depend on him? _____

Does his wife do any work? _____

Is he, or his wife, or any of his children, afflicted? _____

Is he a member of any kindred society? _____

Do you recommend this case? _____

General remarks _____

The total number of applications for assistance under this rule from January 1888 to June 1893, when the membership numbered 175,000, was 4,542, but of these 740 were declined, leaving 3,802 the total number of applicants relieved. The amount expended for this benefit during the same period was 1,794*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* These particulars are given for each year from 1888 in the following table:—

Year.	No. declined.	No. granted.	Total No. of Applications.	Amounts paid for Relief.
				£ s. d.
1888	133	511	644	250 10 1
1889	194	600	794	288 8 7
1890	98	508	606	242 11 7
1891	105	705	810	333 18 7
1892	126	960	1,086	442 4 4
1893, half year to June	84*	518*	602*	237 0 11*
Totals	740	3,802	4,542	£1,794 14 1

* Half year only.

The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, besides having a Unity Distress Fund, has also in a very large number of lodges Auxiliary or "Out-of-work" funds. In some cases membership of these funds is voluntary, in others it is compulsory upon every member of the lodge. The contributions range from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per quarter, and where membership is compulsory, the benefits generally provide for the payment of a member's contributions when he is either out of work or sick. A limit is usually fixed, precluding any one from receiving more than one quarter's contribution from this fund in any one year.

The Unity or Central Fund is maintained by a levy of ½*d.* per member per annum throughout the Order. Amongst the other objects of this fund is a provision for the relief of those who are obliged to travel in search of employment. Such member must obtain a "travelling" card from his lodge, which is available for six months, and entitles him to a relief of 1*s.* 3*d.* per day from every district through which he passes—twice this sum being granted on Saturdays. The amounts so paid are refunded to the district every year from the Unity Fund. Should the traveller represent that he has a prospect of obtaining employment in the neighbourhood, he is referred to one of the three principal district officers, each of whom is empowered to give him a written permission to solicit assistance from any lodge in the district. Such assistance is rarely or ever refused if the applicant can give a satisfactory account of himself. The amount granted varies from 1*s.* to 3*s.* or more, according to his circumstances and those of the lodge he visits, and is paid out of the lodge funds.

If the traveller succeeds in obtaining employment he must deposit his card in the nearest lodge, from whence it is re-issued to him at any time within 12 months if necessary. Whilst in actual possession of a travelling card the member is not suspended from benefit for non-payment of contributions; but the arrears which accrue must be paid within six months after deposit of card.

In addition, many districts and lodges have their benevolent or distress funds, from which grants in varying amounts up to 6*l.* or 7*l.* are made to members who are out of employment or in other distressed circumstances. These amounts are, however, often exceeded.

The Ancient Order of Foresters has also a relief system, which has existed since the foundation of the Order in 1834. A member desirous of travelling in search of work may obtain from his court a travelling license, which is valid for six weeks only from date of issue. With the license he receives not less than six orders of the value of 1*s.* 3*d.* each, and when five miles or more from his usual residence he may obtain cash for one order per day from any appointed officer or court secretary. On Saturdays he may cash two orders. The travelling license further authorises the member to visit any court of

the Order and ask assistance, which is usually given. The rules prohibit relief by more than one court on one evening, but this rule is not observed in practice. The help thus given by donations from court funds, and from collections amongst the members present at a court meeting, constitute by far the larger amount expended in relieving members in search of work, but the amount is practically unascertainable. An approximate estimate of the number of cheques or orders issued by the executive council of the Order may be formed from the following return :—

Year ending	Cheques returned.	Cost to the Society.
		£ s. d.
April 30, 1889 - - - - -	2,572	160 15 0
„ 1890 - - - - -	1,618	101 2 6
„ 1891 - - - - -	2,327	145 8 9
„ 1892 - - - - -	662	41 7 6
„ 1893 - - - - -	1,100	69 0 0
Totals -	8,279	£517 13 9

or an average cost over the five years of 103*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per year.

Travelling licenses were issued in 1891 to 166 members, and during 1892 to 168 members.

The Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity, expended the following sums on benefits during the five years ending 1892 :—

	£ s. d.
Out-of-work benefit - - -	1,397 13 0
Distress grants - - - -	7,937 18 6
Exemption from payment of contributions -	1,397 13 0
Travelling relief - - - -	141 5 6
	£10,874 10 0

These amounts are probably understated, as some branches include such payments in general expenditure for management. The amounts paid for these benefits differ very much in different localities, and are often largely influenced by the conditions of trade in each district.

The Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity, had originally a regular system of relief stations, at each of which members were entitled to receive a certain sum. This system existed from the foundation of the society in 1835 until 1870, but has since been practically discarded.

At the present time, most of the branches in this society have benevolent or distress funds for the voluntary assistance of members who are out of employment, travelling in search of work, or in other distressed circumstances. It is purely optional

with a branch to establish such a fund. The contributions are ½*d.* or 1*d.* per month, and the payments made to members on account of these benefits do not exceed 350*l.* per annum.

There are no exemptions from payment of contributions in this society on account of want of employment.

The British United Order of Oddfellows has a travelling relief on similar lines to that of the Ancient Order of Foresters, but as it appears to have been much abused it has become almost obsolete.

Many branches assist out-of-work members by paying their contributions; and this benefit, being under the immediate cognisance of the lodge officers and members, is said not to be abused. There is no return made to the central body, but it is estimated that about 100*l.* per annum is paid in this society for out-of-work benefits.

The National United Order of Free Gardeners had a total membership at the end of 1892 of 60,486. During the five years ending 31st December 1892 it paid travelling relief to members in search of employment amounting to 244*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, an average for the five years of 48*l.* 17*s* 10*d.* per year.

There is no out-of-work benefit, and no grants are made by the society to distressed members. There appears, however, to be some provision for exemption from contributions under certain circumstances, but this is a question for the branches only.

The United Ancient Order of Druids by its general rules makes it imperative that every district and every lodge shall provide for the relief of members travelling in search of employment, the amount (not exceeding 1*s.* per day, including Sunday) being specified. Members in distressed circumstances and those travelling in search of employment are relieved by each branch. No separate record is kept of the numbers so relieved, but the amount expended for these purposes during the last five years reached 2,220*l.*

In some other societies efforts are made to relieve unemployed members, by payment of subscription out of the funds or in some other way, but the returns are so meagre that they do not warrant any special reference in this report.

The majority, however, of friendly societies make little or no attempt to deal with the question, or if anything is done it is not provided for by the general rules, but is a matter of local arrangement by the branches.

(iii.) LABOUR BUREAUX.

(*a.*) Introduction.

Labour Bureaux or Employment Registries for members of various trades do not at present play a part in English industry comparable to that which they fulfil in France and elsewhere. Many institutions and organisations which cannot properly be described as labour bureaux, include among their functions that of assisting their members to obtain work, but the "Labour Bureau" as a special and separate institution, intended to centralise the demand and supply of labour, is hardly as yet naturalised in this country, except in a few special cases. Private registries hardly exist except in the form of registries for domestic servants (of which some account is given on p. 130), or for particular classes of persons who for various reasons find it exceptionally difficult to find work in the ordinary way (*e.g.*, discharged soldiers, the blind, &c.). It is desirable, however, to give some account of the operations of such labour bureaux under public or quasi-public management as have been established in various parts of the country.

Counting both permanent and temporary registries the Department has received information as to the work of 25 labour bureaux during the past winter. Of these 15 were temporary registries, leaving 10 which may be regarded as more or less permanent bureaux, viz., at Ipswich, Egham, Chelsea, Battersea, St. Pancras, Camberwell, Westminster, Bloomsbury, Wolverhampton, and Salford. It is possible, however, that this list is not exhaustive.

The temporary registries were for the most part started during the winter by London Vestries and other local authorities in connection with schemes (described elsewhere) for the municipal provision of employment. In London the local authorities were requested by the Trades Council to open these registries. In several cases the lists of names registered were merely used for the purpose of selecting men to be employed by the local authority, and no attempt was made to find outside employment for those registered. In these cases it is doubtful if the registries ought to be reckoned as even temporary labour bureaux. In other cases the registries were used for a double purpose: for supplying men both to the local authority and to such private employers as chose to apply. Finally, in a few cases, these temporary registries were conducted (with more or less success) as temporary labour bureaux pure and simple.

Of permanent labour bureaux there are two main classes to be considered: those which accept all applicants for registration either without question or subject to certain well-defined conditions (such as residence in the district), and those which sift the applicants by some kind of inquiry more or less stringent. It is clear that the class of persons benefited by the bureau will depend largely on the extent to which this sifting process is carried. Where nearly all comers are admitted registration is no guarantee either of character or capacity, while the fact that a man has had to have recourse to the bureau is *primâ facie* evidence that he is not a satisfactory workman. Consequently employers often hesitate to avail themselves of the bureau, the register becomes choked with names of persons whom no one will employ if he can help it, until finally the bureau may become merely a centre for the supply of casual labourers and lads for odd jobs, or a cheap registry for domestic servants.

On the other hand, the bureau which tests its applicants by inquiry thereby narrows its range of usefulness to the efficient members of the industrial army, and deliberately excludes the class of persons who form the so-called "unemployed" class and with whom, as a rule, relief works deal. This is admitted fully by those who advocate a policy of discrimination. To quote the words of the honorary manager of the Ipswich Labour Bureau: "Only men with good references should be registered or recommended to employers. The old, physically incapable, and vicious, must be left severely alone, to be dealt with by other agencies. An attempt to use the bureau as a means of disposing of the submerged tenth is sure to be fatal to its success."*

While, however, the bureau which institutes strict inquiries does not register so many applicants as that which is open to all, it usually finds work for a larger per-centage, and is more likely to be utilised by good workmen and good employers.

Among the bureaux which admit all local applicants for registration are those managed by certain London Vestries. The labour bureau, managed by a voluntary committee, at Wolverhampton instituted certain inquiries of previous employers. The labour bureaux at Ipswich and Egham make inquiries so as to enable the manager to recommend each man on the books to employers as "a competent workman and of good character." Both of these last-mentioned bureaux (which are stated to be the longest established in the country), are under voluntary management. As will be seen from a reference to the table given on page 118, they compare very favourably with other bureaux as regards the extent to which they are able to discharge their function of finding work for those whose names are on their books. Thus in the year October 1891 to October 1892 out of 458 applicants registered at Ipswich 150 (or 33 per cent.)

* "The Ipswich Labour Bureau (its Formation, Method of Working, &c.)," p. 5.

were placed in permanent situations, and 141 (or 31 per cent.) in temporary situations. During the same period out of 382 applicants at Egham, 289, (or 76 per cent.), were found employment either temporary or permanent.

It is now proposed to give some account of the principal labour bureaux.

(*b.*) Detailed descriptions of Labour Bureaux.

Egham.—The first to be established in England (at least, among those still in existence) was that at Egham, which was opened in February 1885. The bureau is managed by the local Superintendent of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, who gives his services gratuitously.

The registry is made known by cards posted about the district, and by advertisement in the country papers. It is open to local residents, but others may apply, and if a vacancy occurs for which a local man is not available an outsider may be sent. The bureau is open daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. The following are the heads of information entered in the register:—

Name .....

Address .....

Date.....

Description of occupation required .....

Where last employed .....

How long employed .....

Applicant's remarks .....

Date when employment is found and by whom ....

The registrar only enters the names of those whom he considers *bonâ fide* workmen out of employment, and as he is acquainted with most persons in the district, formal inquiries are hardly necessary. The local loafers are pretty well known to him, and they do not now apply for registration.

No charge is made for registration, but "all who may obtain "engagements through its agency are invited to contribute, if "possible, threepence per week during the first few weeks of "their engagement, but this contribution is entirely voluntary." The initial rule of the registry is "that the registrar shall "scrupulously abstain from interference in any question of "wages or conditions of service, or labour troubles."

Following this rule the registrar declines to supply men to fill the places of men on strike, and no record is made as to membership of a trade union or wages previously received or required.

Postcards are issued to employers and men for them to notify when they are suited, and a fair proportion of these cards are filled up and returned.

The extent of the operations of the bureau as an employment agency is shown in the table on page 118. As is natural in a country district, the bulk of those for whom situations are found are gardeners, labourers, grooms, and members of the building trades. Besides the work of finding situations, loans are granted in special cases to redeem tools out of pawn, or to take families to other districts. About 75 per cent. of the money so advanced is repaid.

In the fourth annual report of the registry the opinion is given that in such bureaux "the antecedents of applicants who "may be personally unknown to the registrar" should be authenticated "if it is intended not merely to report a total "of all persons desirous of registering themselves as wanting "work, but also to attract offers of employment."

The success of the Registry seems very largely due to the fact that the superintendent knows personally most of those who are likely to apply, whether employers or workmen; a condition of things possible in a country district, but not in a large town.

The **Ipswich Bureau** was opened in October 1885, only a few months after that at Egham. The forms and registers used are more elaborate than those at Egham. The principal forms and methods of procedure are thus described in a recent account of the bureau published by the honorary manager:—

"Our method of working is as follows:—When a man applies to us for work, he is given a form, of which the following is a copy:—

No.

IPSWICH LABOUR BUREAU.

Established for the purpose of finding work for men, and securing suitable men for employers. No fees are charged, but donations to defray working expenses are solicited.

Office: Tower Street. Office Hours: 9 to 5.

Dated.....189

APPLICATION FOR WORK.

Name.....

Address.....

Age.....

Married or Single.....

What Family.....

Trade (describe fully) .....
Name and Address of last Employer .....
How long in his employ.....
Average Wages.....
Cause of Leaving .....

CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER TO BE SIGNED BY LAST EMPLOYER.

I certify that.....
is a competent workman, that he was in employ as stated above, and that his character and conduct were satisfactory.

Signed.....

If the above is filled up and signed by the last employer to our satisfaction, the man is registered.

COPY OF MEN'S REGISTER.

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Age.	Married or Single.	How many Children.	Name of last Employer and reference.	Wages.	How disposed of.

If there is an order on the books to suit him, and if the place is near enough to admit of it, we send him to it; but if it is at too great a distance, we send particulars of the man to the employer who has sent us the order, and if he thinks him suitable, he goes. If we have no opening for him, we look up advertisements in the daily papers, and if anything likely is discovered, we send on to the advertiser the following form:—

LABOUR BUREAU, IPSWICH.

A Medium for Masters who want Men, and Men who are seeking Employment.

No Fees. Offices: Tower Street.
Telegraphic Address: "Labour Bureau, Ipswich."
Honorary Superintendent: .....

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

Name..... Address.....
Age..... Married or Single.....

Trade.....

Last Employer .....

Having satisfied ourselves that the above is a competent workman, and of good character, we shall be glad if you can find him employment.

We also advertise daily in the local papers such men as we have on hand.

ORDERS FOR MEN.

When masters apply to us for men, their orders are entered in a book, of which the following is a sample:—

Date.	Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Man sent.	No. of Register.	Date.	Result.

If there is a man on the register likely to suit, particulars of him are sent. If not, we do our best to get one.

INDEX BOOKS.

To facilitate reference we have an index to names and trades.

Index of Names.			Trades Index.		
Name.	No.	Remarks.	Name.	No.	Remarks.

It will be seen from the table on page 118 that the bulk of those for whom situations are found are labourers, porters, grooms, gardeners, and errand boys, which together make up over 70 per cent. of the total number for whom situations were found during the year 1891–2. During the previous year a still greater proportion—nearly 80 per cent. of those placed in situations—belonged to these classes. The management of the bureau is entirely in the hands of the hon. manager, but he is desirous that it should be taken over by the Municipality, and that similar institutions should be established in all large towns and federated together so as to "facilitate the circulation of labour." Registration is free, and the expenses of the bureau which amounted to 98*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* during the year 1891–2 are met by voluntary subscriptions. The bureau is confined to men and lads and claims to be neutral in trade disputes. The success of the bureau in placing applicants seems to spring

largely from the energy expended by the manager in finding situations for workmen, and workmen for employers. He does not merely register applications and wait for corresponding offers, but actively exerts himself to find suitable employers or workmen as the case may be.

At **Wolverhampton,** the centre of a manufacturing district, very different in character from that surrounding Ipswich, a labour bureau was established by a voluntary committee in December 1892. The bureau was connected with a relief organisation formed to deal with the distress prevailing in the town through scarcity of employment. At first all applicants were registered and 763 names were entered, of whom 294 belonged to various branches of the metal trades. The labour bureau, however, was hardly used at all by employers so long as it was connected with the relief organisation, and up to the time of the first report of the committee only six temporary situations had been obtained in addition to the work provided directly in the way of relief. The report states that "it seems almost impossible that "while there is any suggestion of relief employers can be made "to believe that any men are to be found except the 'sub-"merged tenth' who are practically useless to them." A special sub-committee was therefore appointed to manage the bureau, which decided "that only those applicants should be "placed upon the register who could show that their being out "of employment was due to no fault of their own." For this purpose detailed inquiry forms were drawn up, which had to be filled up by the applicant and countersigned by his last employer. The result, however, was to arouse some opposition among Trade Unionists who regarded the inquiries from the last employer as an attempt to re-introduce the "discharge note" system. Practically the bureau is closed. Employers have not used it, and not more than 20 applicants have been placed in situations through its agency.

At **Salford** the labour bureau, like that at Wolverhampton, came into existence during last winter as an effort to relieve distress caused by the scarcity of employment. For two or three weeks registration was carried on by a private Committee in three wards of the borough, and 273 persons registered; afterwards a special committee of the Corporation was appointed on December 7th, 1892, to inquire into the extent of distress and to make proposals for its relief. With a view to make this inquiry complete the sub-committee opened a register for the unemployed in the borough. The following particulars were registered:—name; address; occupation; usual wages; length of residence in borough; where last employed; how long; married or single; number of children; and physical condition.

To verify the accuracy of those statements, the following postcard was addressed to the last employer :—

Town Hall,
Salford, 1893.

In the course of a Registration of the Unemployed Workmen in the County Borough of Salford,_____ _____ has given his name as being desirous of obtaining employment, and has specified you as his last employers. You will greatly assist the purposes of the Registration if you will kindly fill up and post the return half of this card. You will observe that a register number is used, SO THAT YOU ARE FULLY PROTECTED if it be necessary to report unfavourably.

Secretary.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED.

*Register No.*_____

This man was in _____ *employ as stated, and performed his duties*(1) _____

He was discharged on account of (2) _____

(1) Here please state whether to your satisfaction or otherwise.
(2) Here please state reason for discharge.

Signed _____

During the six months ended 19th June 1893, 1,456 applicants were registered. The trades of these applicants and the numbers placed in situations will be seen by reference to the tables on page 118.

It has been the custom of the Corporation to publish every Thursday a weekly flyleaf giving particulars of the bureau and

of employment required. The following copy of the flyleaf, dated June 15th, will serve as a specimen:—

TO THE EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

The Corporation of Salford, with the view of assisting unemployed workmen resident in the Borough to obtain work as speedily as possible, have decided to continue the Registration Office as a Labour Exchange for the Borough.

The Committee have every hope that the system which they have adopted will presently enable them, at any time, to recommend workmen of good character, and representing almost every trade which is carried on in the neighbourhood; and they are convinced that, having once secured the confidence of the employers and workmen alike, the Exchange will prove an invaluable means of speedy communication between employers and unemployed.

The Committee therefore earnestly request you to support this important experiment, so far as lies in your power, by applying to the Labour Exchange whenever you are in need of any labour, whether skilled or unskilled.

The Committee, on their part, will endeavour to assure themselves of the fitness, both as to character and ability, of those whom they recommend for any situation, and they will strictly confine their operations to residents in the Borough.

The Labour Exchange is temporarily situated at

THE TEMPERANCE HALL, FORD STREET,

(*Near the Town Hall,*)

SALFORD.

Hours, 10.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

Applications *by Employers* for Workmen, *if by letter*, should be addressed to the Secretary, Unemployed Committee, Town Hall, Salford, or *personally* at Ford Street.

(Signed)
.....
REGISTRATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYMENT REQUIRED,

Thursday Night, June 15th, 1893.

Bass maker -	1	Back tenters -	3
Boiler maker	1	Bleacher's packer	1
Bass dresser	1	Barman -	1
Bottler -	1	Brass finishers	8
Bleacher -	1	Blacksmiths -	2

Bath attendants	2
Brass moulder	1
Bakers	5
Bicycle wheel maker	1
Boot makers	2
Beaterman	1
Bleacher's finisher	1
Belt weavers	2
Boot and shoe packer	1
Carters	67
Coachman	1
Coalheavers	2
Cellarmen	2
Clerks	17
Carpenters	2
Carpet weaver	1
Clammer	1
Core makers	3
Chemical manufacturer	1
Carriage fitter	1
Cotton twister	1
Cloth raiser	1
Crane driver	1
Cloth finisher	1
Calender man	1
Concretor	1
Cotton piecer	1
Cart sheet maker	1
Contractor	1
Cabinet maker	1
Cooper	1
Drillers	8
Dyewasher	1
Dyers	18
Dryer	1
Engine drivers	10
Engineers	5
Electric light man	1
Engineer's improver	1
Electrician	1
Engineer's clock maker	1
Fitters	14
Firemen	13
Fitter's labourers	2
Furniture packer	1
Glass bottle packer	1
Goods porter	1
Greyman	1
Goods Stamper	1
Grocer	1
Grooms	2
Glass packers	2
Gold beater	1
Horse keepers	5
Iron turners	23
Iron moulders	13
Iron dresser	1
Iron polisher	1
Joiners	6
Labourers	400
Lurrymen	5
Lidder	1
Lap carrier	1
Lithographic printers	3
Leather dresser	1
Machine strap maker	1
Maker-up	1
Mantle cutter	1
Mantle maker	1
Musical instrument finisher	1
Marble mason	1
Navvies	32
Overlooker	1
Painters	14
Planers	3
Pail carrier	1
Plumber	1
Packers	10
Pipe polisher	1
Puddlers	14
Printer's feeder	1
Plasterer	1
Pipe fitter	1
Paper maker's finisher	1
Poulterer	1
Packing case maker	1
Reelers	3
Slotters and shapers	3
Sawyers	3
Spinners	3
Screwers	2
Strikers	22
Slater	1
Stiffeners	2
Stripper and grinder	1
Spring mattress maker	1
Strap stitcher	1
Stamp maker	1
Sinker	1
Servant	1
Tailor	1
Timber jobber	1
Timekeepers	3
Tin plate workers	3
Tailor's machinist	1
Umbrella maker	1
Warehousemen	13
Watchmen	3
Waterproof spreaders	3
Wire drawer	1
Weavers	2

Waiter - -	1	Wire cleaner -	1
Washerman - -	1	Waggon builder -	1
Warpers - -	2	Warp sizers - -	2

Total applications during 29 weeks - -	1,728
Employment afforded—	
By private employers to - - - -	333
„ Salford Corporation to - - - -	190
„ registrations cancelled - - - -	205
„ temporary employment - - - -	78
„ removals cancelled - - - -	56
Total dealt with - - -	862

Leaving 866 not yet dealt with.

Though it was originally started as a temporary register to ascertain the number of persons unemployed in the borough, the operations of the Salford Labour Bureau were extended for a year by a vote of the Council on 12th April 1893. It may therefore, perhaps, be classed as a permanent bureau.

Chelsea.—One of the most important labour bureaux under the control of a London Vestry is that at Chelsea, which was founded in October 1891. The bureau is managed by a committee of the vestry, employing a superintendent and a lad. It is open daily from 9 to 12 for men and from 1 to 5 for women, except on Saturdays. Applicants must be resident in the parish, and must fill in a form indicating name, address, character of employment required, where last employed and how long out of employment. Registration is free, and applicants must apply for renewal every seventh day if still unemployed. The superintendent exercises his discretion to a certain extent in selecting persons from among those registered to send to employers. He has a general instruction from the Committee to work in harmony with trade organisations, but the vestry have not officially laid down the principle that men are not to be sent to take the place of strikers.

The bureau has no permanent connexion with any scheme of relief, though last winter, by arrangement with the surveyor to the vestry, tickets were issued to the men on the register, giving preference for employment in clearing the roads of snow. The superintendent presents a monthly report to the vestry on the work of the bureau.

Several other vestries have copied the forms in use at the Chelsea Bureau, with more or less modification, when starting permanent or temporary registries in their districts. It may, therefore, be of interest to reprint some of the principal forms here. It should be stated that in practice Form No. 3 is seldom returned to the office.

FORM 1.

No. CHELSEA LABOUR BUREAU.

TOWN HALL, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W. Date_____189 .

Full Name.	
Full Address.	
Description of Employment required.	
Where last employed.	
How long unemployed.	
Any remarks applicant may desire to make.	....

FORM 2.

No. CHELSEA LABOUR BUREAU.

TOWN HALL, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W.

*Date*_____189__.

SIR,

I am pleased to inform you that I have obtained employment at_____ *Here state Name and Address of Employer, and where employed.*

_____

and desire to have my name erased from the list of applicants for employment.

(Signed)_____ *Here write Name.*

NOTE.—This form must, when filled up, be delivered at the Bureau as soon as possible after obtaining employment.

.....

Superintendent.

KEEP THIS CLEAN.

FORM 3.

LABOUR BUREAU,
TOWN HALL, CHELSEA, S.W.

.....189 .

On the .....day of.....I sent you .....

in compliance with your wish. Will you kindly fill up the form at the foot, and return it to me at your earliest convenience?

I am,.....your obedient Servant,

.....*Superintendent.*

Mr. .....

REPLY.

I am* .....suited [and the person you sent is still in my service.]

Signature.....

Date.....

* Insert "not" if such be the case, and strike out the words in brackets.

During the year, January 1st 1892, to December 31st, 1892, 3,402 names were registered, and employment (either temporary or permanent) was found for 1,649, of whom 668 were domestic servants, 290 charwomen, 150 boys, 121 labourers, and the remaining 420 men and women belonging to various trades and industries. The expenditure of the bureau for the first year, October 1891 to October 1892, was 180*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, the bureau being accommodated rent free in the vestry offices.

Most of the remainder of the existing labour bureaux conducted by London vestries and local boards had their origin in the temporary registries for the unemployed started last winter in various districts under circumstances described in a later section of this report. Some of these registries have been discontinued since the spring (as at Lambeth and elsewhere), others though still nominally open are for the time practically closed (as at Westminster, the Strand, &c.); a few have been worked continuously as labour bureaux, and may be considered as permanent institutions.

Of the latter the most important are the bureaux at St. Pancras, Battersea, and Camberwell.

The **St. Pancras** Bureau was started in January last, and from its establishment up to August 31st registered 3,297 applicants, for 446 of whom it found employment. At the beginning 20 branch offices were opened, but the amount of use made of these offices decreased after a time, and the whole work of the bureau is now centralised in one office.

The following is the form of application:—

No. of Applicant Date 1893.

Christian and Surname of Applicant		
Age		
Married, Single, Widower, or Widow		
No. of Children dependent on Applicant	Names	Ages.
Trade or Calling of Applicant		
How long Out of Work		
Where last Employed		
Total Average Weekly Earnings when in Work		
Of Applicant		
Of Wife		
Of Children		
Place of Residence		
No. of Rooms Occupied		
Period of Residence		
Amount of Rent paid		
If in Receipt of Relief from the Parish		

Any further remarks Applicant may desire to make respecting former employment, references, or other special matters for information of employers.

The forms of letters to employers are substantially the same as those in use at Chelsea.

Applicants are required to renew their applications once a fortnight until they obtain work, and are asked to report the fact as soon as they find work for themselves, but the first report of the bureau states that these rules are not strictly complied with. The particulars filled in on the application forms are not as a rule verified by inquiry. With regard to the question of recommendation, the importance of which is alluded to above, the Superintendent in her report to the vestry states that:—

"The question of recommendation is a serious one, and has had to be dealt with very gently; we do not take responsibility in any way, but we have found it desirable, in the interests of the applicants, to invite them to furnish such particulars as will enable employers to make inquiries as to character and suitability. Some working men urge that their character has nothing to do with their quality as workmen and their claim to employment. No doubt, from their point of view, there is some justification for the argument, but I am glad to say that few applicants have persisted in their view when it is pointed out to them how an employer may be equally right in taking the opposite view."

Care is said to be taken not to interfere with questions of wages to be received, the work of the bureau being considered to consist simply in registering names of workmen and employers. The cost of the bureau for the first three months (when the

branch offices were open) was 98*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* exclusive of printing, and with no charge for rent. As now worked the cost is stated by the superintendent to be about 2*l.* a week. The trades of those registered and those placed in situations are given on p. 114.

The **Battersea** Bureau is conducted in premises provided by the vestry, by which it is maintained. It was opened in December 1892, and during the succeeding six months the names of 1,948 men and boys, and 367 women were registered, and 447 men and boys and 122 women have been placed in situations, either permanent or temporary. Of these 24 men were employed by the vestry surveyor, and 10 by the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses. The forms used, the hours during which the bureau is open, and the general lines on which it is conducted, are substantially the same as at Chelsea. The cost for the first six months, including the expense of fitting up the office, is stated to have been 106*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

At **Camberwell** a labour bureau was established by the vestry on December 19th, 1892, first for men and since December 30th for men and women. The forms used are nearly identical with those used at Chelsea. The bureau occupies a special building containing two rooms erected by the vestry at the rear of the vestry hall, and is managed by a committee of the vestry. When a workman is supplied to an employer, both parties are informed that not less than trade union rates of wages should be given or accepted. The employers who chiefly use the bureau are shopkeepers and small manufacturers. There is a good demand for domestic servants, but not many applicants for situations. As at Chelsea, St. Pancras, and elsewhere, very few employers return the forms asking whether they are suited or not. The rule is to keep applicants on the register for seven days, after which they must renew their application if necessary.

The Superintendent has visited the chief local employers, and temporary work as sandwich men has been found for many men, who have been supplied with boards (borrowed for the purpose) and paid 2*s.* 6*d.* a day through the superintendent of the bureau.

Other Bureaux and Registries.—The Labour Exchange, opened in February 1893 by the Strand district Board of Works registered 191 names up to May 15th, mostly of unskilled labourers. The only man for whom work was found was employed by the board. The office is now closed, but any persons still wishing to register can do so at the offices of the board.

In Westminster an employment registry has been at work since March 6th, 1893, the Vestry of St. Margaret and St. John having voted 200*l.* for the purpose. The number of persons registered up to June 15th was 936, and employment found for 25. The table on p. 115 shows that most of the applicants are unskilled labourers, porters, carmen, boys, and charwomen.

A labour bureau was established by the Vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields on November 17th, 1892, but with the exception of a few men employed temporarily by the surveyor,

none of the 169 applicants have been placed in situations. The Chelsea forms are used, but there is no inquiry or classification.

The temporary registries, which were open for a few months during the winter, need no description, beyond the analysis of applicants given on p. 210, and the work of certain voluntary bureaux established in Liverpool and Leeds during the past spring is alluded to on pp. 184 and 225. None of them succeeded to any appreciable extent in obtaining private employment for those who registered their names, and such interest as they possess is mainly in connection with the supply of labour for public relief works. The labour bureau established by the Salvation Army is best described as part of its general system of social work (*see* p. 161).

The work of registries for domestic servants and of agencies dealing with particular classes of persons, *e.g.*, reserve soldiers, discharged prisoners, &c., &c., is dealt with in special chapters.

The expenditure of money out of the local rates for the purpose of maintaining labour bureaux has not passed without challenge even in the case of London vestries, the powers of which are in some ways less clearly limited than those of ordinary municipalities. Representations have been made by several of those concerned with the management of voluntary bureaux that legislation is desirable which should place these powers beyond question in the case of all municipal authorities.

(*c.*) Concluding Summary.

To summarise the results of the inquiry into the work of existing labour bureaux and to define the scope of their possible utility is no easy task. It is to be remembered that such bureaux as exist are mainly to be regarded as sporadic experiments, contending often, like so many new institutions, with great obstacles, arising from financial embarrassment, difficulties of management, and absence of general interest and support. To treat the degree of success which they have achieved as the measure of the possibilities of this kind of industrial institution would be in the highest degree unfair. Nevertheless, the variety of experiment has been sufficient to enable a few provisional conclusions to be arrived at, which, though not to be regarded as absolute or final, may at least be of some use in pointing out the directions in which success is most and least likely to be attained.

With these reservations, it may be said in the first place that one essential condition of success appears to be selection of applicants. Without such selection employers will not as a rule use the bureaux. In a large centre the selection can only be made by adequate inquiry, and this would seem necessarily to involve something of the nature of the "character note" to which some workmen object. Without going into the question of the reasonableness of their objection, it may be said that without this condition a labour bureau is unlikely to be of

much material service to the trade to which the objectors belong. While inquiry appears necessary in large centres, it may be safely replaced by the far more effective guarantee of personal knowledge in the case of registries in small country districts like Egham, where the great bulk of applicants, both workpeople and employers, are known to the superintendent. This would seem to support the view held by some persons of experience, that labour bureaux are more likely to succeed in small and medium sized towns than in the largest centres.

Secondly, and for much the same reasons, it appears not to be desirable to mix up the functions of a labour exchange with those of a relief-agency. The supply of efficient labour to employers and the rescue of the "submerged" are essentially different problems.

Thirdly, it would appear desirable, where practicable, for a bureau to steer quite clear of trade disputes, by declining either to supply men to a workshop where there is a strike, or to register the names of workmen on strike. The superintendent cannot, of course, always inform himself as to all the strikes which may occur, but it might, perhaps, be possible for the trade society or employer, as the case might be, to send a notification of the fact of a dispute to the local labour bureau. In any case the interference of a labour bureau in a trade dispute would tend to impair its usefulness, and to make it unpopular. Cases illustrating this danger have already occurred in some districts.

Fourthly, whatever scheme be adopted the success of a labour bureau will depend mainly on the energy, tact, and judgment of the manager, and the degree to which he can gain the confidence of employers and workmen.

With the best of conditions, labour bureaux can hardly be expected ever to become the sole or principal means of bringing together employers and unemployed. The bulk of the work of hiring labour and seeking employment will in most trades continue to be done directly between workmen and employers, as is the case even in countries where, as in France, the system of bureaux has been carried much further than in the United Kingdom. Nor as regards the organised trades can labour bureaux as a rule compare in utility, so far as workmen are concerned, with the work of a well-managed trade society, such as some of those described in a previous section. The chief field of usefulness of labour bureaux is likely, therefore, to be found for some time to come in the less highly organised trades. Limited, however, as the functions of labour bureaux may be, there is no reason to suppose that they have anything like reached their limits, and in the present experimental stage of the problem it is desirable to encourage and watch every carefully devised fresh experiment in this direction.

Full particulars of the number and occupations of the applicants at the bureaux and the character of the employment obtained for them will be found in the annexed tables.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and OCCUPATIONS of was found through the under-mentioned

METROPOLITAN.

Trade.	St. Pancras.			Chelsea.			Battersea.		
	No. of Applicants from 23rd Jan. 1893 to 31st Aug. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 1st Jan. 1892 to 31st Dec. 1892.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants, from 1st Jan. 1893 to 30th June 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.	
		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.*
MEN.									
Gardeners	17	2	1	12	3	1	17	—	—
Building trades:—									
Bricklayers	15	—	1	16	11	2	31	—	16
Masons	8	—	—	4	—	1	16	—	4
Carpenters and joiners	50	3	7	31	9	12	102	—	39
Plumbers	21	—	1	17	—	1	14	—	7
Plasterers	1	—	—	11	9	2	9	—	5
Painters	120	—	—	96	15	22	169	—	60
Builders' labourers	169	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and metal trades:—									
Engineers, fitters, &c.	16	2	—	32	4	—	4	—	—
Boiler-makers and ironfounders	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Blacksmiths, &c.	15	1	—	4	1	—	2	1	—
Others	63	—	1	—	—	—	35	6	—
Woodwork and furniture trades:—									
Coopers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, &c.	58	3	1	14	3	4	8	—	1
Carriage builders	13	1	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Others	47	3	3	—	—	—	9	—	—
Printing and bookbinding trades:—									
Compositors	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Machine-minders, &c.	10	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bookbinders	11	1	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
Others	21	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Fine instruments, jewellery, &c.	37	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leather and fur trades	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied trades	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Textile trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	701	25	29	264	67	45	424	7	132

* *Battersea.*—All situations obtained have been tabulated as temporary, except those in which applicants have informed the vestry that the situations were permanent.

APPLICANTS and of those for whom EMPLOYMENT
LABOUR BUREAUX during the PERIODS stated.

METROPOLITAN.

Camberwell.			Westminster.			St. Giles' and St. George's Bloomsbury.			Trade.
No. of Applicants from 19th Dec. 1892 to 25th Mar. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.*		No. of Applicants from 6th Mar. 1893 to 15th June 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 1st Jan. 1893 to 28th Mar. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.†		
	Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.	
									MEN.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gardeners.
22	21	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	Building trades:— Bricklayers.
7		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Masons.
32		—	10	1	—	—	—	—	Carpenters and joiners.
17		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Plumbers.
17		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Plasterers.
259		—	18	2	—	6	—	—	Painters.
340		—	33	1	—	1	—	—	Builders' labourers.
18	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	Engineering and metal trades:— Engineers, fitters, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boiler-makers and ironfounders.
12	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blacksmiths, &c.
13	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	Others.
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Woodwork and furniture trades:— Coopers.
9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, &c.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carriage builders.
14	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Others.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Printing and bookbinding trades:— Compositors.
8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Machine-minders, &c.
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bookbinders.
3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	Others.
3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	Fine instruments, jewellery, &c.
15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Leather and fur trades.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chemical and allied trades.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Textile trades.
823	21	—	111	4	—	13	—	—	Carried forward.

* *Camberwell.*—These figures are exclusive of men employed by the vestry on relief works.
† *St. Giles'.*—Number of applicants for whom situations were found cannot be stated, but a number were found employment by the St. Giles' Board of Works.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and OCCUPATIONS of was found through the under-mentioned

METROPOLITAN—*cont.*

Trade.	St. Pancras.			Chelsea.			Battersea.		
	No. of Applicants from 23rd Jan. 1893 to 31st Aug. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 1st Jan. 1892 to 31st Dec. 1892.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 1st Jan. 1893 to 30th June 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.	
		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.*
MEN—*cont.*									
Brought forward	701	25	29	264	67	45	424	7	132
Clothing trades	9	—	2	9	2	—	7	1	—
Food, drink, and tobacco (preparation of).	22	—	2	13	2	—	—	—	—
Engine-drivers, stokers, &c.	33	—	1	15	2	—	46	—	13
Railway employés	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (skilled)	33	2	—	29	20	5	—	—	—
Carmen and transport (other than railways).	225	12	8	99	7	—	178	—	32
Stablemen, horsemen, &c.	61	—	—	12	4	1	47	—	26
Retail tradesmen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop assistants	37	3	—	25	13	—	29	11	—
General labourers	397	18	75	223	26	95	630	—	102
Clerks and warehousemen	66	2	8	64	16	19	94	—	10
Porters and messengers	365	34	2	311	37	10	114	—	16
Menservants, watchmen, &c.	54	—	4	112	38	5	71	—	10
Street sellers and dealers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters	5	1	—	16	1	2	19	—	—
Others	127	19	—	3	—	1	178	—	39
Total men	2,158	116	131	1,195	235	183	1,837	19	380
BOYS	519	118	7	589	119	31	111	—	48
WOMEN AND GIRLS.									
Dressmakers, seamstresses, &c.	56	3	7	98	72	9	24	—	3
Charwomen, washerwomen, &c.	242	4	3	718	211	79	248	—	66
Domestic servants	180	39	—	741	668	—	53	41	—
Shop assistants	26	—	—	43	19	—	32	8	—
Miscellaneous	116	18	—	18	5	18	10	—	4
Total women and girls	620	64	10	1,618	975	106	367	49	73
Grand total (Metropolitan)	3,297	298	148	3,402	1,329	320	2,315	68	501

* *See* note on p. 114.

APPLICANTS and of those for whom EMPLOYMENT LABOUR BUREAUX during the PERIODS stated—*cont.*

METROPOLITAN.—*cont.*

Camberwell.			Westminster.			St. Giles' and St. George's Bloomsbury.			Trade.
No. of Applicants from 19th Dec. 1892 to 25th Mar. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.*		No. of Applicants from 6th Mar. 1893 to 15th June 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 1st Jan. 1893 to 28th Mar. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.*		
	Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.	
									MEN—*cont.*
823	21	—	111	4	—	13	—	—	Brought forward.
16	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Clothing trades.
28	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	Food, drink, and tobacco (preparation of).
17	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	Engine-drivers, stokers, &c.
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Railway employés.
26	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	Miscellaneous (skilled).
173	—	—	60	—	—	4	—	—	Carmen and transport (other than railways).
23	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	Stablemen, horsemen, &c.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retail tradesmen.
9	—	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	Shop assistants.
772	20	246	153	3	—	38	—	—	General labourers.
53	—	—	18	—	—	1	—	—	Clerks and warehousemen.
84	3	—	106	—	—	10	—	—	Porters and messengers.
23	—	—	33	1	—	2	—	—	Menservants, watchmen, &c.
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Street sellers and dealers.
5	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	Waiters.
12	—	—	31	—	—	6	—	—	Others.
2,078	44	246	566	9	—	78	—	—	Total men.
16	4	—	94	4	—	—	—	—	BOYS.
									WOMEN AND GIRLS.
10	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	Dressmakers, seamstresses, &c.
91	—	—	146	6	—	2	—	—	Charwomen, washerwomen, &c.
29	9	—	54	6	—	—	—	—	Domestic servants.
1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Shop assistants.
5	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	Miscellaneous.
136	9	—	276	12	—	2	—	—	Total women and girls.
2,230	57	246	936	25	—	80	—	—	Grand total (Metropolitan).

* *See* note on p. 115.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and OCCUPATIONS of APPLICANTS and of those for whom EMPLOYMENT was found through the undermentioned LABOUR BUREAUX during the PERIODS stated.

PROVINCIAL.

Trade.	Egham.		Ipswich.			Wolverhampton.			Salford.		
	No. of Applicants from 1st Oct. 1891 to 31st Dec. 1892.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.	No. of Applicants from 31st Oct. 1891 to 31st Oct. 1892.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 29th Dec. 1892 to 20th Jan. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 19th Dec. 1892 to 19th June 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.	
				Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.
MEN.											
Agricultural:—											
Farm labourers	4	3	10	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Gardeners	42	34	24	6	16	3	—	—	—	—	—
Building trades:—											
Brickmakers	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—
Bricklayers	35	24	1	—	—	13	—	—	6	6	—
Masons	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	3	—
Carpenters and joiners	62	49	7	1	6	3	—	—	30	21	3
Plumbers, &c.	9	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Plasterers	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	—	—
Painters	45	30	5	—	4	16	1	—	48	20	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and metal trades:—											
Engineers, fitters, &c.	—	—	12	5	1	44	3	—	73	15	—
Boiler makers, iron shipbuilders.	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	2	—	—
Iron manufacture and iron-founders.	—	—	1	1	—	76	—	—	51	13	—
Blacksmiths, &c.	—	—	5	1	—	45	—	—	32	6	—
Others	—	—	5	3	—	119	—	—	4	—	—
Woodwork and furniture trades:—											
Coopers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, &c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Carriage builders	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
Ship, boat, and barge builders (wood).	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	2	—
Printing and bookbinding trades.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	—
Chemical and allied trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Textile trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	10	2
Carried forward	199	146	76	23	27	439	4	—	347	102	5

TABLE showing the NUMBER and OCCUPATIONS of APPLICANTS and of those for whom EMPLOYMENT was found through the undermentioned LABOUR BUREAUX during the PERIODS stated—*cont.*

PROVINCIAL—*cont.*

Trade.	Egham.		Ipswich.			Wolverhampton.			Salford.		
	No. of Applicants from 1st Oct. 1891 to 31st Dec. 1892.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.	No. of Applicants from 31st Oct. 1891 to 31st Oct. 1892.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 29th Dec. 1892 to 20th Jan. 1893.	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.		No. of Applicants from 19th Dec. 1892 to 19th June 1893.*	No. of Applicants placed in Situations.	
				Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.
MEN—*cont.*											
Brought forward	199	146	76	23	27	439	4	—	347	102	5
Clothing trades	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—
Food, drink, and tobacco (preparation of).	—	—	11	4	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
Engine drivers, stokers, &c.	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	39	7	—
Railway employés	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	14	5	—
Carmen and transport (other than railways).	—	—	23	20	—	16	2	—	98	23	1
Stablemen, horsemen, &c.	21	18	47	16	7	—	—	—	10	1	—
Retail tradesmen	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop assistants	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
General labourers	116	93	92	18	55	275	4	10	877	67	70
Clerks and warehousemen	—	—	16	2	2	7	—	—	46	10	2
eamen, fishermen, watermen, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Porters and messengers	—	—	76	21	30	—	—	—	1	—	—
Menservants, watchmen and attendants.	3	3	26	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Costermongers, street sellers, and dealers.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Others unspecified	—	—	9	—	3	4	—	—	2	1	—
Total men	339	260	394	109	125	763	10	10	1,455	217	78
BOYS	32	21	64	41	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOMEN and GIRLS.											
Dressmakers, seamstresses, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Charwomen, washerwomen, &c.	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total women and girls	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Grand total (Provincial)	382	289	458	150	141	763	10	10	1,456	217	78

* The number of applicants here stated is the number registered from December 19th, the date on which the management was taken by the Corporation. Before that date, 273 persons had been registered in three wards of the borough.

(iv.) REGISTRIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The problem of finding work for unemployed women and girls does not often present itself in the same form as in the case of men. So long as the husband is in work the necessity for finding employment on the part of the wife is rarely very urgent; a dislocation in trade which throws married women out of work may even result in increased steadiness on the part of the husband, unless as was the case in the Lancashire Cotton Famine, husband and wife are engaged in the same industry and thrown out of work at the same time.

When the problem is confined to the finding of employment for single women or women with no one dependent on them, the principal difficulty is not that of finding employment of any kind, but of finding work of a suitable kind. The majority of such applicants are young women and girls who run many risks in accepting situations without any knowledge of the character of their employers, and incur equal risk in living in lodgings while looking for a place. The demand for domestic servants of all grades is so great that any girl with but a slight practice in housework can obtain some kind of place. In factory districts, however, it is found that even when in great distress, factory girls do not enter service, partly in consequence of a very general dislike of the restrictions entailed, and partly because they have had no training, which might help to make the relations of mistress and servant tolerable to either.

Protection and training (the latter almost entirely for domestic service), are, therefore, found to be the two principal aids offered by all societies dealing with working girls out of employment.

Adopting the classification made by working girls themselves, it is customary to deal separately with those "in business" (shop assistants, dressmakers, milliners, &c.), those engaged in mills, factories and warehouses, and those in domestic service.

(*a.*) Women and Girls in Business.

The registry system is not resorted to in any great degree for business employment. Advertisements in newspapers, notices in windows and private recommendation from commercial travellers and others are the usual means of obtaining engagement. A registry started by the Girls' Friendly Society was not found to be successful, the explanation being that those members who were competent dressmakers or shop assistants found no difficulty in obtaining work, and those who placed themselves on the registry were weak or inefficient, and gave no encouragement to employers to use the registry again. The

Young Women's Christian Associations which include in their various branches throughout England a greater number of girls in business than any other society, supply centres to which employers can and do apply for workers to fill up vacancies in their shops and workrooms. An employment agency is conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association in Regent Street, which is considered by its director to be successful. The annual report, however, of the employment agency in London contains no statistical records of its work. The homes provided by the Association are largely used by girls employed in shops and workrooms, and afford a safe lodging for girls looking for work. Domestic servants also avail themselves of the advantages offered them when out of work by the Association, but girls in business, clerks, and elementary teachers predominate. In London the various homes provide altogether accommodation for 260 persons. The "Homes for Working Girls in London" supply similar advantages in nine London districts. There are also several clubs, such as the Soho Club, which, without providing a registry, nevertheless enable girls to find employment, news of vacancies being given by one girl to another in ordinary conversation.

(*b.*) Women and Girls in Mills, Factories and Warehouses.

The central head of the mills, factories, and warehouses department of the Girls' Friendly Society, which has over 17,000 members in this branch, states that in no case are registry offices used to obtain factory work in the 19 centres in different parts of England from which she has received information as to the methods adopted for finding employment. In two cases only was it considered that there was any necessity for a registration system. Both these centres were in East London, and the need expressed was for some system by which girls could be warned against the worst houses. From the replies received it appears that factory workers usually introduce one another, that they answer advertisements, and very frequently find work through notices posted up outside the factories. The practice varies in different districts. Thus from Lancashire it is reported that the girls never advertise for places in a mill; their parents, if working in a mill, apply for them to be taken on as half-timers, and they often spend all their working lives in the same mill. Registry offices are seldom or never used. When a new mill is built in a new country district, advertisements are put in the newspapers by the employers for families to come and settle there, but the girls themselves as a rule do not advertise.

It is in factory industries that the problem of providing employment for large numbers of women and girls, owing to trade disturbance most frequently presents itself; and nowhere

is it so pressing as in districts, such as the Lancashire cotton districts, where fathers, mothers and children are all engaged in the same trade. The experience, however, of administrators of relief during the cotton famine shows that it is possible to assist women and girls at periods of exceptional distress in such a manner as to convert an evil into a good. This, however, belongs rather to the question of relief works than to that of registries.

(*c.*) Domestic Servants.

It is amongst this section of workwomen alone that the registry system prevails to any considerable extent. It is in relation to this class of labour alone, a class nearly equal in numbers to all other classes of female wage earners added together, that the remarkable feature presents itself of the demand for labour on the part of employers being greater than the supply. An account is here given of the two largest societies which offer to domestic servants that protection and assistance which the special circumstances attaching to domestic service render so necessary. A brief reference to private registries is also added.

The Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

In 1873, Mrs. Nassau Senior was commissioned by the Local Government Board to inquire into the effect on girls of the system of education at pauper schools. The observations and suggestions resulting from the whole inquiry were classified by Mrs. Senior in her report according as they referred to the life of the children in school or in after-life. Under the latter head were considered—(1) guardianship; (2) the choice of situations; (3) supervision; (4) protection when out of place.

"With regard to the choice of situations to which girls are sent, the general practice is, that any situation which offers for a girl considered ready for service, is accepted, if in the judgment of the relieving officer it is not ineligible. In a few of the schools it is the matron or the workmistress, not the relieving officer, to whom the duty of deciding on this point is committed. There are special reasons for care in the choice of the situation for the first start of a workhouse girl in service. Her disadvantages, to begin with, are greater than those of girls of the humblest sort brought up at home; and the dangers which follow failure are in her case, incalculably increased, by having rarely any home but the workhouse to retreat upon. If a girl is placed out in unfavourable conditions, it can hardly be expected that she will keep her place, and continue to be self-supporting; she will be constantly returning to the school from place after place, or if such returns are not permitted by the rules, will provide herself with a situation often as bad as the one she is leaving, and in which she will not remain; or she will go to relations (often the most undesirable friends she can have), or return to the workhouse. . . . . As I have said, it is at present the rule that the relieving officer shall visit, and report to the guardians,

on the places of service to which the girls are sent; so that practically the decision rests with him. It is supposed that the relieving officer will, from his intimate knowledge of the districts in which his other work lies, be able better than anyone else to ascertain whether the people applying for a servant are respectable and solvent persons who bear a good character in the neighbourhood. . . . But a place may be an altogether unfit one for a girl, although the relieving officer may have been rightly satisfied on the score of outward respectability. . . .

If there were any difficulty in finding situations for these children, there might be something to be said for taking any places that were offered, without so rigid an inquiry as to their merits. But I am told by every matron without exception, that the applications at the schools for servants are far beyond the supply of girls ready to go out; and that they could place three times as many girls as there are of an age to go to service.

" . . . . The importance of a girl's keeping her first place is the greater on account of the difficulty of providing suitable protection for her when she is out of place. She has a right to return to the workhouse, but all agree that this is about the worst thing she can do; and in some cases this is so strongly felt, that she is allowed to return to the school on leaving her place. Matrons and chaplains especially feel the need of better protection for girls who are out of place, and they have expressed to me a wish that a home or safe lodging-house could be provided for them. . . . . I have taken counsel with several women whose acquaintance with the class of workhouse girls makes their opinion of value, as to the best means of providing the special supervision, protection and encouragement which appear to me, considering the peculiar training of these girls and the position in which they are placed, to be insufficient under the present system.

"A plan has been suggested to me for calling forth the resources of volunteer benevolence on behalf of workhouse girls, which has already been tested by actual experience, in the case both of workhouse and other friendless girls, and which might meet the needs of the metropolitan workhouse girls, if private efforts can be rendered permanently effective by official aid and sanction.

"The scheme proposes that the charge of the girls when ready for service, shall be transferred from the different unions to which they belong, to a central authority; and that women, properly qualified, shall be officially employed in choosing situations and in visiting girls in place as is now done by chaplain or relieving officer; and that in connection with this official visitation, ladies shall be asked to aid in the supervision of the girls and in encouraging them to do well by little plans formed in their own neighbourhood and worked by themselves. Both the official visitors and the volunteer ladies shall make regular reports of the girls under their charge. These reports shall be received at a central office which shall include under the same roof, a home for the protection of girls temporarily out of place and a registry for young servants under the age of 18."

The result of Mrs. Senior's suggestions was the formation in 1875 of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. The report of the Association for 1892, speaking of the classes of girls with whom the Association deals, distinguishes between "those girls who come to us from the Poor Law " Schools of London, institutions separate from the workhouse, " though educating the children of inmates," and "the children of

" the street, those young girls whose parents have allowed them " to know too much liberty to make them promising candidates " for service."

The Report goes on to say :—

"The former class of girls are called district school girls because the schools in which they are educated usually supply several unions formed into a geographical district. The latter class are called local girls, because they have applied locally, or been sent to our branch offices established all over London. The central office looks after all district school girls who are placed in situations outside our limits (the metropolitan area). The branches visit all girls whether district or local within their geographical radius. The number of girls shows this year an increase of 121 in the case of district school girls but a slight falling off in the case of local girls . . . . . So far as the district school girls are concerned, their visitation is not a matter of choice. The Local Government Board requires them to be visited, and it is only a question whether the visitation shall be official and perfunctory, or sympathetic and thorough. Up to the time when Mrs. Nassau Senior suggested this means of carrying out the order, the visitation was such as to justify the use of the epithets applied to the first alternative. The association in supplying women visitors, and in securing that the visitation shall not stop with the first place, or with the 16th year, in following the girl from place to place till she is 20, endeavour to earn for their work the epithets used in the second alternative." . . . . . .

The total number of girls coming from the district and separate (poor law) schools and several voluntary institutions who have been under the care of the Association in the course of the year 1892 is 3,392, viz.: 2,716 from district and separate schools in London and the surrounding district, and 676 from various other institutions.

These have been classed in the periodical reports of schools as follows :—

——	Number of Girls.	Notes.
(*a*) Good	1,743	
(*b*) Fair	680	
(*c*) Unsatisfactory	243	(*a*) Those who throughout the year have been spoken of as satisfactory in conduct and work.
(*d*) Bad	35	
In Training Homes	186	
Emigrated	10	(*b*) Those against whom no serious faults have been alleged.
Married	28	
Dead	5	(*c*) Those accused of serious faults —dishonesty, untruth, extreme violence of temper, &c.
Unfit for service	53	
Visits refused	86	
Lost or never traced	131	(*d*) Those known to have lost character, or who have been in prison for theft, &c.
With relations	131	
Not yet reported	77	
Total	3,392*	

* The numbers are given as furnished to the Department, but it will be noticed that they add up to 3,408.

The association (which is usually referred to as M. A. B. Y. S.) provides free registry offices at 30 branches in various districts of London.

To supply the great need of girls out of place wishing to enter service—protection and shelter—homes have been established in connexion with 15 branches in which girls are received at rates ranging from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* a week, and from 8*d.* to 1*s.* a day, for young girls, rising in some cases to 7*s.* and 8*s.* a week for girls over 20 years of age.

There are also five certified training homes, to which girls willing to enter service, but with no domestic training can be sent; two of these are specially for backward and feeble-minded girls. Some of the branch homes also provide training.

The following table gives some details of the work done in 1892 by these Homes:—

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF WORK DONE FOR GIRLS BY BRANCH HOMES DURING 1892.

Branch Homes.	Number of Girls who have passed through the Home during 1892.				Lodgers other than M.A.B.Y.S. Girls.		No. of Beds.
	For Training.	Average length of stay.	For Lodging.	Average length of stay.	Number.	Average length of stay.	
Camberwell -	13	4 weeks	218	4 days	9	3 days	11
Chelsea - -	—	—	57	7½ „	9	11½ „	3
Fulham - -	—	—	171	3 „	—	—	3
Greenwich -	25	94 days	51	6½ „	—	—	10
Hackney - -	4	30¾ „	136	6½ „	18	13 „	10
Islington - -	10	27 „	146	7¼ „	1	8 „	8
Kensington (Nassau Senior).	22	10¼ weeks	41	13½ „	1	8 „	11
Lambeth and St. Saviour's.	27	31 days	115	9½ „	—	—	8
Marylebone -	16	20 „	201	7 „	4	9 weeks	12
Norwood - -	2	3 weeks and 2 days.	84	6 „	14	15 „	7
Richmond -	35	5¼ months	38	11 „	12	13 days	20
Stepney (Eastbourne).	65	57¾ days	70	7 „	253	16 „	30
Strand - -	26	4 weeks	50	2 weeks	14	15 weeks	7
Wandsworth -	18	37 days	169	10 days	—	—	9
Westminster -	9	31 „	175	14 „	27	10 days	8
Total - -	272		1,722		362		

N.B.—Each time a girl re-enters a home, she has been counted as a fresh case.

The M. A. B. Y. S. explains its objects in a leaflet given to mistresses:—

"The object of this association is to help orphan and other friendless girls, by finding them suitable places, by keeping a hold upon them between one situation and another, by advising them, caring for them if they are ill, advancing clothing if need be, encouraging them to place their money in savings' banks, by providing a visitor who, with permission of the mistress, may come and see them from time to time in their situations, and by arranging for them, if necessary, when they have holidays."

Amongst the points strongly urged upon mistresses is the following:—

"That should a mistress wish to part with a girl, she should at once communicate with the secretary at the office, or with the girl's visitor; and that she should in no case turn a girl suddenly out before she has communicated with one of these two ladies, in order to give time to arrange for her safe lodging at night."

Members of a branch, if moving to another part of the metropolis, are transferred to the branch in the district to which they have moved. The central office is responsible for girls from district schools in their first situation. Afterwards they are transferred to the local branches. The statistics of girls "under care" refer solely to girls under 20 years of age. Adult women use the registries, and in many cases keep up a friendly intercourse with their lady visitors, but are never entered in the reports of work done by the society.

During 1892, 13,844 girls were under the care of the society, of whom 8,563 remained under care at the end of the year, viz., 2,593 girls from school, and 5,970 "local" girls.

A table is given below showing the extent to which the Society acts directly as an employment agency.

No report is made on the number of applications from mistresses for servants, and the excess of demand over supply, or of supply over demand, cannot therefore be estimated. The number of places found for girls given in the table below, does not represent the number who obtain situations, but merely the number who obtain them through the M. A. B. Y. S. registries, many girls entered finding places in some other way. The number of *places* found for girls is recorded, but not the number of *girls* placed, the same girl being therefore counted more than once in several cases. At the Poplar branch, where the largest number of "local girls" are under care, an attempt was made to calculate the number of girls placed. Whereas 1,363 places were secured for girls in 1892 at this branch, the number of individual girls placed was 1,259, of whom 565 were girls who had been on the books during the previous year, and were "under care." These numbers are liable to a small error, but are approximately correct.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of GIRLS applying for SITUATIONS and of those placed in SITUATIONS as DOMESTIC SERVANTS through the agency of the various branches of the METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION for BEFRIENDING YOUNG SERVANTS during 1892.

Branches.	Total number of Applications.	Number of places found for Girls.	Number of times Girls have been sent to			No. of times Girls or their relations have repaid wholly or partially for Homes, Lodgings, &c.	Number of Girls supplied with Clothing.	Number of Girls who have wholly or partially repaid for Clothing.
			Lodging-homes.	Training and other Homes.	Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, or Medical help.			
Bethnal Green	165	108	1	1	3	2	28	20
Camberwell	312	252	218	11	52	198	25	25
Chelsea	492	228	2	3	9	60	40	43
City and Shoreditch	78	43	1	3	—	—	7	5
Deptford	218	152	—	5	5	1	37	24
Ealing	55	36	25	1	4	25	11	11
Fulham	448	274	235	8	48	229	58	52
Greenwich	408	220	50	18	36	30	45	30
Hackney	373	216	99	16	18	92	68	58
Hampstead	95	55	5	1	4	4	4	1
Holborn	290	239	20	4	30	12	52	52
Hornsey	—	—	5	2	3	—	—	—
Islington	336	270	158	4	6	38	53	48
Kensington	301	173	52	16	17	37	72	49
Kilburn	181	60	4	4	4	4	8	6
Lambeth	123	109	60	10	15	41	15	15
St. Marylebone	336	215	172	36	69	—	103	81
Norwood	118	93	84	5	9	78	14	11
St. Olave's	348	153	4	16	2	2	29	22
St. Pancras	510	312	88	42	36	14	43	35
Poplar	2,418	1,363	—	6	22	3	164	172
Richmond	160	100	43	8	28	19	30	24
St. Saviour's	237	154	55	16	10	33	98	84
Stepney	239	205	3	11	7	5	55	47
Strand	158	102	50	3	12	47	43	35
Tottenham	190	101	—	—	—	—	13	13
Walworth	200	104	9	12	8	3	49	45
Wandsworth	234	197	187	16	45	104	60	46
Westminster	320	216	232	9	116	211	86	71
Whitechapel	500	317	27	46	42	12	78	39
Woolwich	168	98	—	1	—	—	21	18
Central Office	—	—	126	84	25	18	57	—
Totals	10,009	6,185	2,015	415	685	1,322	1,471	1,182

The Girls' Friendly Society.

In 1875, the year in which the M. A. B. Y. S. was established the above society was formed with somewhat different though kindred objects.

"Associates" must be of the Church of England (no such restriction being made as to members) and the organisation of the society follows as much as possible that of the Church of England, being diocesan, ruridecanal, and parochial. By the system of "commendation" whenever a member changes her place of abode, her associate is bound to commend her on to the branch in her new home; if there should be no branch, then to the care of the nearest associate; or failing this, by a special letter of commendation to the clergyman of the parish, who will thus at once be made aware of her existence, and interested in her welfare.

The society in 1892, included 15,081 working associates, and 138,910 members, the latter being classed as follows:—

Governesses	416
Teachers	2,235
Pupil teachers	2,412
Trained nurses	530
Clerks	439
Students	483
Business, indoor	8,944
„ outdoor	5,769
Bars	268
Laundries	1,150
Mills, factories, and warehouses	17,133
Service	58,336
At home	35,687
Miscellaneous	4,348
Occupations not specified	760
Total	138,910

The need for secular help is fully recognised by the society as a whole and in varying degrees by the different branches. The work done by the M. A. B. Y. S. in London, in connexion with district schools, is to some extent performed by the Girls' Friendly Society elsewhere. Children in workhouses and orphanages are enrolled as candidates before leaving the union; places are found for them with mistresses who will take an interest in their welfare, and in some cases they are sent to training homes before going to service, and efforts are made to obviate the necessity of their having to return to the workhouse when out of place. The G. F. S. and the M. A. B. Y. S. co-operate with each other in this branch of the work, girls leaving or going to the metropolis being commended by one society to the care of the other.

During 1892, 479 candidates from workhouses and orphanages were assisted in various ways by the society, *e.g.* by finding situations, providing outfit, training, payment of fares, emigration, or medical assistance.

The registry department of the Girls' Friendly Society, deals almost exclusively with domestic servants.

The following table shows details of the work of this department :—

TABLE showing PARTICULARS of the OPERATIONS of the Department for REGISTRY WORK of the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY during 1892.

Dioceses.*	Scale of Fees.	Receipts.	Payments.	Members in Domestic Service.			Members in Professions and Business.		
				Number of Applications.		Number of Servants placed.	Number of Applications.		No. of Members placed.
				Mistresses.	Servants.		Employers.	Employées.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Bangor	1s. 6d.	0 6 0	0 1 4	14	19	3	—	—	—
Bath and Wells	1s. to 1s. 6d.	4 16 6	1 4 2	304	159	90	—	—	—
Canterbury	6d. to 1s. 6d.	4 0 0	2 15 3	598	360	152	2	4	2
Carlisle	1s. to 2s. 6d.	12 7 8	10 0 8	107	127	36	—	—	—
Chester	1s. to 2s.	4 18 0	2 6 0	93	44	29	—	—	—
Chichester	6d. to 1s. 6d.	15 13 11½	7 10 11½	439	312	167	—	—	—
Ely	1s.	—	—	29	67	76	—	—	—
Exeter	6d. to 2s.	4 7 6	1 7 4	109	116	42	—	—	—
Gloucester and Bristol.	6d. to 1s.	36 7 1	9 18 4½	746	485	252	6	9	2
Liverpool	1s.	34 12 0	4 2 10½	374	374	203	—	—	—
Lichfield	1s. to 4s.	35 12 11	2 12 9½	712	515	252	—	—	—
Lincoln	6d. to 2s. 6d.	6 13 6	1 5 1	237	135	79	—	—	—
Manchester	1s. to 3s.	30 14 6	8 3 9½	579	492	115	—	—	—
Newcastle	3d to 1s.	0 16 0	0 12 4	53	43	9	—	—	—
Norwich	6d. to 2s.	9 4 7	8 8 0½	474	633	229	—	—	—
Oxford	6d. to 1s.	9 9 6	6 11 11	558	517	204	1	3	1
Peterborough	1s. to 5s.	0 3 0	0 4 0	55	25	58	—	—	—
Ripon	1s. to 2s. 6d.	0 4 6	0 7 6	59	65	34	—	—	—
Rochester	1s. to 2s.	14 14 6	4 7 0	429	480	73	—	—	—
Salisbury	6d. to 1s.	5 9 10	3 13 6	303	252	82	3	3	2
Southwell	6d. to 1s. 6d.	24 0 8	41 8 11	664	398	198	—	—	—
St. Alban's	1s.	6 16 6	5 6 1	462	371	156	—	—	—
St. Asaph	6d. to 2s.	2 19 4	2 15 0	182	180	81	—	—	—
St. David's	3d. to 1s.	2 12 5	1 8 2	230	120	47	—	—	—
Truro	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
Wakefield	1s. to 4s.	1 2 0	3 4 0	773	24	18	—	—	—
Winchester	6d. to 3s.	27 10 0	5 2 1	977	950	380	—	—	—
Worcester	6d. to 1s.	0 7 0	0 5 7	63	194	117	—	—	2
York	1s. to 2s. 6d.	2 7 6	2 0 7	125	103	52	—	—	—
Totals	—	298 6 11½	137 3 4	9,748	7,610	3,264	12	19	9

* Report from London not received.

The assistance given by the society to members seeking work cannot be measured by the statistics of the registry department. Girls are recommended by associates to friends, without being placed on any register. The lodges in different parts of England 56 in number, provide social homes for girls employed away from home, or needing a home while looking for employment; and the system of recommendation makes it possible for a girl to take work in some other town than her own, with much less risk.

Private Registries for Domestic Servants.

Passing from registries managed by committees of charitable societies to registries managed by private persons, we find the latter in use in all parts of the country. One office in London occupies a somewhat exceptional position, supplying as it does, upper class servants to employers in England, Scotland, and Ireland. During 1892 applications were received from 38,595 employers, and from 36,580 servants. The managers of this registry satisfy themselves as to the character of the employers as well as requiring references from servants. The fees charged to servants range from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*, according to wage obtained, and the employers also pay from 5*s.* to 10*s.* These fees, of course, are a sufficient inducement to the proprietors of such registries to serve the interests of both parties.

In the case of the registries which aim at finding situations for the lower grades of servants, the number of mistresses and servants applying at the office is large as compared with number of engagements made. Thus six registry offices of this class in London supplying servants for middle class employers, of which full particulars have been obtained, received applications from 4,094 servants and 4,613 employers and only placed 1,402 servants. Out of 8,707 persons, therefore, only 2,804 were suited, although in each case the number of employers seeking servants was greater than the number of servants seeking employers. At three offices, making no charge to servants either before or after engagement, the total number of servants registered in 1892 was 2,622; of these only 609 were placed. Ladies with special knowledge of the life of the lower grades of servant girls in London, Manchester, Liverpool and other large towns are agreed in declaring that the girls especially need protection from the dangers incurred by applying to registry offices of the character and management of which they know nothing. The business is so unremunerative where moderate fees are charged, that it is apt to fall into the hands of a low class of manager. The girls are recommended to lodgings which often prove to be disreputable; or they are accommodated in homes established by the manager of the office, subject to little supervision. Even though the managers may be quite guiltless of any unfair practices, their clients are exposed to mixing with women of bad character, and they frequently incur heavy debts for lodgings, to be repaid out of small wages.

(v.) VARIOUS AGENCIES FOR FINDING EMPLOYMENT.

(a.)—Newspapers as an Employment Agency.

In this, as distinguished from other European countries, the use of the ordinary daily newspaper as a means of bringing together the employer and the employed has become so common that this report would be incomplete without some reference to the press. Accordingly, the advertisements in 15 of the principal general daily newspapers have been classified in order to see what trades make most use of this kind of employment agency. It is not suggested that the results arrived at would be precisely true of any other day than the day selected, because many trades are influenced by seasonal changes. The prosperity or otherwise of particular industries would also affect the demand for certain classes of workers and the relative proportion of advertisements by employers and employed respectively. Again, another selection of newspapers would probably yield somewhat different results, more especially if journals identified to some extent with special trades, localities, or classes of readers, were taken. In short, the table given below must not be understood to indicate more than is expressed in the following heading:—

Analysis of the Situations advertised in 4 London and 11 Provincial Daily Papers on Wednesday 21st June 1893, as either "Wanted" or "Vacant."

Trade.	Four London Newspapers.		Eleven Provincial Newspapers.		Total.	
	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.
MEN.						
Agricultural:—						
Farm labourers	2	—	—	1	2	1
Gardeners	3	—	14	12	17	12
	5	—	14	13	19	13
Building Trades:—						
Bricklayers and masons	4	1	—	10	4	11
Carpenters	11	—	1	10	12	10
Gasfitters, plumbers, and painters.	39	—	—	5	39	5
Others	—	2	—	6	—	8
	54	3	1	31	55	34
Engineering and Metal Trades:—						
Engineers, fitters, &c.	6	6	4	14	10	20
Blacksmiths, &c.	7	1	1	7	8	8
Others	1	—	—	21	1	21
	14	7	5	42	19	49

Trade.	Four London Newspapers.		Eleven Provincial Newspapers.		Total.	
	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.
MEN—*cont.*						
Woodwork and Furniture Trades (excluding Carpenters):—						
Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, carvers, &c.	13	3	—	9	13	12
Carriage builders	7	8	1	27	8	35
Others	1	2	1	4	2	6
	21	13	2	40	23	53
Printing and Bookbinding Trades:—						
Compositors	13	2	3	1	16	3
Machine-minders	18	2	—	2	18	4
Bookbinders and others	3	2	2	4	5	6
	34	6	5	7	39	13
Clothing Trades:—						
Tailors	2	5	5	27	7	32
Boot and shoe makers	—	3	2	2	2	5
Hatters and others	—	2	—	3	—	5
	2	10	7	32	9	42
Miscellaneous Trades:—						
Spinners, bleachers, and dyers	—	—	1	3	1	3
Watchmakers and jewellers	18	—	—	—	18	—
Leather workers	7	6	1	2	8	8
Oil and colourmen	8	1	1	5	9	6
Bakers, butchers, &c.	118	15	22	32	140	47
Engine drivers, stokers, &c.	8	—	—	2	8	2
Carmen	11	2	6	10	17	12
Grooms and coachmen	21	8	32	17	53	25
Shop assistants	83	113	38	100	121	213
Clerks and warehousemen	43	49	27	54	70	103
Porters and messengers	20	10	—	12	20	22
Men servants, watchmen and attendants.	95	18	7	18	102	36
Milkmen	15	7	—	1	15	8
Waiters	—	—	5	10	5	10
Miscellaneous	—	17	—	15	—	32
Total Men	577	285	174	446	751	731
BOYS	25	175	6	107	31	282

Trade.	Four London Newspapers.		Eleven Provincial Newspapers.		Total.	
	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.	Situations Wanted.	Situations Vacant.
WOMEN AND GIRLS.						
Textile trades - - -	—	—	—	6	—	6
Dressmakers, seamstresses, &c.	4	43	5	55	9	98
Charwomen and washerwomen	1	4	8	5	9	9
Domestic servants - -	155	431	228	416	383	847
Shop assistants - - -	25	69	36	53	61	122
Miscellaneous - - -	21	11	14	16	35	27
Total Women and Girls	206	558	291	551	497	1,109
Total Men - -	577	285	174	446	751	731
Boys - - -	25	175	6	107	31	282
Grand Total - -	808	1,018	471	1,104	1,279	2,122

One of the broad facts brought out by the table is that on the particular date named there were more situations for men advertised as "wanted" in London (577) than the number advertised as vacant (285). The converse was the case both for men and women in the provinces, and for female domestic servants in London.

It will be seen that the agricultural group was practically *nil*, being made up almost entirely of provincial gardeners. In the building trades the men advertised most in London and the employers in the provinces. This was also true, to some extent, of the engineering, woodwork, and furniture trades. In the printing trade it was the men who advertised in London, and in the clothing trade the employers. There are numerous advertisements under the head of bakers, butchers, &c., the number of situations "wanted" preponderating. The advertisements for shop assistants and clerks largely exceed the number of advertisements by these classes. In the case of female domestics there are more than twice as many situations "vacant" as those "wanted." Indeed, the most noticeable feature of the whole table is the large number of advertisements for women (1,109) as compared with the number of advertisements by women (497). On the whole, in one day these 15 newspapers had 3,401 employment advertisements, 2,122 being by employers seeking workpeople and 1,279 by workpeople wanting places.

Of these 1,482 were concerned with men (viz., 751 advertisements for places and 731 for workmen).

The largest single group among the men is that of shop assistants, which (including butchers, bakers, &c.) is responsible for 521 out of the total of 1,482 advertisements. Clerks and warehousemen account for 173, and menservants, attendants,

grooms, and coachmen for 216, leaving only 572 to be distributed among all other trades and industries.

Among the women, domestic service accounts for 1,230, or more than three-quarters of the whole. The only other group of importance is that of female shop assistants, which amounts to 183.

(*b.*) Agencies for the Employment of Seamen.

Seamen are the only class of men for whom the Imperial Government provides what is practically a registry office in which facilities are afforded employers and employed to meet together.* The law further provides that the conditions under which the work is to be done shall be settled in a formal agreement made, as regards foreign-going ships, in the presence of an official. This official is styled a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and, so far as his functions in connection with seamen are concerned, he acts under the Board of Trade, directly in most cases and indirectly at a few ports where Local Marine Boards exist. There is one of these officials at each port. In some cases a book giving the names of unemployed seamen is kept, which masters of vessels are allowed to inspect. This book is not, however, much in use, the usual practice being for the master of a ship to post up in the superintendent's office a notice of the number and class of men he wants, or first to select his crew at the shipowner's offices and then to bring them before the superintendent, who reads over and explains in the presence of both parties the terms of the agreement about to be entered into between them. It is unnecessary to describe here the details of such agreements, which in all cases must, comply with the provisions of the law, except as regards rates of wages. The point to be observed is that, in practice, the office of the superintendent is one which both sailors and masters of vessels frequent, well knowing that here they will have a good opportunity of obtaining what they seek.

To facilitate the supply of seamen the Board of Trade has power to grant to certain persons licences to engage or supply seamen or apprentices for merchant ships in the United Kingdom. Such licences, however, may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Board, and, for the present, boys only are supplied in this way, mainly from training ships. In any case, however, the holders of such licences are merely intermediaries and do not take the place of the superintendents other than in so far as they assist these officers in bringing together the two parties to the agreement, which, in all cases, has to be read and

* The whole expense of staff and accommodation falls upon the Mercantile Marine Fund, which is mainly supported by Light Dues.

signed in the presence of the proper official. This official is also authorised to provide runners to take seamen from one port to another when men are required to complete a crew. On the whole it will be seen that, while it is no part of the duty of the Board of Trade to find employment for seamen, every facility is afforded for them to meet the masters of ships wanting crews, and every precaution is taken to safeguard the seaman from unwittingly making an agreement against his own interest.

There do not appear to be any large agencies for assisting seamen to live while waiting for an engagement, but by assigning his next monthly advance note a seaman can generally obtain credit from one of the lodging-house keepers who cater for this class.

(*c.*) Agencies for finding work for discharged soldiers

Before considering the various agencies at work for finding employment for soldiers discharged or transferred from the Colours to the Reserve Force, it may be well to see how many men have to be dealt with. From the last report* issued by the War Office it appears that in the year 1892 the numbers were as follows:—

Discharged from the Army - -	11,658
Transferred from Regular Army to 1st Class Reserve - - -	17,890
Total - -	29,548

These figures show that in one year something like 29,000† men were thrown on the labour market to compete with ordinary workmen for employment. The report does not show the ages of the reservists, but the following particulars are given respecting the discharged soldiers:—

Under 20 years - - - -	3,096
20–25 years - - - - -	4,484
25–30 years - - - - -	1,536
30–35 years - - - - -	1,062
35–40 years - - - - -	670
Over 40 years - - - - -	770
Not stated - - - - -	40
Total -	11,658

The great bulk of the men were, so far as can be judged from age alone, in the prime of life for workmen, no less than 7,580

* General Annual Return of the British Army—C. 7147 of 1893.

† It should be noted, however, that the number of recruits in 1892, a year of depression of trade, was 41,667.

out of 11,658, or over 65 per cent., being under 25 years of age, and more than half of the remaining 4,078 were under 32 years.

Of a total number of soldiers discharged and transferred to the Reserve, viz., 29,548, no less than 20,694 belonged to infantry regiments, of whom probably a large proportion were not mechanics, and would consequently drift into the ranks of unskilled labour. On the other hand cavalrymen and many of the artillerymen would, through their experience with horses, make good grooms or carters; and men of the Royal Engineers, who are obliged to have some occupation on joining, would be qualified to take posts requiring some technical skill. Many of these men are, as a matter of fact, continued in the service of the Government as civil employés in connexion with the Ordnance Survey.

There are three societies engaged in the task of finding employment for the above classes of soldiers, viz., the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers, &c., the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Agency, and the Corps of Commissionaires.

National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers.—This Society deals more particularly with the reservists, but does not confine itself strictly to them, ordinary discharged soldiers also being helped, except when they are pensioners.* The Society claims that only men of good character are ever recommended for employment, and further states that no fees are charged by the Central Association or its branches either to the men or the employers. The Society has altogether 28 agencies in London and the principal industrial centres, besides the 43 regimental district associations to which further reference will be made. The men are registered at the time of discharge, the officer by whom the discharge is carried out acting as a kind of outlying agency. Individual applications are also received after discharge. The Society, having taken care to satisfy itself as to the qualifications of the men, then addresses the employers by means of circulars and advertisements. Personal visits are also paid to large employers. The newspapers are looked at every morning, and replies on behalf of the men are sent to suitable advertisements. The result is seen in the fact that of the 6,331 registered in 1892 employment was found for 2,838 men. The number registered, it will be noticed, is not nearly the total of the men thrown on the labour market by the army in 1892. It should be remembered, however, that 1,902 men were discharged for bad conduct, 2,795 were invalided, 2,798 were pensioners, and that, apart from the weeding out done by the officials of the Society, a certain pro-

* Pensioners are registered when specially recommended.

portion of the 29,000 referred to found employment at once by means of friends in civil life, and do not in consequence figure as applicants before the Society.

The growth of the work done by the Society is readily shown by the following table:—

Year.	Number of Men placed in Employment.
1885-86	174
1886-87	470
1887-88	1,013
1888-89	1,462
1889-90	1,890
1890-91	2,097
1891-92	2,614
1892-93	2,838

The figures for 1892-3 do not include the number of men found employment by means of the 43 regimental branches which have been recently established by the officers commanding in the various counties and districts in co-operation with the resident and county authorities, in order to provide local employment for soldiers on their return home to civil life. This is an important development, and in the first year (1892-3) the number of men found employment in this way was 1,048 which, added to the number given in the previous table for that year, yields a total of 3,886.

The annual report of the Society gives the following list of the employments found for 2,838 of these men, that is, the total number exclusive of those found work by the regimental branches:—

Details of Employment found April 1st, 1892, to March 31st 1893.

Police and Fire Brigade	88
Foremen at Works	14
Horsekeepers	15
Railway Porters	144
Post Office	229
Tram and Omnibus Conductors	47
Carmen	83
Porters and Messengers	319
Warders	41
Grooms and Coachmen	308
Storekeepers	22
Travellers	7
Clerks	53
Stewards	19
Breweries	21
Gardeners	25

Butlers and Valets	14
Waiters	40
Collectors	31
Caretakers	58
Night Watchmen	41
Timekeepers	23
Hall Porters and Gatekeepers	39
Engine Drivers	6
Railway, Iron, and other Works	243
Shopmen	9
Lodge Keepers	2
Labourers	198
Drill Instructors, &c.	13
Attendants, Asylum and Sick	198
Bailiffs, &c.	23
Gymnasium Instructors	3
Bandmaster	1
Painters	9
Bakers	1
Musicians	17
Miscellaneous	236
Joined Corps of Commissionaires	12
Yardsmen, &c.	51
Managers and Barmen	36
Cooks	7
Carpenters	9
Turnkeys (Hong Kong Prison)	7
Servants (indoor)	76
	2,838

From this it will be gathered that the great bulk of the men are appointed to situations requiring a certain amount of strength and intelligence, but no great skill or technical knowledge.

It may be added that the Society is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and by a grant from the Government (increased this year from 200*l.* to 500*l.*), and is managed by a committee consisting almost entirely of officers of the Army. The total expenses in 1892–3 amounted to 632*l.*

The Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society was established in 1855, and reconstituted in 1859, with the object of "registering the names, addresses, characters, &c. "of military and naval pensioners from Her Majesty's service, and "procuring for them such employment as they may be capable of "undertaking." It has a head office in London, and branches at Dublin, Glasgow, and Manchester, and is conducted on much the same lines as the previously described Association.

The report for the year ended December 31st, 1892, shows that a total of 657 men had been registered at the head office and branches, and that 2,650 *places* had been obtained. It must be

noted that 2,650 places does not necessarily mean that number of separate men, the exact number of whom is not ascertainable from the report.

At present the constitution of the Society only admits of the registration of pensioners, but the council of the Society have decided that Reserve men may be recommended, provided no pensioners equally suitable are available, "and as a result 202 places were passed over to Reserve men," and this employment is in addition to the 2,650 places previously mentioned.

Corps of Commissionaires.—This corps was established in 1859 with the object of finding employment for pensioners and others from the Army. The qualifications and conditions of entrance are set forth very elaborately in the rules and regulations from which the following particulars are quoted:—

Candidates for admission must have served in some branch of H.M. Regular Naval or Military Forces, and be in the receipt of a pension, except soldiers of good character who have completed limited engagements or whose temporary pensions have expired, or men belonging to the Militia, Volunteers, or Police, *if injured on duty and awarded a permanent pension*, who may be admitted on deposit in the savings bank of the Corps of 20*l.* as a guarantee.

Commissionaires whose pensions expire after joining the Corps will not be allowed to remain in it unless they have in the meantime qualified themselves for the first class, and are possessed of a minimum deposit of 25*l.* in the savings bank of the Corps.

Soldiers belonging to the Reserve of H.M.'s Regular Army or Navy will be admitted to the Corps on paying to the savings bank of the Corps sums varying from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* annually. The caution and entrance fees will be the same as those paid by pensioners; but in each case a deposit varying from 5*l.* to 12*l.* must be placed in the savings bank on joining. Admission will, *as a rule*, be restricted to men who were non-commissioned officers at the time of discharge, musicians, servants, and such as have a practical acquaintance with some mechanical trade, and no one will be entered under 5 ft. 7 in. in height, and unless he is in perfect health. Reservists wishing to retain the rank they held on their discharge from H.M.S. must qualify themselves for it by depositing the *full amount* of security required by the regulations. A sergeant, therefore wishing to retain his rank will have to place 15*l.*, and a full corporal 10*l.*, in the savings bank of the Corps, when he becomes a member of the institution. Reservists who have married are not eligible unless they have saved 50*l.*

It will be noticed that candidates other than pensioners have to pay what is practically a guarantee for their honesty, the pension in ordinary cases serving the same purpose. There are also certain entrance fees and monthly payments as under:—

"List of entrance fees and monthly payments to the funds of the Corps by a commissionaire whose age is 42 years or under, and classification of health No. 1.

ORDINARY ENTRANCE FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Caution money	1	0	0
General fund	0	10	0
Sick fund	0	5	0
Convalescent hospital	0	5	0
Total ordinary entrance fees to be paid on joining	£2	0	0

ORDINARY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

	s.	d.
Clothing	5	6
General fund	1	6
Sick fund	1	6
Convalescent hospital	0	2
Total monthly payments	8	8

Besides the above fees, every commissionaire must on entrance deposit at least 10*s.* in the savings bank of the Corps.

N.B.—The deposits by commissionaires in the savings bank of the Corps will be at the rate of 6*d.* per week for the first three months, and 1*s.* afterwards, till permanently employed, when the rate will be according to the value of the situation, but never less than 1*s.* per week."

These payments are primarily intended to cover the cost of the clothing, sick allowances, &c., to the men. There are also exceptional payments to be made by certain classes of men, the apparent object being to place all men on the same footing with regard to the expenses of the Corps in connexion with them.

The general effect of the great care taken to exclude bad characters, and to employ those men only who have something at stake in the shape of either a pension or a deposit, which may be forfeited for dishonesty, is to ensure a class of men in whom the public have confidence, and for whom work is easily obtainable. The safety of the property entrusted to a commissionaire, and his fidelity whilst in the service of his employer, is further guaranteed in ordinary cases by the Corps in sums varying from 100*l.* for sergeant-majors to 25*l.* for privates. At certain seasons of the year the demand for men is greater than the Corps can supply. Their wages are to a certain extent regulated by scale, which, however, is often exceeded.

The Corps numbered 1,949 men at December 31st 1892, and were classed as follows:—

In permanent employment in London	1,083
In temporary employment in London	102
Out-quarter divisions	620
On detachment from head-quarters	110
On post	16
At head-quarters (including staff)	18
Total strength of Corps	1,949

Its growth has been steady ever since its establishment, as will be seen from the following table, which gives the average number on the rolls for every tenth year.

Year.	Average Number on Rolls.
1859 - - - - - -	42
1869 - - - - - -	417
1879 - - - - - -	867
1889 - - - - - -	1,734
1892 - - - - - -	1,925

Nearly all of these men were engaged as messengers, attendants, watchmen, ticket-takers, money-takers, and in a great variety of miscellaneous occupations, all involving a certain measure of trust.

The Corps has branches termed "out-quarter divisions" at Belfast, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Nottingham; and is supported partly by regimental and other subscriptions and donations, and partly by an annual tax of 10*s.* per head paid by permanent employers of the men. The latter yielded 645*l.* out of the total income of 2,422*l.* in the year 1892.

(*d.*) Agencies for Finding Work for Discharged Prisoners.

The question of the assistance of discharged prisoners by the provision of employment or otherwise, belongs properly rather to an analysis of crime than of want of employment. A considerable proportion, however, of those discharged from local prisons hardly belong to the criminal classes, and the difficulty that they meet with in obtaining work where a character is required is no small factor in the unemployed problem. As, moreover, it is this class from which, as will be seen later on, most of the "labour colonies" hitherto established on the continent for the unemployed chiefly draw their materials, it is a matter of interest to know the methods pursued in this country by the agencies which attempt to overcome the difficulties which they meet with in the search for work.

In 1877 the "Central Committee of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies" was formed to promote combined action amongst the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, the establishment of such a society in connexion with every gaol, and to further the efficiency of such societies. In 1878 there were 38 prisons which had no aid society connected with them. In 1887 there was no prison without one, the last gap being filled up in that year. These societies received the support of the Commissioners of Prisons, who considered that finding employment and helping

prisoners after discharge could more effectively be undertaken by outside agencies than directly by the Government, and obtained a grant of money from the Treasury to be expended for the benefit of discharged prisoners under the supervision of these societies. To them also, if they will receive it, is committed the gratuity earned by each prisoner, to expend for his benefit.

The report of the "Central Committee" of the work done in 1891 relates to 47 societies, the returns of 14 others not being available for that year. The total number of discharged prisoners dealt with by the societies making returns was 18,127. The kind of aid given by the Glasgow, Surrey, and South London Societies (dealing with 2,352 persons) is not given. Of the remainder the mode of treatment is classified under the following heads:—

Sent to sea	191
Returned to former employer	560
Placed in other employment	1,885
Provided with clothes, tools, &c.	2,433
Temporarily assisted	6,233
Enlisted	13
Sent to friends at home	1,083
Sent to friends abroad	25
Emigrated	84
Sent to refuges	346
Declined assistance	411
Dismissed for bad conduct	192
Re-arrested or re-convicted	389
Otherwise disposed of	1,899
Cases in hand	31
	15,775
Not classified	2,352
	18,127

The methods of procedure and degrees of efficiency of the different societies vary considerably. But the main feature on which the success of the undertaking is considered to depend is the employment of agents, whose chief business it is to make themselves acquainted with the qualifications of each prisoner applying for aid on discharge, and by personally visiting employers, foremen, &c., to endeavour to obtain employment for which the man may be fit. Until employment is found the agent sees that the man under his charge has decent board and lodging, and that he does the best he can himself to find work. In some cases the best that can be done for discharged prisoners is to communicate with their friends, leaving them, if willing, to find employment. Some of the societies have agents in various towns, or utilize the services of other aid societies to which they

contribute. The North Lancashire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has agents in Accrington, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Chorley, Colne, Darwen, Fleetword, Lancaster, Preston. The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners works in co-operation with 22 extra-Metropolitan Societies, and has moreover special agents of its own in a few important towns, such as Manchester and Birmingham, and has shipping agents at several ports to whom are sent such men as seem to be adapted for a seafaring life.

Efforts are made to deal separately with each discharged prisoner as far as possible and to avoid throwing ex-prisoners together. With the exception of convicts under ticket-of-leave there is no means of following up the after-history of those assisted, nor is it thought desirable that any attempt in this direction should be made, as it might make it more difficult for such persons to make a fresh start in life.

In the returns published by the "Central Committee" men and women are both included. The number of rescue homes and refuges for women is so large that in dealing with female prisoners the chief difficulty is to induce the women to submit to the restraints and regulations of the homes offered to them. So much is this the case that in their report for 1892 the Commissioners of Prisons publish a statement of one of their most experienced chaplains to the effect that there is an overlapping of labour in rescue effort which is acting very perniciously on the work generally, and that a capable chaplain with the aid of one or two lady visitors can make suitable provision for almost any number of women who may require help.

The Salvation Army has a department called the "Prison Gate Brigade" for providing work, food, and shelter for discharged prisoners, and for such "first offenders" as may be handed over by the magistrates to the charge of the Army. The work consists of firewood-cutting, mat-making, and shoemaking on the premises of the brigade, and efforts are made by the Army to obtain outside situations for such of the men as have satisfied the superintendent of their willingness to work, and to lead an honest life. Out of 658 men dealt with between January 1891, the date when operations were commenced, and the end of May 1893, 90 had been sent to the Army Wharf at Battersea, 40 to the farm at Hadleigh, 130 to situations, 15 to hospitals, 40 had been restored to friends, 7 sent to sea, while 6 had gone abroad. Of the remainder 198 had left of their own accord, 80 were discharged for disobedience, &c., and 52 were still in the home.

(vi.) THE POOR-LAW IN RELATION TO THE ABLE-BODIED UNEMPLOYED.

The present Poor-law aims at relieving destitution only, and though work may be imposed as a test, relief is not given in the shape of the payment of wages, but according to the necessities of each case. All persons receiving poor-law relief, moreover, lose for the time their rights as citizens. It is not proposed in this report to attempt a general description of poor-law administration. The rules under which relief may be given by boards of guardians to the sick, aged, and infirm, differ from those applicable to the able-bodied unemployed, with whom we are here exclusively concerned.

The following extracts from a memorandum prepared in 1886 by Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., secretary to the Local Government Board, describe sufficiently for the purposes of this report the rules applying to the relief of able-bodied male persons, and the practice of guardians in relation thereto :—

The regulations in force in the metropolis and the great centres of population are contained in the Out Relief Regulation Order. That Order provides :—

(1.) That no relief shall be given to any able-bodied male person while he is employed for wages or other hire or remuneration by any person.

(2.) That every able-bodied male person, if relieved out of the workhouse, shall be set to work by the guardians, and be kept employed under their direction and superintendence, so long as he continues to receive relief.

(3.) That the observance of the foregoing regulations shall not be imperative in the following cases :—

(*a.*) The case of a person receiving relief on account of sudden and urgent necessity ;

(*b.*) The case of a person receiving relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity affecting such person or any of his family ; and

(*c.*) The case of a person receiving relief for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the burial of any of his family.

(4.) That whenever the guardians allow relief to any able-bodied male person out of the workhouse, one-half at least of the relief so allowed shall be given in articles of food or fuel, or in other articles of absolute necessity.

(5.) That when the guardians set able-bodied male persons to work under the above regulations, they shall within 30 days report to the Local Government Board the place or places at which the able-bodied paupers are set to work, the sort or sorts of work in which they or any of them are employed, the times and mode of work, and the provision made for superintending them while working ; and shall forthwith discontinue or alter the same if the Local Government Board shall so require.

Further, the Order, with the view of meeting cases of an exceptional character, provides that if the guardians shall upon consideration of the special circumstances of any particular case deem it expedient to depart from any of the above regulations, and within 21 days after

the departure shall report the same and the grounds thereof to the Local Government Board, the relief which may have been so given in such case by such guardians, before the answer to the report shall have been returned by the Board, shall not be deemed to be contrary to the provisions of the Order; and if the Local Government Board shall approve of the departure, and shall notify such approval to the guardians, all relief given in such case after such notification, so far as the same shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the approval, shall be lawful, anything in the Order to the contrary notwithstanding.

It will be observed, therefore, that the guardians in the case of the unions to which the Order applies are not precluded from granting out-relief to able-bodied male persons who require it in consequence of being out of employment, subject to the condition that such persons shall be set to work by the guardians and be kept employed under their directions and supervision, so long as they continue to receive relief.

In other unions, comprising chiefly agricultural districts and towns with a small population, relief is administered under the General Out-door Relief Prohibitory Order. That Order requires that every able-bodied male pauper shall be relieved wholly in the workhouse of the union, except in the following cases:—

(1.) Where such person shall require relief on account of sudden and urgent necessity.

(2.) Where such person shall require relief on account of any sickness accident, or bodily or mental infirmity affecting himself or any of his family; and,

(3.) Where such person shall require relief for the purpose of defraying the expenses either wholly or in part of the burial of any of his family.

In the case of this order, also, there is a proviso to meet cases of an exceptional character. The order provides that in case the guardians of any union depart in any particular instance from any of the regulations, and within 15 days after such departure report the same and the grounds thereof to the Local Government Board, and the Board approve of the departure, the relief granted in such particular instances shall, if otherwise lawful, not be deemed to be unlawful or be subject to be disallowed.

In the case of certain unions to which the regulations in the General Out-door Relief Prohibitory Order apply, an Out-door Labour Test Order has been issued. This Order is intended to provide for exceptional circumstances, which, in the opinion of the guardians, render it necessary to give out-door relief to able-bodied male persons. Where it is in force, the granting of out-door relief to such persons is subject to conditions similar to those in the out-door relief regulations above referred to, the chief condition being that any such person so relieved shall be set to work by the guardians. . . . . .

The principle on which the several Orders referred to are based is that able-bodied male persons shall only receive relief from the poor rates, on the ground of being out of employment, subject to such a test of destitution as is involved in the acceptance of an order for admission to the workhouse, or the performance of a task of work.

(vii.) THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS IN RELATION TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

Among the voluntary organisations dealing on a systematic plan with the relief of distress the London Charity Organisation Society and some of the provincial societies bearing the same name occupy a prominent position as regards both the practical work of administration and the contribution they have made to the study of the conditions and limitations under which distress arising from various causes may be permanently assisted. There appear to be about 88 societies in the United Kingdom either bearing this title or having somewhat similar objects and in correspondence with the central society in London. As might be expected they differ among themselves to a considerable extent in their principles of action. We are concerned with them here merely in so far as they deal with those whose distress arises from want of employment. It is necessary, however, to give a very brief sketch of the general plan of operations which they usually pursue in order to understand their policy with regard to the unemployed. For this purpose the London Society, the work of which is by far the most extensive, is taken as typical.

In the Official Manual it is stated that "the Society consists "of a federation of district committees, whose general principles "of action are determined by a central council upon which each "district committee is represented .... The Society seeks to form "side by side with every board of guardians at least one com- "mittee containing representatives of the board and of all the "charitable agencies at work in the local Poor Law division .... "Each committee, so far as it can, raises its own funds locally. "..... It is the duty of district committees to endeavour to "effect a division of work between the Poor Law and charity. "They accordingly leave to the Poor Law such cases of destitu- "tion as cannot in their opinion be effectually assisted by "charitable help; but cases in which there is a prospect of some "permanent good being done they endeavour to help from "charitable sources. In such cases they seek assistance from the "agencies severally best able to deal with them; and when these "fail, they consider themselves under an obligation to secure that "the treatment which they have advised shall be carried out."

The main principles on which the Society works may perhaps be thus summarised:

(1.) The *locality* rather than the *class* of distress is, in the main, taken as the unit in dealing with distress. There are indeed a few special committees (on emigration, medical work, &c.), but the backbone of the Society's operations is the group of district

committees. The maxim is to "centralise information, localise responsibility." This principle clearly marks off the Society's work from that of centralised institutions, each dealing with a special class.

(2.) In each district the attempt is made to federate existing relief agencies so as to secure unity of action.

(3.) By co-operation with the Poor Law authorities it is sought in each district to effect a division of function, the Society attempting the permanent "cure" of cases of distress which appear to admit of such cure, and leaving others to the Poor Law.

(4.) The Society aims at giving relief only in cases where there appears a prospect of permanent good being done; and at treating completely and adequately such cases as it does relieve. Thus, as a rule it refuses doles of food and money, and invariably makes an elaborate inquiry into the circumstances of each case with a view to determine if it can be permanently helped. Such inquiry is not directed to ascertain and reward "merit," but to diagnose the causes of distress.

These principles being kept in view, it may be said to be the general policy of the Society not to relieve ordinary cases of want of employment, such as continually arise from one cause or another in a normal state of the labour-market. It is held that the proper and only effective "cure" for a carpenter or dock labourer who has lost a job is to find another. To give him money might often tend to relax the energy with which he is searching for work; to provide him with work (even if practicable) would have the same effect in still greater degree, beside tending to dislocate the labour market. As regards helping him to find work, the Society holds as a general rule that the search for work is usually most effectively carried on by the person most interested in its success. This argument applies obviously only to the normal fringe of "unemployed," who at any given time, even in a favourable state of the labour-market, find themselves out of a job, and is admittedly inapplicable to times of unforeseen and exceptional scarcity of work. It is based on the assumption that, at the time, there is *on the whole* a sufficient supply of work to go round, so that any action which relaxes the energy with which a given workman seeks his share of that employment is undesirable. The argument fails when, owing to exceptional circumstances, there is not enough work to go round. Accordingly the Charity Organisation Society draws a sharp distinction between "ordinary" and "exceptional" distress, especially as regards want of employment.

Before, however, passing on to the policy pursued in cases of "exceptional" scarcity of work, it should be noticed that the line taken by the various societies and district committees with regard to providing labour, relieving the unemployed, and assisting them to obtain work, is by no means uniform throughout the country. In Scotland, for example, where the Poor Law does not contemplate the relief of the able-bodied, the division

of function between private effort and the Poor Law inculcated above might naturally be interpreted as leaving the provision of labour yards as tests for able-bodied applicants for relief within the sphere of the voluntary society. Thus the Glasgow Charity Organisation Society and the "Associations for Improving the Condition of the Poor" at Edinburgh and Paisley provide wood-chopping yards for men and sewing for women.

In Edinburgh the labour yard is used "both as a means of "giving temporary employment and as a test of willingness to "work." The men work from six to seven hours a day, payment being by the piece, with a minimum of 1*s.* a day and dinner, and additional "help, if needed, for his wife and family." During the year 1892, 1,158 persons were offered work in the yard, which was accepted by about 75 per cent. In Glasgow (1891–92) work in the wood-chopping yard was offered to 318 men and accepted by 257. Payment is by results, with an average of 1*s.* 3*d.* per day of 7½ hours. There were 68 women employed in making up clothing, which was sold to the public. At Paisley the men in the wood-chopping yard can earn 1*s.* a day. Employment was found in it for 36 men during the year.

A few English Charity Organisation Societies, especially in the North, also provide work. In Newcastle (in 1891–92) work in the firewood yard was offered to 509 and accepted by 202, while a ladies' committee found charing for 67 women and gave needlework to 39. The firewood and clothing were sold at the office.

The Darlington Charity Organisation Society opened a wood-yard towards the close of the year 1891; and a "Boys' Messenger Brigade," which was started in 1890, is also under their control. The cost of the two institutions for the year 1891–2 was 345*l.*

In 1891–92, the Liverpool Central Relief and Charity Organisation Society gave 776 orders "to men alleging want of work as a reason for seeking relief" to work in the wood-chopping workshops. Only 288 accepted work. They earned an average of 1*s.* 8*d.* a day, additional relief being given, if necessary, to the family. The deficiency for the year was 266*l.* The society has also a work-room for women. It regards these workshops as indispensable as a test in a district where casual labourers form so large a proportion of applicants.*

The Rochdale Charity Organisation Society also has a firewood factory, in which 33 persons were employed during 1891–92.

The London Society, however, distrusts the provision of work by voluntary agencies, even as a test, in ordinary times. "Our "objection to the use of labour tests is that they tend to become "a substitute for inquiry and for the individual treatment of "cases. . . . . Tests are for the Poor Law, which has only

* Report of Liverpool Central Relief and Charity Organisation Society, 1891–2, pp. 7 and 8.

" to prove the fact of destitution. Those who would help must " go deeper." *

Turning from the provision of employment to the work of assisting persons to obtain employment, it will be seen from the following statement, extracted from the last report of the London Charity Organisation Society, that the work done in this direction in most London districts is for reasons given above very limited :—

District.	Total Cases relieved (1891-2).	Cases relieved by employment (1891-2).
Kensington	367	—
Fulham	505	38
Paddington	221	16
Chelsea	324	15
St. George's (Hanover Square)	613	207
St. James's	174	16
St. Marylebone	531	13
Hampstead	151	3
North St. Pancras	192	5
South St. Pancras	397	9
Islington	451	19
Hackney	206	19
St. Giles's	181	6
Holborn	93	8
Clerkenwell	303	10
City	148	5
Shoreditch	277	16
Bethnal Green	288	9
Whitechapel	211	4
St. George's, East	262	1
Stepney	361	12
Mile End	287	3
Bow	464	19
Poplar	339	25
St. Saviour's	206	8
Newington	516	24
St. Olave's	463	20
Vauxhall	625	5
Lambeth	330	31
Brixton	148	2
Wandsworth	90	2
Battersea	508	23
Clapham	51	1
Camberwell	271	9
Dulwich	164	—
Greenwich	716	46
Deptford	200	—
Woolwich	344	21
Lewisham	62	—
* Totals	12,040	670

The only London district in which this form of assistance is at all prevalent is seen to be St. George's, Hanover Square, where a labour register is kept, and a certain amount of work found.

* Register of Charity Organisation and Relief Societies, 1890–1. Introduction, pp. vii and viii.

According to the reports of the Provincial Societies for 1891–2, several appear to have concerned themselves with finding work for applicants, but of these some confined their attentions to women and girls suitable for household work. The following is a brief summary of the particulars given in the reports, so far as they relate to finding employment:—

Name of Society.	Particulars of Work done.
Cambridge Charity Organisation Society	Register kept of persons who can be recommended for household work.
Macclesfield Relief Association - -	Register for charwomen and needlewomen kept.
Newcastle Charity Organisation Society	Charing found for 67 women and needlework for 39.
Worcester Charity Organisation Society	A free registry for young servants kept.
Birkenhead, Charity Organisation and Provident Society.	Employment found for 15 men and 74 women.
Alford Canterbury Provident Relief Association.	Employment found for 20 men.
Halifax Charity Organisation Society -	Of 34 applicants, 10 were found work.
Huddersfield Charity Organisation Society.	27 persons were found employment through Labour Bureau.
Leith Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.	75 persons were found employment.
Liverpool Central Relief and Charity Organisation Society.	Employment was found in factory districts for 36 persons, chiefly widows.

In addition to the above, the Oxford Anti-Mendicity and Charity Organisation Association undertakes to investigate the cases of vagrants, and if possible to help them to employment; and the Paisley Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor endeavours to find outside work for those who have been engaged in the firewood factory connected with the Association.

On the other hand, there are some Charity Organisation Societies and district committees which not only do not attempt directly to find work for applicants, but reject out-of-work cases in ordinary times altogether. Others (as in some districts in East London) refuse relief to the "unemployed" man, but offer to support his wife and family if he will go into the workhouse.

Although the Charity Organisation Society in most cases does not attempt to find employment for men out of work, and generally refuses applications for such assistance, it does not on that account necessarily refuse help of any kind. Thus many district committees make a practice of offering to help any child of the applicant old enough for service to obtain a situation, and frequently supplies her with an outfit. If any member of the family is prevented from working by sickness and it is clear that the father's distress is not of a chronic nature, medical treatment and convalescent aid are procured. Such assistance does not appear under the head of "employment found," although its ultimate object is to enable the recipient to return to work. It is a rule of the Society, not always perhaps observed, never to

dismiss an application without first considering whether some method of relief other than that applied for may not usefully be adopted, and the fact that in many instances what is known as an "out-of-work" case is frequently dismissed without any offer of aid is due to the inherent practical difficulties of giving effective help.

On the whole the principles laid down by the London Society with respect to the treatment of ordinary out-of-work cases must be regarded as general principles of guidance, rather than as rigid rules applicable to every case. It has been made sufficiently clear in an earlier part of this report, that causes of distress are so intermixed that it is often impossible in practice to draw a distinct line between "out-of-work" and other cases; and the success of the policy of leaving certain classes of cases to the Poor Law must depend to some extent on the completeness with which the local voluntary relief agencies are organized. Otherwise "leaving to the Poor Law" may mean passing on to another and laxer voluntary relief society.

Again, there is in practice no sharp dividing line between normal and exceptional distress, although the broad distinction is a most important one, and is fundamentally assumed in the policy of the Charity Organisation Society with regard to the unemployed. To this question of the relief of those out of work in a time of exceptional scarcity of employment, we may now turn.

The attitude of the Charity Organisation Society towards this question is clearly and concisely laid down in a published memorandum entitled "Suggestions and suggested rules for dealing with exceptional distress by local committees," which was originally included in a report by a select committee of the Society dealing chiefly with the administration of the disastrous Mansion House Relief Fund of 1885–86.* The suggestions are sufficiently important to be reprinted here in full:—

I. General Policy of Relief.

It has now been repeatedly proved that the only way to meet widespread and exceptional distress, without doing permanent injury to the mass of the poor, is to adhere to certain general principles and fixed lines of action which they will readily understand. Indecision and vacillation at such a time produce grave mischief.†

* Report of a Select Committee on Exceptional Distress, 1886. Cassell & Co. 6*d*.

† In a time of "commercial embarrassment" "an ill-regulated distribution of charitable donations may not only fail to relieve the class for whose benefit the funds were collected, but further diminish the resources they would otherwise have obtained by their own exertions."—Dr. Kay, Third Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners.

"It is the stoutest, not the kindest heart that is wanted" "in times of scarcity or unusual stagnation"; and "all we have to do is to weather the storm as well as we are able, taking additional care to be vigilant and strict in keeping all members of the community within the bounds of duty."—Quoted by Mr. Longley in his "Report to the Local Government Board on Poor Law Administration in London." 1874.

The creation of a large relief fund tends to occasion additional difficulties and perplexities. Confusion and waste can only be avoided by taking careful measures for the administration of relief beforehand, quietly and without panic.

"Tests" and inquiry.

To deal with large numbers of people quickly and effectually "tests" are necessary, no less than inquiry.

Classes requiring relief.

Roughly speaking, applications come from three classes:

(1) Thrifty and careful men;
(2) Men of different grades of respectability, with a decent home;
(3) The idle, loafing class, or those brought low by drink or vice;

To the first of these, relief should be given; but if public works are opened they should be recommended to take such work, not as a test, but as temporary employment.

To the second class (according to the character of the case) relief should be offered (1) conditionally on employment in public or other works; or (2) the applicant should be referred to the Poor Law labour-yard; or (3) admitted to the workhouse, while the wife and family are supported by charitable relief outside.

The third class should be left to the Poor Law. Relief by way of alms only maintains them in their evil habits, discourages the thrifty and striving, and leads to still further neglect of wife and family.

Public and charitable "works."

Public works should not be undertaken unless there is clear evidence that the want of employment is so great that some such temporary measures are absolutely necessary to prevent better-class working men from living in semi-starvation. Their tendency must be to keep labour in the same grooves. If the distress is occasioned by some temporary and definite cause, after a short period there will be an improvement in the labour market. If the distress is occasioned by deeper and more permanent causes, public works will act merely as a palliative which may divert attention from the source of the evil and tend to become as chronic as the shortness of work.

If public or other works are opened—

(1) Men should only be admitted to them after inquiry or on satisfactory recommendation.

(2) The wages and the hours should be as nearly as possible according to contract rates.

(3) Care should be taken to supply sufficient overlookers, and to group the men according to character and ability.

(4) If a meal is wanted, or clothing, it is better that this should be supplied separately from a relief fund. The employment should be given, as far as possible, in accordance with ordinary business contracts, and not as "charity work," which tends to be as ill-done as it is ill-paid, and to degrade men instead of improving them.

(5) Public and other relief works should be of a local character, planned according to estimates drawn by the local authorities, and conducted under local superintendence. This will be some guarantee against waste and irresponsibility. Such works only should be undertaken as are likely to create the least disturbance in the labour market.

Labour-yards.

Poor Law labour-yards are sometimes the only test available, but they have a tendency to become permanent institutions for the supply of cheaply-paid and practically useless labour to casual and idle labourers of all kinds.

The plan of applying a modified form of the workhouse test in certain cases, by which the man is maintained in the workhouse while the wife and family are supported by voluntary charity, is suggested for the following reasons: The modified workhouse test.

(1) The assistance is adequate; no homes are broken up, and the relief is so given as to meet the wants of the family—the wife and children as well as the husband.

(2) It will act as an education in provident habits.

(3) The burden of sacrifice will be thrown on the man; whereas in all other schemes for dealing with this class, it is liable to be thrown on the woman.

II. The Local Committees.

It is clear that none of the three classes mentioned above, except the first and part of the second, can be properly dealt with, unless there is co-operation between the administrators of charitable funds and the Poor Law guardians. This co-operation is indispensable. Co-operation with guardians indispensable.

That there may be agencies for this co-operation and for the direct distribution of relief local relief committees are necessary. These should include representatives— Of whom they should consist.

(*a*) Of the Principal Land and House Owners,
(*b*) Of Employers of Labour,
(*c*) Of Working Men—including representatives of trade societies and benefit clubs,
(*d*) Of Charitable Agencies,
(*e*) Of Poor Law Guardians and of the Vestry,
(*f*) Of School Teachers and Visitors,
(*g*) Of Clergy of all Denominations.

Committees should be comparatively small and composed of members well acquainted with the district. To such persons the street or neighbourhood in which a man lives may be a rough test of some value. So far as possible, people of judgment, who have had some experience, and have already interested themselves in the work of charity, should be chosen. Members, *e.g.*, ought to know what questions to ask, and how to take down an application. The Clergy should act as advisers to the Committee, rather than as almoners or honorary officials. Their knowledge of the district, or of the persons who apply, is often very valuable.

The area covered by the Committee should be comparatively small.* Area of Committee.

To avoid a rush of cases— How to avoid a rush.

(1) Unnecessary publicity should, in the earlier stages, be avoided.

(2) The rules which the Committee propose to follow should subsequently be advertised in local papers, and given to all applicants. These rules should show in general terms, but clearly, whom the Committee

* "I venture to say," writes Mr. Salter, "that, as an active member of the Kensington and Lambeth Charity Organisation Committees for ten years or more, I was struck by the advantage of the small Local Committees, and the system of assigning certain streets to certain members of Committee. A small Local Committee is more likely to secure the services of the clergy and others immediately concerned than a Charity Organisation Committee which deals with a large district. The knowledge, the interest, and the responsibility of its members are greater."

wish to relieve and whom they intend to leave to the Poor Law. (*See* below, IV.)

(3) It should be clearly stated that relief will only be given after inquiry, or with a labour test.

(4) Trustworthy persons, who have been selected for the purpose by the Committee, and who are well acquainted with the district, should refer to the Committee cases which they believe they can thoroughly recommend. A number of suitable cases may thus be brought to light, and the multitude of personal applications in part avoided.

III. Inquiry.

Application should in all cases be made by the head of the family only.

Application on recommendations.

Application forms (*see* Form A), or forms of reference, should be given to members of Committee, selected employers and foremen, the officers of trade and benefit societies, and to clergymen and district visitors of experience.*

These forms should be given by them to applicants whom they recommend as suitable, according to the rules. (*See* above.)

The applicant should be required to attend at the office, and bring with him the application or reference form, duly filled up and signed; and, if the person who sends the case is not an employer or foreman, a recommendation from the employer or foreman will be necessary.

In all these cases the home will be visited and the reference or recommendation verified, if the pressure is too great to do more. If not, other points in the case may be taken up with a view to a more thorough treatment of it.

Direct application.

If there is no reference of the applicant to the Committee, he will attend at the office, the application form will be filled up, and such inquiries made as the time allows.

Two things should never be omitted:—

(*a*) *The home should be visited.*
(*b*) *An employer or local reference should be communicated with.*

Who should make the inquiry.

The inquiry should be made by members of Committees and others who have had some experience in relief work. They may in many instances require the assistance of one or more paid officers. It was found last year that much time was saved by the use of a form (*see* Form B) for corresponding with references or employers.†

Inquiry of Relieving Officers.

To ensure co-operation with the Guardians, it will be well to ascertain from them whether cases are known to them; and the Guardians might be asked to supply a list of the names of persons in receipt of parochial assistance. Similarly lists of those relieved by the Committee should be sent to the Guardians from time to time.

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* It is best not to use the application form as the paper of reference. The details to be filled up in the application form can, as a rule, be entered with less trouble and more accurately when the applicant is seen at the office of the Committee.

† Mr. Edgcombe (Kensington) writes: "Employers and references were almost always communicated with, usually by letter; it was observed that employers replied with singular readiness."

IV. Decision.

Sifting of cases. Decisions.

To prevent delay and haphazard and unjust decisions, it will be found convenient to come to an understanding with regard to groups of cases; with this object it is suggested that the following rules should be adopted by the Committee, and only deviated from by vote on any special case.

1. That persons known to be drunkards, "loafers," or persons of bad character, should not be assisted.*
2. That no one in receipt of Poor Law relief should be assisted, except by the payment of club arrears.
3. That no cases of chronic distress, in which the head of the family is habitually out of work in the winter or never in regular work, be assisted.
4. That no cases of chronic distress occasioned by long-continued illness, or by old age, be assisted.†
5. That no persons living in common lodging-houses should be assisted.
6. That relief should not be given to persons who have not resided in the district of the Poor Law Union for more than six months, unless there be special reason to the contrary.
7. That those who have made any provision for the future should be assisted.‡

It should be remembered that for several of the above classes it will be best to apply some form of labour test, *e.g.*, the labour-yard, &c.; they would then obtain relief conditionally. But no applicants should be sent to public works, or works set on foot by any relief association, except on recommendation from some trustworthy source or after inquiry.

Decisions upon cases should be made by Committee, and not left to individual almoners.

Meetings.

The Committee should meet daily, if possible. At least half the meetings should be held in the evening, so that working men may be able to attend.

V.

Suitable relief only possible if there is sufficient inquiry with trustworthy information. Relief not given at office.

Relief can be varied and adjusted to the actual wants of an applicant, only if the inquiry is sufficient, or the person who recommends the case has a real knowledge of it. To minimise friction and delay and promote effective relief, these two means of discrimination—recommendation and inquiry—should be worked together.

Relief should not be given at the office, but taken to the homes by members of the Committee, almoners, or others. Valuable information is frequently obtained in this way, and crowding at the offices is still further prevented.

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* This rule should be adhered to even when there is a wife and family. Otherwise the husband is encouraged to neglect them. Few persons realise how strong a feeling self-reliant working men have as to the waste and injustice of the relief thoughtlessly given to this class.

† These would naturally be dealt with by the more permanent relief agencies.

‡ Tests of this provision would be membership of a club or benefit society, membership of a trade society, savings as shown by bank book, &c.

The visitor also may find that the relief ordered should be withheld for further instructions.

A receipt should be required in all cases upon the Application Form (*see back of the Form*).

Scale of relief.

If, owing to the number of applications, it is not possible to adjust the relief to the wants of each case, the following scale, the sufficiency of which has been tested by experience, should be adopted as a minimum:

Weekly Scale for Food and Fuel exclusive of Rent.

An adult living alone, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Two or more adults living together, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.
Children under 4 years, 6*d.* each.
„ from 4 to 12 years, 1*s.* each.
„ from 12 to 16 years, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Not more than 10*s.* in one week should, as a rule, be given to any family, as there are generally in large families earnings or income (other than charity) available.

Relief in kind.

Relief in kind is not recommended. It is no safeguard to give such relief in doubtful cases, cases in which the head of a family is a drunkard, or where the inquiry is defective. Knowledge of the case is the only real safeguard.

If, however, relief is given in kind, it should be by orders on any respectable tradesman in the neighbourhood. (*See* Form C.) An arbitrary and injurious interference with the custom of the smaller and poorer shopkeepers in the district will thus be avoided.

Soup-kitchens tend to bring masses of the poor together to be relieved wholesale. The chronic poor may be accustomed to this method of relief. Those of a better type, whom it is the problem of charity to relieve as far as possible, privately and without lowering their self-respect, will shrink from such distributions.

In special cases it may be found desirable to assist by providing meals. Orders upon cook and coffee shops, or coffee taverns, should then be given. It may be necessary to provide food for children in this way.

If clothing or boots are required, these too may be provided after strict inquiry, and when there is definite promise of work.

If boots are given for children, inquiry should always be made of the school master or mistress in the first instance, and they should be informed of the gift.

As a rule it is best to take a view of the whole case, and to estimate its wants, with a view to its ultimate requirements; and then to give to the applicant in money what is necessary for his adequate assistance. If this be a temporary allowance it will be given weekly.

Report of visitor as to use of money.

If money is given for any special purpose, the visitor or almoner who has taken it should be required to report that it has been expended in the manner agreed upon with the applicant. He should see the receipts.

Payment of rent.

It is not desirable to pay the applicant's rent if it can be avoided. But if, as is often the case, a portion of the relief will be used for the rent, it is better to recognise the fact and pay a week's current rent.

Back rent should under no circumstances be paid.

The following further forms of relief are suggested:—

(1) Payment of club arrears, after consultation with workmen upon the Committee, and reference to the Secretary of the Club, to whom the money should be paid.

(2.) Taking tools and necessaries out of pawn. The money should in this case be paid to the pawnbroker direct.

(3.) Medical relief.

(4.) Migration.

(5.) The emigration of carefully chosen emigrants to colonies in which it has been ascertained that there is a definite opening for them.

Cases after pressure is over.

It has been found that many of the most distressing cases occur after a period of distress, and as the result of the privation and sickness which it causes. However large the fund, therefore, there should be no over-haste in distributing it. The money will be hardly less wanted some weeks after than at the actual time of the greatest pressure of applications. And it will be easier then to do justice to the work.

Issued Dec. 1889.

An attempt to apply the above principles to the relief of a special class of unemployed cases in East London in the Winter of 1892–93 is fully described in the chapter which deals with the work of the Mansion House Conference.

It is not always, however, that distress is so clearly marked out as "exceptional" as was the case with the unemployed dealt with by the Mansion House Committee. Even, therefore, if there be agreement as to general principles, there is often room for difference of opinion as to their application in any given case. Some persons, for example, class ordinary recurrent "seasonal" slackness of trade as "exceptional." The Charity Organisation Society would on the other hand hold that it is one of the ordinary "trade risks," which a man engaged in such a trade may reasonably be expected to provide for. On the other hand, a prolonged frost may abnormally extend the period during which bricklayers' work is suspended. Distress so caused is usually classed as "exceptional" because it cannot be exactly foreseen. Yet over a period of years it is perfectly certain that some winters will be specially severe. It is to be remembered that the term "exceptional" is a general and not a scientific term, and it should be applied to such scarcity of work as, in the present state of human foresight, those engaged in a given trade are not likely to foresee and provide against.

Specimens of Forms A. and B. referred to are given on the two following pages.

[APPLICATION FORM A.*

_____ Committee No._____

Date _____

Name in full _____

Address _____ Time in district _____

Previous Address _____

Age ____ Married ____ Single ____ Widowed ____ Occupation _____

Ages of children at home _____

Earnings: Man _____ Wife _____ Children _____

Present Means of living _____

Name and Address of last Employer or Foreman _____

_____ Time there _____

How long out of work during last twelve months _____

Reference: Name and Address _____

Club or Trade Society _____ Arrears _____

Relief from Club _____ Parish _____ Other Source _____

Weekly Rent _____ Let off _____ Rent due _____

Debts _____ Pawn Tickets _____

Remarks _____

Visited by _____ Date _____

Report _____

N.B.—Visitors will, so far as possible, verify the above statements, and report especially on the state of the home and any signs of thrift.

Decision _____

* NOTE.—At the back of this form, when printed for use, is a form of receipt with spaces for "Date," "Relief Granted," and "Signature of Applicant."

[FORM B.

INQUIRY OF EMPLOYERS.

Confidential.

OFFICE :

_____ 18

Sir,

of

who has applied to this Committee for assistance, states that up to ____ 18___, *he was in your employ as* _____ *and that h weekly wages were* _____, *that h left you on* _____, *and that the cause of h leaving was* _____

Will you therefore kindly inform the Committee whether these statements are correct? and whether was steady, regular, and did h work efficiently?

Your obedient servant,

_____

REPLY OF EMPLOYER OR FOREMAN.

Date _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature _____

[FORM C.

_____ DISTRICT. *No.*____

_____ RELIEF FUND.

_____

VALUE ONE SHILLING.

FOR FOOD AND FUEL ONLY.

STAMP.

_____

Any _____ *tradesman presenting this ticket at* _____ *any* _____ *between* _____ *and* _____ *o'clock will receive cash.*

_____

(viii.) THE SOCIAL WING OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

The following particulars with regard to the operations of the social wing of the Salvation Army are partly based on statistics and other information supplied by the authorities of the Salvation Army, and partly on personal observation of the work carried on. This work cannot be adequately treated apart from a general account of the religious organisation of which it is an out-growth and with which it is closely connected. Such a review, however, would lead us far outside the scope of the present report. Many features of the social scheme do not directly concern us, *e.g.*, the cheap food depôts, the rescue homes, the match factory, and several other departments of philanthropic work. All that can be attempted here is a very brief outline of those parts of the scheme which aim at dealing specially with the problem of providing or finding work for the able-bodied unemployed. The whole of the work is still in a comparatively early stage, having first been started on a considerable scale in the year 1891.

Viewed from this standpoint the operations of the "Social Wing" may be divided into three departments more or less connected with each other: first the "national labour exchange" conducted at headquarters in connexion with the night shelters; secondly, the two workshops or "elevators" into which a certain proportion of those registered at the labour exchange are drafted, and thirdly, the farm colony in Essex on which are employed a certain number of men from the "elevator" workshops together with a few who apply direct to the farm.

In many essential respects this scheme for dealing with the unemployed will be found to differ both in conception and in practice from the policy of the societies described in the preceding chapter. Apart from the specific religious basis on which it rests, the Salvation Army scheme is highly centralised, in contrast with the Charity Organisation plan of localisation; its most important feature is the direct provision of temporary work; and the whole machinery forms a self-contained group of institutions working independently of other organisations, rather than attempting systematically to utilise or to federate existing agencies. The careful inquiry repecting applicants for assistance, which is one of the chief features in the work of the Charity Organisation Society, occupies a very subordinate place in the Salvation Army scheme, the test of work being in the main relied on to take the place both of inquiry and verification.

The social work of the Salvation Army extends to some degree to the provinces, but a description of the work in London where it is most highly developed will be sufficient for the purpose of this report.

(1.) *The National Labour Exchange.*

The National Labour Exchange consists of a central register or labour bureau at the head-quarters in Queen Victoria Street, with branches at 10 shelters and depôts in various districts of

---

B 250 THE SALVATION ARMY.

Branch No. _____

Social Wing.

NATIONAL LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Issuing Office Stamp.

Central Offices,
101, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.

This Ticket is current for One Calendar Month only from Date of Issue.

London Branches.

272, Whitechapel Road, E.
21, West India Dock Road, E.
61A, St. John's Square Clerkenwell, E.C.
2, Burne Street, Edgware Road, W.
83, Horseferry Road, Westminster.
16, Blackfriars Road, S.E.
96, Southwark Street, S.E.
8 and 9, Stanhope Street, Drury Lane, W.C.
119 and 121, Green Street, Bethnal Green.
51 and 53, Royal Mint Street, Ratcliffe Highway, E.

Provincial Branches.

Peel Street, Leeds Road, Bradford.
36, Lisbon Street, Wellington Road, Leeds.
48, Castle Street, Bristol.

We do not guarantee to find you work. Endeavour to get work yourself apart from what we may do on your behalf, as we only promise to do our best to find employment for you. Give this Ticket up at the end of a month and obtain a new one if you are still out of work. This is absolutely necessary, as your name will be taken off the Register on the expiration of this Ticket.

Name _____

Trade _____

N.B.—If *Renewal* it must be stated how often since 1st December of previous year by defacing figure in the column.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

o 77723. L

C 250

This part must be sent on to the Central Offices at once.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

SOCIAL WING.

NATIONAL LABOUR EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL OFFICES,
101, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.

BRANCH NO. _____

Issuing Office Stamp.

The Officer in charge is responsible for the Registration of every man applying during the hours set apart for Registration, and for the daily despatch to the Central Offices of the particulars so taken. In the event of employers procuring men direct from your Branch, the particulars of each man must be sent, and *in every case* where an employer makes application to you, the separate Return provided for that purpose must be sent.

PARTICULARS OF APPLICANT.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Trade _____

Married or Single _____

Number of Children _____

How long Out of Work _____

References _____

Recording Officer's Name _____

_____

Remarks _____

_____

_____

N.B.—If *Renewal* it must be stated how often since 1st December of previous year by defacing figure in the column.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

London. Applicants for registration apply either at the central office, or more usually at the shelters where the form shown on this and the preceding page is filled in, the section or ticket marked B. being retained by the applicant and that marked C. being despatched to the central office. An inspection of the

form itself sufficiently indicates the method by which the bureau is worked.

Efforts have been made, but with only limited success, to induce employers to apply for men to the bureau, and the proportion placed in permanent situations is not great, only 421 being so placed in 1892 out of a total number of 10,743 registered. A considerable number, however, were provided during the same period with temporary jobs as sandwichmen, bill deliverers, writers, &c., and no fewer than 3,010 were provided with temporary work in the "elevator" workshops which are described below.

The class of persons whose names are registered at the bureau may to some extent, though incompletely, be gauged by their alleged previous occupations which are stated as follows for the year 1892 :—

Occupations.	No. of Applicants.
Agriculture	212
Mining	28
Building trades	721
Engineering, iron shipbuilding, and metal trades	810
Textile trades	156
Printing trades	457
Clothing trades	291
Woodworking	62
Food and drink preparation trades	382
Miscellaneous skilled occupations	626*
Seamen	152
Railways	16
Carmen	138
General labourers	3,968
Clerks and warehousemen	1,272
Retail tradesmen	11
Shop assistants	258
Miscellaneous	18
Unspecified	1,165
Total	10,743

Employment was found for 6,654, or about 62 per cent. of the above number, and the following table shows how these successful applicants were dealt with :—

Number passed into the Salvation Army workshops	3,010
Number for whom permanent employment was found	421
Number for whom temporary employment was found	3,223
Total	6,654

* Included in this number of men there were 57 who were registered as having been either grooms or horsekeepers, 22 as waiters, and 14 as laundrymen.

The character of the permanent and temporary employment obtained through the bureau during 1892 is shown in detail in the following table :—

Occupation.	No. of *Permanent* Places found.	No. of *Temporary* Places found.
Farm labourers	—	2
Miner	—	1
Building trades	9	11
Engineering, iron, and metal trades	9	12
Textile trades	119	6
Printing	—	1
Clothing	24	2
Woodworking	3	8
Food and drink preparation trades	16	12
Miscellaneous skilled occupations	10	16
Seaman	—	1
Carmen	6	12
General labourers	42	91
Clerks and warehousemen	12	—
Retail tradesmen	18	—
Sandwichmen	—	1,461
Bill distributors	—	412
Writers	—	955
Porters	50	16
Miscellaneous	6	112
Unspecified	97	86
Boys	—	6
Totals	421	3,223

The numbers refer to the situations, not to the individuals for whom work is found. Hence, to some extent there may be duplication, especially in the figures relating to temporary employment. It will be seen that in the main the Labour Bureau discharges two functions; (1) as a feeder for the "elevator" workshops, (2) as a centre for the supply of casual labour.

(2.) *The Elevator Workshops.**

There are at present two workshops in London, at Whitechapel and Battersea, where work is provided by the Salvation Army for unemployed men sent through the Labour Bureau. During 1892, 3,010 men were passed into these workshops. At the present time (September 1893) there are 268 men at work

* Everyone who passes through the Elevator must register at the Labour Bureau (City Colony). Besides the men in the Elevator workshops 52 ex-prisoners are working at wood-chopping, mat-making, shoemaking, &c. in the "Bridge" or ex-prisoners' home.

in them. The trades at which these men are engaged in the workshops are given below :—

Trade.	Elevator.		Total.
	No. 1. (Hanbury St.)	No. 2. (Wharf.)	
Sorting waste, sack making, &c.	72	49	121
Wood chopping	—	76	76
Carpentry and cabinet making	32	—	32
Other trades :—			
General work	3	—	3
Tambourine making	2	—	2
Mattress and weaving	5	—	5
Conveyance	—	12	12
Mechanical	—	9	9
Kitchen	—	5	5
Management	—	3	3
Total	114	154	268

The following particulars with regard to the men who left the workshops during 1892 are of interest.

(*a.*) The birthplaces of the men were stated by them as follows :—

Birthplaces.	Number.
London	890
Other parts of England and Wales	1,582
Scotland	191
Ireland	203
Abroad	25
Total who left during 1892	2,891

(*b.*) The alleged previous occupations are shown below :—

Trade.	Number.
Agriculture	85*
Mining, &c.	55
Building trades	254
Engineering, iron shipbuilding, and metal trades	200
Textile trades, &c.	298
Printing trades	100

* Of those who stated that they had been engaged in agricultural pursuits 62 described themselves as farm labourers and 23 as gardeners.

Trade.	Number.
Clothing trades	178
Woodworking and kindred trades	200
Food and drink preparation trades	72*
Miscellaneous skilled occupations	100
Seamen	23
Railways	4
Carmen, &c.	202
General labourers	580
Clerks and warehousemen	288
Retail tradesmen, &c.	12
Shop assistants	102
Miscellaneous and unspecified	138
Total who left during 1892	2,891

(*c.*) The particulars of length of stay are given below, so far as relates to those who left the workshops during 1892. No notice to leave is given or required.

Length of Stay.	Number.
Under 1 week	964
1 week and under 1 month	902
1 month and under 3 months	655
3 months „ „ 6 „	310
6 „ „ „ 9 „	52
9 „ „ „ 1 year	8
Total who left during 1892	2,891

The superintendent at the Whitechapel workshops (who is himself a practical cabinet-maker) states that a certain number of those who pass through his hands have already the prospect of employment secured, and want to tide over the intermediate period. A large proportion, however, of the whole number, owe their position to drink, crime, or other defects of personal qualities. A good many are old soldiers, though as a rule they do not enter this fact, but some previous or subsequent employment, on the register. The great bulk are town born and bred; in contrast with the inmates of the German labour colonies, a large proportion of whom have been rural labourers.

* Included in this number of men there were 36 who were registered as cooks, 21 as bakers, and 10 as milkmen.

As stated above, the test of work and discipline in the workshops is relied on for the purpose of sifting out those who cannot be usefully assisted.

"Every man, irrespective of condition, character or religion, is eligible for admission to the benefits of the scheme (the only limit being that of accommodation) on the single condition that he is willing to work and will obey orders."*

The conditions under which the men work in the "elevators" are thus described:—

"Every man who enters our workshops comes on the understanding that he receives only food and shelter for the first four weeks, and must, so long as he stays, if unmarried, live under our oversight at the Lighthouse—the home of the men who are on this the second round of the ladder. He is paid at first in twopenny tickets. Four of these entitle him to three full meals and a bunk at the Lighthouse. A twopenny dinner-ticket is usually good for soup, potatoes, and bread. As soon as his sectional foreman announces that his labour is worth more, he is put on "full-value tickets," viz., breakfast and supper, threepence each; dinner, fourpence; and a dormitory ticket valued at twopence, fourpence, or sixpence, according to circumstances. This last depends partly upon his deportment and cleanliness, etc."†

The "Lighthouse" referred to in the above extract is a shelter in the neighbourhood of the workshops.

The furniture and certain other articles produced are partly used by other departments of the Salvation Army. Other products are sold in the open market.

The subsequent career of those who have passed through the workshops is not clearly stated in the majority of cases; in fact, only in case of re-admissions is any complete account obtained. A large proportion leave without notice, some doubtless having obtained work, others resuming their previous "casual" existence. During 1892, 583 of them were placed in situations (not including those for whom places were obtained directly through the Labour Bureau), and, in addition to these, 416 were passed on into the farm colony described below.

The method of selection for the farm is described by the superintendent of one of the "elevators" as follows. Notice is given that a certain number are required at the farm on a given day, whereupon volunteers are asked for by the superintendents of the "elevators." Among these they select a certain number, whom they consider most likely to succeed, and from these again the authorities at the farm make a final selection.

(3.) *The Farm Colony.*

The Farm Colony for the unemployed was established in 1891 at Hadleigh, Essex, where a freehold estate has been acquired on

* "What is being done by the Darkest England Social Scheme" (Salvation Army Headquarters, 1892), p. 3.

† Ibid., p. 9.

the banks of the Thames, including about 1,500 acres of land and 1,400 acres covered by the tidal waters of the Thames.

"The colony is controlled by an officer known as the Governor; and an Expenditure Board to which all matters involving expenditure are submitted, and without the authority of which no money can be expended."*

The rules and discipline of the colony are made clear by the following form of agreement and regulations:—

THE SALVATION ARMY FARM COLONY, HADLEIGH, ESSEX.

AGREEMENT BY COLONIST.

I, being by trade a_____but being unable to find work, have been in the London Shelters of The Salvation Army for_____and now wish to go upon the Farm Colony.

I agree to obey all the rules and regulations made for the good conduct and management of the colony, and to carry out all the instructions which may be given me by my officers there.

I promise to abstain from all intoxicating drink while resident in the colony, and I pledge myself not to enter any premises where drink is sold, and to discourage others doing so. I understand that any departure from this rule may be followed by my instant dismissal from the colony.

I understand the regulations as to grants as printed on the other side, and am willing to work for my food and shelter only for one month upon the colony, and after that time shall be satisfied with the grant allowed me (if any) by the superintendent under whom I may be placed.

Name_____

Date_____

THE SALVATION ARMY FARM COLONY.

REGULATIONS AS TO GRANTS TO COLONISTS.

1.—The colony is intended only for those who cannot obtain occupation elsewhere, and who are prepared to work, having shelter and maintenance only provided in exchange for their labour. Although wages are not therefore paid, in order to encourage good workmen, in most cases after the first month upon the colony, and in some cases before the end of the month, certain grants will be made at the discretion of the governor, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the department in which the colonist may be engaged.

2.—If any colonist on arrival on the colony is found to have special training for a particular position, the superintendent may place him at once in such special position without waiting for the end of the period of trial.

* "Darkest England Social Scheme," p. 22.

3.—All grants or other payments are used first for the payment of clothes or articles supplied to the colonists from the date of their arrival upon the colony.

4.—If the colonist owes nothing to the colony for clothes, etc., he may draw one-third of his grant in cash, the remainder being left as a reserve fund.

5.—Each colonist will be provided with a card, which will show at the end of each week the amount of reserve to which he is entitled.

6.—For any infringement of the rules, or negligence in work, a portion or the whole of the weekly grant may be stopped by order of the governor of the colony, and for more serious misconduct a colonist may be reduced to a lower class of grant or be discharged from the colony.

7.—Should any colonist be desirous of leaving the colony, he must give at least 24 hours' notice in writing to the superintendent of his department, from whom he must obtain a discharge note on the day of his leaving the colony, stating that his work and tools are left in a satisfactory condition; and should the colonist fail to give such notice and obtain a discharge note, he shall forfeit the whole of the cash standing to his credit in the reserve fund.

Most of the colonists have passed through the "elevators" but a certain number are taken on direct at the farm. The following analysis shows the previous length of stay at the "elevators" of those who were working on the farm at the end of June 1893 :—

Number who had been at the "Elevators" for under one week	1
For 1 week and less than 4 weeks	56
„ 4 „ „ 12 „	87
„ 12 „ „ 6 months	22
Over 6 months	1
Total number passed through "elevators"	167
Number taken on at the farm direct, without passing through elevator	86*
Grand total	253

Besides the cultivation of the farm and market garden, several industries are undertaken, of which the most extensive is brick-making. A wharf has been constructed at the riverside, from which a railway is being made to the brickfield, the embankment being made from London street sweepings, delivered at the wharf in barge loads. This work occupies a considerable number of colonists. A bridge has been constructed of bricks produced in the brick-field. On the whole the colonists tend to engage in the industries rather than in the cultivation of the farm, which bears out all previous experience of townsmen placed upon the land.

* Of the 86 received at the farm direct, a number had gone out to seek work and returned unsuccessful; probably a number had registered at the Labour Bureau, but of this there is no record.

A considerable number of paid labourers are employed on the farm. The exact distribution of labour in different occupations for a week during June 1893 is shown below.

Employment.	Paid labour.	Colonists.
Farm	13	13
Market garden	4	35
Nursery	1	1
Brickfields	11	106
Dust (including labour at wharf and embankments, &c.)	7	25
Sawmill	3	20
Blacksmith	1	1
Bootmaking	—	3
Bricklaying	1	1
Chairmaking	2	2
Laundry	—	4
Butcher	1	1
Baker	2	—
Warehouse	—	2
Barber	1	1
Miscellaneous (including home department, stores, hospital, refreshment room, Hadleigh Hall, &c.)	8	26
Total (excluding management)	55	241

The previous occupations of the farm colonists who were on the farm at the end of June 1893 were stated to be as follows:—

Previous Occupations.	Number.
Agricultural	22
Mining	4
Building trades	17
Engineering, iron shipbuilding, and metal trades	7
Printing trades	6
Clothing trades	6
Woodworking trades	2
Food and drink preparation trades	12
Miscellaneous skilled occupations	14
Seamen	5
Railways	5
Carmen, &c.	6
General labourers	83
Clerks and warehousemen	11
Shop assistants	6
Miscellaneous	47
Total	253

Most of them were men in the prime of life, no fewer than 169 out of 253 being under the age of 35 when admitted. The full particulars of ages at time of admission are given below:—

Age.	Number.
Of 18 and under 25 years	76*
„ 25 „ „ 35 „	93
„ 35 „ „ 45 „	58
„ 45 „ „ 55 „	23
„ 55 „ „ 65 „	2
„ 65 years and over	1
Total	253

The farm colony, like the German labour colonies, but unlike the free colonies in Holland, only admits (with rare exceptions) adult men. The greater number of those on the farm state themselves to be single, though some probably have families from whom they are separated or whom they have deserted. The fact here noted constitutes another important point of difference between the whole social scheme under review and the policy of those organisations for dealing with the unemployed, which make it a maxim to treat the family as the unit in dealing with distress. In all labour colonies this difficulty has to be faced. The policy of dealing with men apart from their families may tend to some extent to exclude cases where the greatest hardship is wrought by fluctuations in the labour market and to narrow the field of operations of the colony to the class which experience shows to be the most difficult to help effectively and permanently.

The length of stay of all the farm colonists who had passed through the farm from its opening in May 1891 up to 30th June 1893 is stated in the following table:—

Periods.	Number.
Less than 1 week	65
1 week and less than 4 weeks	124
4 weeks „ „ 12 „	320
12 „ „ „ 1 year	435
1 year „ „ 2 years	47
Total who have left the farm	991

From this it will be seen that more than half the total number leave the farm within three months, and a small number stay over a year.

* Of this number a very small proportion were under 20 years of age.

A certain number are re-admitted from time to time. The circumstances or causes of leaving of the above 991 men are stated below :—

Causes of Leaving.	Number.
Got work of own accord, restored to friends, or situation found through help of Salvation Army -	440
Left without notice - - - - -	213
Dismissed for drunkenness - - - -	73
„ „ other misconduct - - -	64
Left through illness - - - - -	43
Emigrated - - - - - -	9
Other causes - - - - - -	145
Total - - - - -	987
Died - - - - - - -	4
	991

No definite conclusion can be drawn from this table as regards the permanent utility to the colonists of the temporary employment given on the farm. Of those who "left without notice" some probably relapsed into their former mode of life, while others doubtless obtained permanent work. It appears that about 14 per cent. were dismissed for misconduct, and 1 per cent. emigrated. The proposed establishment of an over-sea colony for emigrants has not yet become an accomplished fact.

Little has been said above respecting the religious influence which forms the basis of the whole social scheme. The effect of this influence in reforming the character of some of those dealt with is a factor not to be ignored, though it does not, of course, lend itself to any precise estimate. Apart from this it is difficult to estimate how far the temporary employment afforded by the "elevator" and the Farm has a reformatory effect.

The whole social scheme, indeed, has been at work for too short a time for any final opinion to be passed upon its results.

(ix.)—VARIOUS AGENCIES PROVIDING WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

(*a.*)—The Church Army Labour Homes.

The aim of the Church Army with regard to "Labour Homes" is to "plant these homes in the poorest and most necessitous "parishes, so that selected cases of the abject and apparently "hopeless, may be received, definitely influenced and trained to "industry, total abstinence, and godliness."

With this object in view, it is considered desirable to deal with the unemployed in numbers small enough for personal influence to be brought to bear upon each person under control. The method adopted, therefore, is the institution of small homes, with a maximum of 25 persons in each in various localities.

The first Labour Home opened in London was established at the close of 1889, near Edgware Road. There are now six of these homes in London for men, one for women, and one for youths. Bath, Stockport, Derby, Manchester, Stafford, Oxford, Birmingham, and Bristol, have each established a labour home conducted on the same principles.

Every case, according to the rules, must be carefully investigated before being taken up; only those which after inquiry seem helpable cases are dealt with, the rest being left to the ordinary operation of the poor law. As far as possible the work is carried on in conjunction with the boards of guardians, the local committees of the Charity Organization Society, and other existing agencies.

Applicants for admission to a Labour Home, when selected sign the following agreement.

Agreement.

I hereby undertake to obey cheerfully, all the rules and regulations of this Church Army Labour Home, and I enter it with the determination to make an honest endeavour to live a truly Christian life, according to the principles of the Church of England. I hereby also pledge myself to be a total abstainer, and agree to wear the blue ribbon sewn into my coat. I agree to be satisfied with the pay allotted to me, and to have any monies earned by me for out-door work paid to the captain. In the event of my leaving this home without an approved situation, or without the captain's permission, or being dismissed for breaking my total abstinence pledge, or for idleness, disobedience, insubordination, or any other breach of the rules and regulations, I agree to leave the home immediately, and to forfeit any monies placed to my credit. I undertake to do my best, after the first month, to obtain work for myself independently of all help from the Church Army, and if I stay on for a third month to be satisfied with half-pay, and if for a fourth month with no pay at all.

(Signed)

The hours of work are from 6.15 to 7.45 a.m., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., and Saturdays from 6.15 to 7.45 a.m., and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Every inmate is expected to earn in the home the 6*s.* a week which is the charge fixed for his board and lodging. If, however, a man should be too weak to earn 6*s.*, no deduction is made from future earnings on this account if he appears to be doing his best, but a man who does not earn his food and shelter is liable to be discharged at a moment's notice. The system of payment is that of piecework and anything earned above 6*s.* is set aside for the man's own use. Full pay is given the first two months, half pay during the third, and no pay during the fourth, as by that time it is considered that most men can obtain situations and work for themselves outside. Each man may receive 1*s.* per week pocket money out of his surplus earnings, and any balance is banked for the purchase of clothes, or sent towards the support of wife and children, or saved until he leaves the home.

The money thus earned in one Labour Home visited amounted on an average to 10*s.* 10*d.* for 33 persons, who during the previous six months had left the home for situations found for or by them; two had saved over 35*s.* in the three months during which this was possible, and five had saved from 18*s.* to 30*s.* To these savings must be added the money spent for the men on clothes before going to a situation. The highest sum earned (inclusive of 6*s.* for board and lodging) in any one week was 14*s.* 10*d.*; the usual earnings were 8*s.* to 9*s.*

The occupations at which the men and youths in the London Labour Homes are engaged at the present time (September 1893) are given below:—

Occupations.	Number.
Wood chopping	94
Carpentry and cabinetmaking	6
Jobbing work (window cleaning, &c.)	12
Cooks	7
Orderly and servants in labour homes	18
Foremen of homes	6
Paperhangers, painters, &c.	3
Shoemaker	1
Miscellaneous	2
Total	149

During 1892, 803 men were admitted to the London Labour Homes. The birth places of these men were stated by them as follows:—

Birthplaces.	Number.
London	314
Other parts of England and Wales—	
(*a.*) Urban	252
(*b.*) Rural	127
(*c.*) Unspecified	21
Scotland	24
Ireland	31
Abroad	34
Total admitted during 1892	803

These men were admitted under the following circumstances:—

How Admitted.	Number.
Applied direct to office or homes	298
Recommended by Charity Organization Society	6
„ local clergy or army	18
„ prison chaplains	11
„ superintendents of workhouses, casual wards, and boards of guardians	284
„ Church of England Temperance Society	12
„ Banner Street Refuge	16
„ Newport Market Refuge	17
„ visitors to common lodging houses	67
„ other agencies	74
Total	803

The inquiries into the antecedents of the men are in most cases carried out by two agents employed at the head-quarters at Edgware Road, who give their whole time to this branch of the work. Records are kept of these inquiries. When a man has been some time in a home, his captain is generally able to supplement the account of his history. The names of the men who ought shortly to be leaving the home are sent, with a list of the occupations they have worked at, at any time of their lives, to the Labour Bureau at the central office; and this full information makes it somewhat easier to find the men situations.

The alleged previous occupations of the men are given below :—

Trade.	Number.
Agriculture	20
Mining	3
Building trades	70
Engineering, iron, shipbuilding, and metal trades	35
Textile trades	2
Printing trades	17
Clothing trades	34
Wood working (except carpenters)	13
Food and drink preparation trades	26
Miscellaneous skilled occupations	67
Seamen	35
Railways	1
Carmen	43
General labourers	142
Clerks and warehousemen	75
Retail tradesmen	3
Shop assistants	27
Miscellaneous	153
Army	2
Professional, *i.e.*, medical, legal, &c.	16
Unspecified	19
Total admitted during 1892	803

During the first month a man is not expected to go out for the purpose of seeking a situation, but during the second and subsequent months he may obtain leave for this purpose. Any man leaving the home without an approved situation, or without permission, or being dismissed for breaking his total abstinence pledge, or for idleness, disobedience, etc., forfeits all moneys placed to his credit, and cannot be again received into any of the labour homes. At the Labour Home already referred to five men had to be dismissed for drunkenness on the August Bank Holiday, forfeiting respectively 15*s.* 2*d.*, 7*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 6*d.* On Whit-Monday two were dismissed for the same cause, one of whom forfeited 31*s.* 6*d.* One of the men who left without permission forfeited 20*s.*, and another forfeited 3*s.* 5*d.*, but as a rule those who thus left of their own accord had, at the most, only a few pence to their credit.

The first of the next two tables shows the length of stay at the London Labour Homes of the persons who left them during 1892, and the second the circumstances or cause of leaving.

Length of Stay.	Number.
Under 1 week	35
1 week to 4 weeks	191
4 weeks to 12 weeks	283
12 weeks to 16 weeks	79
16 weeks to 1 year	65
Over 1 year	1
Total who left during 1892	654

Cause of Leaving.	Number.
Left without notice	140
Situations found through Church Army	255
Got work of own accord	84
Restored to friends	28
Dismissed for drunkenness	52
„ „ other misconduct	60
Left through illness	10
Emigrated	2
Other causes	23
Total who left during 1892	654

The number of inmates who left the homes to go to situations or were restored to their friends was, therefore, 56 per cent. of the whole.

In the 283 cases in which situations were found for inmates of the London Labour Homes by the Church Army or by friends, the trades were as follows:—

Trades.	Number.
Agriculture	6
Building trades	17
Engineering, iron shipbuilding, and metal trades	6
Printing trades	7
Clothing trades	7
Woodworking trades (except carpenters)	1
Food and drink preparation trades	5
Miscellaneous skilled occupations	20
Seamen	6
Railways	4

Trades.	Number.
Carmen, &c.	9
General labourers	22
Clerks and warehousemen	30
Retail tradesmen	2
Shop assistants	9
Miscellaneous	102
Unspecified	25
Army and militia	5
Total situations found during 1892	283

(*b*). Training Farm at Langley.

An attempt, on a small scale, to train a certain number of the unemployed in farming work with a view to emigration to Canada is being made at Bird Green Farm, Langley, Essex. The men received are selected by the Charity Organisation Society, the Self Help Emigration Society, and by the director personally, and, when possible, the societies or friends of the men contribute a small sum weekly towards their keep.

An experienced manager has been engaged, and provision has been made for accommodating eight men at a time at the farm house.

The applicants are required to walk to the farm from London a distance of 45 miles, and to work under the direction of the manager without wages. They are fed and lodged in the farm house in which the manager and his wife also live, and a strict discipline is maintained.

No skilled labour beyond that of the manager is employed, the whole of the work being done by the men who remain on the farm for an average of about six to eight weeks. Each man when sufficiently trained in the use of farm tools is found a situation in Canada, to which the whole or part of his fare is paid by the Self Help Society.

A summary of 72 cases accepted for the farm between May 1891 and June 1893 shows that—

6 who were sent never arrived at the farm.
12 left through laziness, bad conduct, or for other reasons.
5 found employment in England.
39 were sent to Canadian farms.
1 was sent to New Zealand.
9 were still at the farm.

Of the men sent to the Colonies it is stated that only three have since been reported as unsatisfactory.

A full record is kept of the career of each man dealt with. The whole experiment is being carefully conducted, but belongs less to the class of agencies for providing work for the unemployed than to that of emigration agencies, with which this report is not primarily concerned.

(*c.*)—Home Colonization Society.

The experiment of the Home Colonization Society in Westmoreland is as yet at too early a stage in its working for any final judgment on its progress to be possible. As, however, it is the most direct attempt to establish in England a labour colony by voluntary effort on somewhat similar lines to those adopted in Holland, this Report would be incomplete without some reference to it.

The object of the society is to provide work in English "Industrial villages" for the able-bodied poor.

The proposal as described in 1888 by the present director of the colony was to plant a body of able-bodied unemployed men and women in some rural district and hand over to them some 300 or 400 acres to enable them to supply their own wants by their own work. They were to make one another's bread, weave one another's clothes, consume one another's produce, and thus avoid buying in an outside market. A home, food, education and medicine were to be offered in return for obedient service. Part of the land was to be put aside and its produce sold in the ordinary markets to defray the expenses of management. The sales of surplus produce and purchases in the open market were to be confined to articles now imported into England from abroad.

With these aims in view four acres of land were purchased in April 1892, another acre in the following July, and 126 acres in November. The society has therefore been less than a year in possession of enough land for a small colony, and criticism of the results would therefore be obviously out of place. There are at present 22 persons in the colony. Operations were begun with two colonists and there have been as many as 30. The average number has been 15 persons, who are stated by the Hon. Director to have been maintained at a total cost, from the commencement to 15 May 1893, of 385*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, or about 10*s.* per week each, exclusive of cases where shelter and food have been given to tramps for work done. The labour of the colonists has been supplemented by the services of one or two skilled agriculturists, at different times, for the initiation of the unskilled, at the cost of 26*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The colony is, so far as possible, self-contained.

The society, as its name implies, aims at the permanent settlement of the colonists on the land and not at drafting them off to ordinary farms, but it must necessarily take time for the casual colonist to be replaced by those caring to stay permanently. Up to the present time (September 1893) 52 persons

have passed through the colony, of whom 22 are now resident. Of these 22 colonists—

9 came 15 months ago.
1 „ 8 „ „
3 „ 5 „ „
1 „ 4 „ „
5 „ 2 „ „
3 „ less than 2 months ago.

Of the 22 colonists now resident 11 are men, 5 are women, and 6 are children, two families having settled on the farm. Of the women one was a milliner, one a domestic servant, one a farm servant, one a dressmaker, and the fifth is a farmer's daughter.

The previous occupations of the 11 men were as follows:—

(1.) Sawyer; afterwards Prudential Assurance Agent.
(2.) Farmer.
(3.) Farm labourer.
(4.) Ironworker.
(5.) and (6.) Clerks.
(7.) Pork butcher.
(8.) Woollen weaver.
(9.) Railway servant; afterwards ironworker.
(10.) Woollen spinner; afterwards labourer.
(11.) Errand boy; then labourer.

The progress of the colony has been seriously impeded during its first year by internal dissensions turning chiefly on the mode of government of the village. Some of the first colonists appear not to have belonged to the ordinary unemployed class, but to have been attracted to the colony by the expectation of taking part in a communal experiment. As a consequence of these difficulties and misunderstandings 14 members were expelled from the Colony.

NOTE.—Recently another project for farm Colonies has been set on foot by an Association called the "English Land Colonization Society," but no Colony has actually been started.

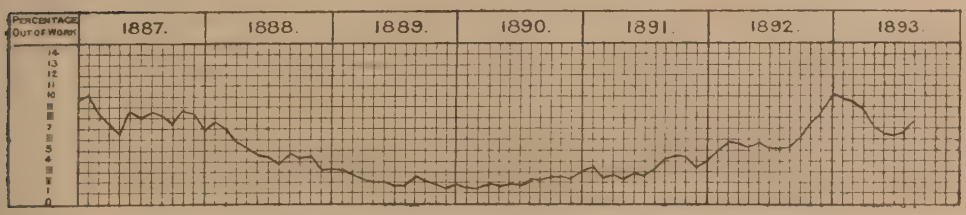
PART III.—TEMPORARY SCHEMES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED (1892–93).

(i.)—INTRODUCTORY.

During the year 1892, the period of trade prosperity which had set in during 1888 and had culminated in 1890 came to an end, and was succeeded by depression. The rapidity of the change may be gathered from the fact that the percentage of unemployed members of the trade societies which make monthly returns to the Board of Trade (and which in 1892 included the chief unions connected with engineering, iron and shipbuilding, together with some important societies connected with the building and other groups of trades) rose from 4·3 at the end of December 1891 to 10·2 at the end of December 1892. The greater part of the rise took place in the autumn months, the proportion of unemployed at the end of each month being as follows :—

July - - -	5·9 per cent.
August - - -	5·0 „
September - - -	6·2 „
October - - -	7·3 „
November - - -	8·2 „
December - - -	10·2 „

The course of the depression is still more clearly brought out by the following diagram, showing the percentage of persons out of work at the end of each month from 1887 to 1893, in the Trade Unions which make monthly returns to the Board of Trade.



(*Each division in the above diagram indicates one month.*)

It is to be observed that the unions making these returns are largely connected with trades such as engineering and shipbuilding, which are especially sensitive to slight changes in the condition of industry. While therefore changes in their proportions of unemployed are, for this reason, a very useful index of changes in industry as a whole, they probably represent such changes in a considerably exaggerated form; and it is not to be supposed that the *total* number of unemployed persons in the Kingdom changed within 12 months in the proportion of 4 to 10.

It is also to be noted that all or nearly all of the actual persons reported by the unions as "unemployed," were supported by out-of-work benefit, and consequently not in distress. Nevertheless, the prosperity or depression of these staple trades involves that of so many others, that it was anticipated early in the autumn that there was likely to be an increase of distress due to scarcity of employment during the winter, and movements were started in many large centres, for coping with such distress, or for inducing local authorities to take measures for the purpose.

Thus, on September 22nd, at a delegate meeting of the London Trades' Council, it was resolved "to communicate with the "societies affiliated to the Trades' Council, the South Side "Labour Protection League, the Shipping Trades' Federation, "the Poplar Labour Electoral Committee, and other *bonâ fide* "labour organisations to obtain if possible, approximately, the "number of unemployed in London," with a view to taking action to secure the provision of "some useful employment for the thousands of men at present unemployed, and whose number will be largely augmented as the winter is advanced."

Nearly a thousand inquiry forms were accordingly issued to London labour organisations and others, asking "for the occupa-"tions and number of workpeople who—through no fault of their "own—were known to the person receiving the paper, and "attested by a witness, to be partly or wholly unemployed." As a result, only 56 forms were returned, and the information therein contained is described as "of no practical value."

Having failed to obtain accurate information in this manner the Trades' Council communicated with the Local Government Board urging them to take measures to ascertain the amount of the prevailing destitution owing to want of employment, and to issue a circular to local authorities suggesting that they should press forward all useful work in their respective districts. Circulars were also sent to the London Vestries and other local authorities urging them to "establish temporary "labour exchanges, with the object of registering the unem-"ployed and possibly providing work."

The Trades' Council was further represented by six delegates on a joint committee representing also the Social Democratic Federation, and many other working class or political associations which was formed originally in the early autumn in order to obtain the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and which, after this matter had been settled, was made permanent under the altered title of the "Unemployed Organisation Committee," in order to conduct an agitation for the employment by local authorities of men out of work.

This Committee promoted a series of meetings of unemployed on Tower Hill, and organised deputations to several Departments of Government. Deputations of men stated to be out of work in different districts of London also waited on the local authorities asking for employment.

On November 14th, 1892, the circular to local authorities quoted on pp. 185–187 was issued by the Local Government Board.

Besides the action taken by various London vestries and by the Office of Works described on pp. 188 and 213, and the work of the Mansion House Conference also described on pp. 238–263, a number of temporary organisations came into existence in London to deal specially with out-of-work cases, but as the only measures taken were, as a rule, the offer of relief in money or kind, after inquiries of a more or less careful character, a detailed description of their work is for the most part unnecessary in this report.

In Poplar, Stepney, St. George's-in-the-East, Hoxton, Newington, and Camberwell there were temporary committees connected with a central organisation entitled the "Clearing House for the Unemployed." The local committees were composed partly or wholly of men stated to be themselves unemployed, presided over by the local clergyman or some other responsible chairman. The unemployed committee-men were utilised at a rate of pay varying from 10*s.* a week to 6*d.* an hour or 25*s.* a week, to make inquiries as to the applicants, who, if found eligible, were relieved in kind on a certain scale laid down by the central organisation, varying with the size of the family.

The inquiries instituted were not of a very elaborate kind; and difficulty arising from overlapping was felt in some districts. Married men under 55 with families were preferred for relief. The funds were provided partly by grants from the central organisation, and partly by local subscriptions.

The total sum distributed by the Central Clearing House through the six local committees named, was about 722*l.*, to which the amount raised by local subscriptions must be added. The "Clearing House" Committee also distributed about an equal sum through various existing organisations, *e.g.*, the Charity Organisation Society.

As regards the provinces it is not necessary in this report to describe in detail the movement which took place in various large centres of population in order to induce local authorities to make the provision of work for the unemployed which is described below. There were, however, a few centres, such as Leeds and Liverpool, where, owing to special circumstances, the "unemployed" agitation attracted a special amount of public attention.

In Leeds the depression in the iron trade was especially acute, and a considerable increase in want of employment took place during the autumn and winter. A series of meetings were held in the Town Hall Square, demanding work, before the Corporation undertook the extensive relief works described on pp 222–228. After the close of these works on April 26, the

meetings were resumed by those who had thus been deprived of employment and a "labour bureau" was formed as described on p. 225.

In Liverpool there is a regular recurrence of distress owing to want of employment in the winter months, caused by the stagnation of various branches of dock and riverside labour. In consequence of the depression in the shipping trade this seasonal distress is said to have been more acute than usual during last winter, and in the early spring it was intensified by the want of employment among cotton porters and others, due to the prolonged dispute in the Lancashire cotton trade. The large proportion of ordinary Liverpool distress which is attributable to the fluctuations and conditions of riverside employment is illustrated by the figures published by the Liverpool Central Relief and Charity Organisation Society, from which it appears that in the year 1891–2 out of 10,047 applicants 2,025 were dock labourers, 1,691 cotton and general labourers, 751 seamen, and 497 connected with shipbuilding trades.

Early in the present year a series of meetings of the "unemployed" were held, resulting in the formation of an "Association of the Unemployed," which opened a bureau in Hunter Street with the aid of private subscriptions, and registered 3,774 names of men who represented themselves to be unemployed. Of these about 2·9 per cent. only were skilled men. The association, however, was unable to find work for more than about 80 of the total number until the Corporation undertook the relief works in Pall Mall, contracting with the association for the supply of labour.

A large number of cases, however, were relieved between February and May by the Liverpool Central Relief and Charity Organisation Society. Meanwhile another bureau entitled the "Central Labour Bureau" was started under private management in Great George Street, at which over 2,100 names were registered, a small charge being made for registration. Of these men, some 30 or 40 were sent to work in Cornwall under a railway contractor, but with this exception the Bureau seems to have provided little employment for its members, and is now closed. The Liverpool Trades' Council took no part in the work of organising the unemployed, some of its members holding that "unemployed demonstrations" tend, by magnifying the apparent extent of want of employment, to induce employers to reduce wages.

Movements of a somewhat similar kind to those described above, though as a rule on a smaller scale, took place in other centres, resulting in some places in schemes of relief which are described in other sections of the report.

(ii.) THE PROVISION OF WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED BY MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AUTHORITIES.

The following circular was issued by the Local Government Board in November 1892, to Local Authorities and Boards of Guardians in England and Wales :—

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
November 14, 1892.

SIR,

FROM information which the Local Government Board have received, it appears that there is at the present time a considerable amount of distress in different parts of the country occasioned by scarcity of employment, and it is probable that this condition of things may become more general, and be intensified in the course of the coming winter.

In the spring of 1886 the Local Government Board issued a circular letter to local authorities indicating the course which might with advantage be adopted for the provision of employment for the unemployed of the class who do not ordinarily seek poor law relief.

The following extracts from that circular appear to me to deserve the immediate and careful consideration of the local authorities both in the metropolis and elsewhere :—

"The Local Government Board are convinced that in the ranks of those who do not ordinarily seek parish relief there is evidence of much and increased privation, and if the depression in trade continues, it is to be feared that large numbers of persons usually in regular employment will be reduced to the greatest straits.

"The spirit of independence which leads so many of the working classes to make great personal sacrifices rather than incur the stigma of pauperism, is one which deserves the greatest sympathy and respect, and which it is the duty and interest of the community to maintain by all the means at its disposal.

"Any relaxation of the general rule at present obtaining, which requires, as a condition of relief to able-bodied male persons, on the ground of their being out of employment, the acceptance of an order for admission to the workhouse, or the performance of an adequate task of work as a labour test, would be most disastrous, as tending directly to restore the condition of things which, before the reform of the poor laws, destroyed the independence of the labouring classes, and increased the poor rate until it became an almost insupportable burden.

"It is not desirable that the working classes should be familiarised with poor law relief, and if once the honourable sentiment which now leads them to avoid it is broken down, it is probable that recourse will be had to this provision on the slightest occasion.

"The Local Government Board have no doubt that the powers which the Guardians possess are fully sufficient to enable them to deal with ordinary pauperism, and to meet the demand for relief from the classes who usually seek it.

"What is required in the endeavour to relieve artisans and others who have hitherto avoided poor law assistance, and who are temporarily deprived of employment, is:—

"1. Work which will not involve the stigma of pauperism;

"2. Work which all can perform, whatever may have been their previous avocations;

"3. Work which does not compete with that of other labourers at present in employment; and

"Lastly, work which is not likely to interfere with the resumption of regular employment in their own trades by those who seek it.

"The Board have no power to enforce the adoption of any particular proposals, and the object of this circular is to bring the subject generally under the notice of boards of guardians and other local authorities.

"In districts in which exceptional distress prevails, the Board recommend that the guardians should confer with the local authorities, and endeavour to arrange with the latter for the execution of works on which unskilled labour may be immediately employed.

"These works may be of the following kinds, among others:—

"(*a.*) Spade husbandry on sewage farms.

"(*b.*) Laying out of open spaces, recreation grounds, new cemeteries, or disused burial grounds.

"(*c.*) Cleansing of streets not usually undertaken by local authorities.

"(*d.*) Laying out and paving of new streets, &c.

"(*e.*) Paving of unpaved streets, and making of footpaths in country roads.

"(*f.*) Providing or extending sewerage works and works of water supply.

"In all cases in which special works are undertaken to meet exceptional distress, it would appear to be necessary, first, that the men employed should be engaged on the recommendation of the guardians as persons whom, owing to previous condition and circumstances, it is undesirable to send to the workhouse, or to treat as subjects for pauper relief; and second, that the wages paid should be something less than the wages ordinarily paid for similar work, in order to prevent imposture, and to leave the strongest temptation to those who avail themselves of this opportunity to return as soon as possible to their previous occupations.

"When the works are of such a character that the expense may properly be defrayed out of borrowed moneys, the local authorities may rely that there will be every desire on the part of the Board to deal promptly with the application for their sanction to a loan."

I would urge on the local authorities, on whom devolves the duty of carrying out the works required for their districts, that the execution of such works should, whenever practicable, be commenced at an early date, so that employment may be given during the winter months when work is the more needed, rather than later in the coming year.

I would at the same time emphasize the great importance which I attach to the co-operation of boards of guardians with local authorities, in order that the pauperisation of those persons whose difficulties are occasioned only by exceptional circumstances arising from temporary scarcity of employment, and who are unwilling to become dependent on poor law relief, may as far as practicable, be avoided.

In the case of the metropolis, some of the classes of employment suggested above are not practicable, but, apart from the execution of new works it will probably be found that in the performance of the

ordinary routine duties of the sanitary authority occasions will arise when surplus labour may be profitably utilised.

I shall be obliged if this letter is brought under the consideration of the authority at once, and it will be satisfactory to me to be kept informed of the state of affairs in your district, and to learn the results of any efforts which may be made in the direction suggested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Clerk to the Guardians, or Sanitary Authority. HENRY H. FOWLER.

It had been thought desirable for the purposes of this Report to obtain particulars with regard to the action taken by local authorities in consequence of the receipt of the above circular. Accordingly on March 27th, 1893, the Local Government Board issued a second circular, inquiring, on behalf of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, as to the measures taken by local authorities for the relief of the unemployed during the past winter.

Answers to this circular were received from 673 local authorities, showing that 73 had taken some action in the matter referred to. Further inquiries have been addressed to the more important of those local authorities which have taken action. Communications have also been addressed to the chief Scottish local authorities on behalf of the Labour Department by the Scottish Office, and to those in Ireland by the Irish Local Government Board.

The result of these and other inquiries is summarised in the table on the next and following pages, which states, for each district from which particulars have been supplied, the name of the local authority undertaking the work, the class of work provided, the length of time during which it was in progress, the rate of pay given, the number of hours per day worked, the number of days per week during which the same individuals were employed, and the total number and the daily average number of persons employed. Some remarks are added, where possible, with regard to the cost of the schemes, the efficiency of the work performed, or other matters bearing on the success of the undertakings, based for the most part on information supplied by the local authorities concerned. It should be stated that of the remaining 600 local authorities which have replied, but have undertaken no special relief work, 527 state that during last winter there was no exceptional distress or want of employment in their districts; 19 that distress was observable, while 54 ignored the question of distress. The tables giving these particulars are followed by an analysis of the occupations of the persons registered by certain of the local authorities for the purpose of employment.

MUNICIPAL RELIEF WORKS.

TABLE showing PARTICULARS of WORK provided during the WINTER (1892–3) for the purpose of relieving the unemployed, by the under-mentioned Local Authorities in the United Kingdom.

LONDON.

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number of Men employed.	Remarks.
Paddington Vestry -	Painting water vans -	10 weeks (3rd Feb. to 14th April).	Foremen, 7*d.* per hour. Labourers, 6*d.* per hour.	10	5½	5	5	Register kept, and employment given when men are wanted, preference being given to residents in parish. "Work very satisfactory."
St. Mary Abbotts', Kensington Vestry.	Stone-breaking. Road cleansing.	19th Dec. to 22nd Feb.	3*d.* per cwt.	8	—	—	—	Registry opened. Work unsatisfactory in quality, and stonebreaking cost 3*s.* 4½*d.* per ton more than if done by skilled labour.
Fulham Vestry -	Laying out park - - Scavenging and clearing away snow.	8 months - - When required.	6½*d.* per hour 6*d.* per hour -	9 9	6 —	100 1,012	— —	298*l.* spent in wages. First comers were employed, and at end of three days' work each man received ticket entitling him to employment when a vacancy occurred. Men employed clearing snow were given one day's work each, at a cost of 184*l.* Those working at the park were selected, and were employed constantly; men idling were discharged.

LONDON—*cont.*

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number of Men employed.	Remarks.
Hammersmith Vestry	Street cleansing - -	About 5 weeks (Dec. 13 to Jan. 18).	3*s.* 5*d.* per day	9	2	1,581	50	Amount expended was 266*l.* Road making by a contractor was also expedited with a view to finding employment for unemployed.
St. George's, Hanover Square, W., Vestry.	Road repairing and sewering work.	Until end of April, but 30 men are *still* at work.	4½*d.* and 5*d.* per hour.	9½	6	—	40	Surveyor is of opinion that the result has been simply to benefit the men employed, at an increased expenditure of 2,000*l.* over the annual estimates for labour and materials.
St. Margaret and St. John Vestry.	Road cleansing - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Applicants for work had to be recommended by the relieving officers. 140*l.* expended in wages, and 200*l.* voted for establishing and carrying on Labour Bureau for one year.
St. Martin - in - the - Fields Vestry.	" - -	9 weeks - -	3*s.* 2*d.* per day 1*s.* 7*d.* per ½ day.	10 5	4 6	—	25	A Labour Bureau opened, but was a failure, none of the men obtaining employment. 101*l.* expended in work.
St. Marylebone Vestry	Road repairing, sewering, and sweeping, stone-breaking.	15 weeks (16th Dec. to 24th March).	—	—	—	—	—	A weekly average of 108 men were employed. Total wages paid 1,398*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* A Labour Bureau was opened, but in 3 months found employment for three persons only at a cost of 38*l.*

LONDON—*cont.*

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number of Men employed.	Remarks.
Hampstead Vestry -	Stonebreaking - -	13th Jan. to 11th March.	4*d.* per hour.	8	Single men, 4.	20	12	Men employed on recommendation of relieving officer: as a rule the men worked well except the snow sweepers, who were idle, incapable of hard work, and not amenable to discipline. Many belonged to the class of "permanent unemployed."
	Painting - - -	24th Jan. to 11th March.	5*d.* „ „	9 to 10	Married men, 6.	7	5	
	Snow sweeping - -	10 days.	5*d.* „ „	9		500	208	
St. Pancras Vestry -	Road sweeping - -	1 month - -	3*s.* 6*d.* per day	8	3	400	33	Work was inferior as compared with that done by ordinary labourers.
Hackney Board of Works.	Stone-breaking - -	Dec. to March	3*s.* 6*d.* cubic yard, afterwards 4*s.*	9	3	1,000	90	Amount paid in wages, 1,043*l.* Carpenters struck first day for trade union rate of pay. Labour Bureau opened, very few obtained employment, except those employed by the vestry.
	Painters - - -		3*s.* 8*d.* per day.					
	Carpenters - - -		8*d.* per hour.					
	Others - - -		3*s.* 6*d.* per day.					
Clerkenwell Vestry -	Street cleansing - -	——	3*s.* 8*d.* per day	—	—	60	—	Registry opened, but only 160 entered.
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch Vestry.	Road repairing and stone-breaking.	25th Nov. to 8th March.	4½*d.* per hour	7½	3	300	29	Registry opened, and inquiries made as to bona fides of applicants. Total amount paid in wages, 429*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The experiment was deemed eminently successful.

LONDON—*cont.*

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number of Men employed.	Remarks.
Bethnal Green Vestry	Street cleansing and sewering.	19th Dec. to 4th March.	6*d.* per hour	—	3	752	12	Registry opened. 2,195*l.* paid in wages on relief works.
Whitechapel Board of Works.	Street cleansing - -	2nd Nov. to 31st Mar.	3*s.* 8*d.* per day	10	3	160	25	Employed on recommendation of relieving officer and clergymen.
Mile End Old Town Vestry.	Street sweeping and road repairing.	12th Nov. to 17th Feb.	6*d.* per hour	Nominally 7	3	969	50	Registered and summoned by post card. In the event of those summoned not applying, outsiders were put on.
Stepney Board of of Works.	Street cleansing - -	—	23*s.* per week	—	—	8 or 9	—	Registry kept.
Poplar Local Board -	Road cleansing and repairing.	17th Nov. to 24th Dec.	4*s.* a day	10	3	—	78	Registry kept, and as many as possible employed.
Limehouse Board of Works.	Road sweeping - -	26th Nov. to 3rd Mar.	3*s.* 10*d.* per day	9½	1 to 6	755	9	—
St. George's, Southwark Vestry.	Road cleansing - -	9 weeks (Dec. 7th to Feb. 4th).	6*d.* per hour	9	2 to 3	—	—	—
Rotherhithe Vestry -	Road making, stone-breaking, and street cleansing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Register was opened and men taken from it in turn, as employment was found. 596*l.* expended.

LONDON—*cont.*

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number of Men employed.	Remarks.
Camberwell Vestry -	Painting railings, cleaning and painting Vestry Hall, road-sweeping, and snow removing.	19th Nov. to 19th May.	Painters, 8½*d.* per hour; scaffolders, 7*d.*; road sweepers, 6*d.*; others, 5*d.*	8 to 9	6, except road-sweepers and snow removers 2 days only.	2,248	50	The work, being executed in the depth of winter, was considered fair.
Lambeth Vestry -	Road sweeping - -	About 7 weeks	4*s.* per day	10	—	1,550	37	Registry was opened, and the men registered were employed by the surveyor. A large number of the men were of the ordinary "loafing" class.
St. Mary Newington Vestry.	Road cleansing and repairing.	15 weeks - -	6*d.* per hour	8	3	239	50	Registry kept, and employment confined to parishioners, but it was found that residents in adjoining parishes removed into this in order to obtain employment. Result not satisfactory.
Wandsworth Board of Works.	Making and repairing roads.	14 weeks - -	3*s.* 4*d.* and 4*s.* per day according to capacity.	9	3	50	10	85*l.* was expended.
Woolwich Board of Works.	Street cleansing and repairing.	—	3*s.*	9	3	—	—	—
Plumstead Board of Works.	Road sweeping; few on paving and drainage works.	Dec. to Mar. -	22*s.* to 24*s.* per week.	—	—	120	—	A Register opened.

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number of Men employed.	Remarks.
Charlton Board of Works.	—	—	6*d.* per hour	—	—	—	—	A Register opened.
Ealing Local Board -	Road making and drainage works in new recreation ground.	About 5 weeks -	3*s.* 6*d.* per day	—	—	14*	—	* Three of these men were at work five weeks, the remainder from 1½ to 5½ days each. 30 men in addition were employed one day each snow clearing at 3*s.* for the day.
West Ham Corporation	Excavating, forming banks, and levelling.	72 days - -	6*d.* per hour	6	6	540	45	Two registries kept in parish. Total amount expended, 700*l.*
	Snow-sweeping and scavenging.	"During bad weather."	—	—	—	"A considerable number."	—	Men were changed daily for a time, but as pressure became less men were kept on for two days at a time.
Finchley Local Board	Street improvements -	—	5*d.* per hour	—	—	—	—	Some unemployed were offered work at 5*d.* per hour, but declined it on ground that their ordinary wage was 6*d.*
Edmonton Local Board.	Road and ditch clearing. Sewage farm work.	—	—	—	—	106	—	Register kept by engineer, and employment given. Work well done, but required extra supervision. Men "stuck to it" better than in previous years.
Hendon Local Board	Cleansing roads - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Berwick-on-Tweed Corporation.	Levelling recreation ground.	4 weeks - -	2*s.* per day	8	6	78	24	Cost about 73*l.* Men in greatest distress were kept on regularly. A few men would not work and tried to prevent others doing so.
NORTHUMBERLAND.								
Newcastle-on-Tyne Corporation.	Tree planting, fencing and trenching. Tree planting, fencing and trenching. Scavenging - - -	35 weeks - - Part still in progress. 16 weeks - -	3*s.* per day	9	5½	450	150	—
Walker Local Board (Tynemouth.)	Laying out park and pleasure grounds.	11 weeks - -	4½*d.* per hour	9	3	437	21	Chiefly spade work. A succession of men were selected by a committee appointed partly by the Board and partly by a public meeting. A labour registry was opened and was used mainly as a means of selecting men for the relief work. It was found that the men heard of work through their trade unions and at the gates of the works and that a Registry was not of much use, and it was therefore closed.
DURHAM.								
South Shields Corporation.	Levelling ballast hill -	0t h March. Still in progress.	Married men, 2*s.* 6*d.* Single men, 2*s.*	8	2	210	60 to 70	—

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
DURHAM—*cont.*								
Consett Local Board	Sewage farm	7 weeks	4½*d.* per hour	8	1	35	6	Some men worked only half a day per week.
Willington Quay Local Board.	Removing ballast heap	4 months	15*s.* per week.	8	6	464	29	The ballast removed was used to fill a hollow on some private land between the main street and the road to the railway station. The corporation contributed 300*l.* towards 400*l.* expended. The site cleared is owned by the corporation and it is expected that the work will make both sites eligible for building and that the corporation will gain by the increase in the rateable property erected.
West Hartlepool Corporation.	Stone-breaking	11 weeks	2*s.* 8*d.* per cubic yard.	9	6 days in alternate weeks.	100	40	If a man's earnings reached a certain sum before his week expired, he was stopped for the remainder of the week.
Hartlepool Corporation	Road repairing Stone-breaking	13th March to 19th April.	3*s.* per day, 2*s.* 8*d.* per cubic yard.	9	3	150	36 to 40	—
WESTMORELAND.								
Bowness Local Board	Stone-breaking and road repairing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Westmoreland—*cont.*								
Kendal Union	Work on Kendal Fell	7 weeks from 12th Dec.	Single men, 10*d.* per day. Married men, 1*s.* per day and 3*d.* per day for each child under 14 years and dependent.	7 to 8	6	182	81	The men were employed continuously. In some cases the men left to seek for other work, and if unsuccessful returned to work at the Fell. For the first fortnight the pay to married men was 10*d.* per day and 2*d.* per day for each child under 14 years of age and dependent on him.
Yorkshire.								
Baildon Local Board	Street improvements, sewering, &c.	2 years	16*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* per week.	9	5½	50	28	During the past winter 18 to 20 extra men were employed. Many of the poorer ratepayers are allowed to work for the Board and to leave a few shillings weekly in payment of rates. The Board has for several years carried out public works under the supervision of its own foremen, mainly in order to provide work for the unemployed.
Beverley Corporation	Street cleansing Stone-breaking	13 weeks (22nd Dec. to 23rd March.)	2*s.* 6*d.* per day 2*s.* 3*d.* per ton.	—	—	37	8	A Register was opened and applicants as far as possible employed. The total expenditure was 88*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Yorkshire—*cont.*								
Bradford Corporation	Street cleansing	——	Ordinary rate	9	2 to 3	Upwards of 500.	—	A registry was opened in charge of the Rate Collector. A large number of applicants were employed road sweeping by the Surveyor. A sum of 133*l.* was subscribed by various persons and distributed through the Registry. This had the effect of largely increasing the number of applicants. None of the men obtained employment through the registry except at road sweeping.
Dewsbury Corporation	Laying out new streets and park.	——	—	—	—	90	—	
	Clearing away snow	When necessary	—	—	—	150	—	——
Hull Corporation	Road making, paving, and fencing.	13 weeks	—	8 to 9	5½	140	102	A Registry was opened and a large number of men registered, mainly of the casual docker and navvy class.
	Stone-breaking	During winter	—	8½ to 9½	6	50 to 60	50 to 60	
Pudsey Local Board	Constructing sewer	12 weeks	4½*d.* to 6*d.*	8	2 to 4 *	71	27	* "Some worked full time." "Cost much more than if done in ordinary way by contract."
Leeds Corporation	Laying out parks, digging, &c.	14 weeks (15th Dec. to 26th April.)	5*d.* per hour	9	3	1,103	—	An average of about 60 days' work was given to each man; men were entered in a register and enquiry was made as to their character.

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Yorkshire—*cont.*								
Sheffield Corporation -	Road making, sewering and excavating. Stone-breaking - -	17 weeks (14th Dec. to 8th April). - - - -	Labourers 4½*d.* and 5*d.* per hour. Slagstone, 2*s.*1*d.* per ton; limestone, 1*s.* 5*d.* per ton.	7½ to 9½	4 to 5½	612	229	A registry was opened, but result was not satisfactory. A great number of applicants were of the class that is chronically out of work. Total cost of relief work was 2,207*l.*
Lancashire.								
Bootle Corporation -	Laying out new park, and road improvements.	20th April to August, and still in progress.	Labourers, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 10*d.* a day, bricklayers, 8½*d.* per hour.	10	5½	115	115	The men continue to work so long as satisfaction is given.
Burnley Corporation -	Cleaning out river bed -	3 weeks (in Jan.)	5*d.* per hour	7½	2 to 5	130	30 to 40	Applicants for work were examined in presence of the relieving officers, the corporation inspector, and the town missionaries. If satisfactory, names were put on register and work given in turn when available.
Gorton Local Board -	Brook course straightened, a road cindered and snow clearing.	10 weeks - -	3*s.* 10*d.* per day	9	6	—	6	—
Heywood Corporation	Road work - - -	7 weeks -	5*d.* per hour	9	3 to 6 *	50	40	* 20 men worked 6 days a week for 4 weeks. 30 men worked 3 days a week for 3 weeks.

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Lancashire—*cont.*								
Liverpool Corporation	Excavating and cleaning site.	About 7 weeks	8*d.* per cubic yard; piece-work.	9	6	450	60	Work let to representatives of the unemployed. Total earnings of whole of the men were divided equally at end of each week. Total amount so divided was about 400*l.* Cost more than if done under ordinary conditions.
Manchester Corporation	Cleansing streets, road-making, and excavating.	4½ weeks	—	6	6	60	—	Superintendent is of opinion that men did not earn *half* their wages, and were generally of "loafing" class, not accustomed to continuous labour.
	Clearing away snow	About 3½ days	4*d.* per hour	—	—	—	1,570	
Rochdale Corporation	Recreation ground and road-making.	18th Jan. Still in progress.	4*d.* per hour	To 22nd March, 8: now 9.	6	132. Now reduced to 9.	80	"Results as satisfactory as could be expected from that class of men." The cost for the period, 4th January to 25th March, was 476*l.*
St. Helen's Corporation	Laying out park	12 weeks	2*s.* 6*d.* per day	10	6	63	33	Work was not as satisfactory as it should have been, owing to the character of the men employed.
	Work in gas yard	3 weeks	2*s.* 6*d.* per day	9 and 10	6	12	—	
	Laying water mains	Still in progress	3*s.* per day	10	5½	50	26	
Widnes Corporation	Sewering of new streets	5 months	3*s.* to 4*s.* per day	9	4	85	50	Each applicant had to bring recommendation from a town councillor certifying that he required employment. Work cost 10 per cent. more than if done under ordinary circumstances. The men *could not* compete with ordinary labour.

OTHER DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
CHESHIRE.								
Borough of Hyde Corporation.	New cemetery laid out -	Commenced in March, still in progress.	16*s.* to 20*s.* per week.	10 hours, except Mondays 9, Saturdays 5½	6	108	For 9 weeks 100; now 30.	——
Winsford Local Board	Digging and gardening -	Feb. and March -	2*s.* 10*d.* per day	9	6	11	4 or 5	Local trade unionists objected to rate of wages paid, and only a few men applied. A public fund was opened to pay wages. The public were invited to employ labour at a low price, the difference between the price paid and the wages paid to men to be made up out of the fund.
STAFFORDSHIRE.								
Hanley Corporation -	Road-making - -	6 months, and will probably last another 6 months.	4*d.* per hour -	9	6	300	60	Work more costly than if done under ordinary circumstances.
Wolverhampton -	Cleansing roads, ditches, &c.	17 days (Jan. 4th to 20th).	3*s.* per day -	10	Married men, 2. Single men, 1.	628	138	Private Relief Committee opened Labour Bureau and raised a fund to pay wages. The men were employed under supervision of Corporation surveyor in work which would otherwise not have been done. The work was considered more satisfactory than is usual with relief labour.

OTHER DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*								
Walsall Corporation -	Laying out cemetery, street improvements, and cleansing streets.	18 days - -	4*d.* per hour -	8	3*	675	—	*Unless married, in which case they were allowed to remain at work. Cost 421*l.*, which was more than if done by contract.
LEICESTERSHIRE.								
Leicester Corporation	Levelling land, street cleansing, pulling down old buildings, brick cleaning, and stone-breaking.	7 weeks (10th Dec. to 28th Jan.).	4*d.* per hour -	7	2 to 3	1,015	216	A registry was opened, and applicants employed. Cost of relief work was 1,818*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* A committee has been appointed to consider advisability of opening permanent Labour Bureau.
NORFOLK.								
Great Yarmouth Corporation.	Stone-breaking and removing beach boulders.	3 months - -	2*s.* cubic yard 4*d.* per hour.	9	6	125	125	Spent 600*l.*
Norwich Corporation	Street improvements, stone-breaking.	"Month of January."	2*s.* per day, 3*d.* per bushel.	8	6	216	120	Inquiry was made as to character of applicants, and efforts made to prevent "loafers" getting employment. Cost 351*l.* Some excavating and sewering work was expedited.
WARWICKSHIRE.								
Leamington Spa Corporation.	Extending new river walk	2nd Feb. to 30th Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	Cost 176*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* A "large number" of men were also employed clearing away snow during winter.

OTHER DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
WARWICKSHIRE—*cont.*								
Warwick Corporation	Assisting Council workmen on roads.	——	Average rate of the district.	—	—	—	—	Mayor opened Labour Fund, which is expended in doing work for the town which the Corporation is not at present inclined to charge on the rates. A permanent organisation, including Labour Bureau, is being formed.
WORCESTERSHIRE.								
Droitwich Corporation.	Stone-breaking - -	5 weeks - -	3*s.* 4*d.* per ton	8	6	43	13	Labour Registry was opened.
Dudley Corporation -	Levelling recreation ground.	10 weeks - -	2*s.* 8*d.* per day	8½	2	180	—	Result as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected, looking to the fact that the men were unaccustomed to the work.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.								
Chesterton Local Board.	Digging gravel and repairing grounds.	Clerk is unable to give further information.				20 to 30	—	Gravel is dug up and sold to provide funds for levelling the Recreation ground.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.								
Daventry Corporation	Sewage works - -	——	—	—	—	25	25	——

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Glamorganshire.								
Cardiff Corporation -	Road-making in park -	8th Dec. to 11th May -	5*d.* per hour.	7	—	264	—	A register was opened. Nearly every applicant was examined by a sub-committee. Over 80 per cent. of applicants were unskilled men. Preference for employment was given to married men. Work was inferior, and cost 15 per cent. more than if done under ordinary conditions.
	Stone-breaking - -		1*s.* 4*d.* per yard.					
Swansea Corporation -	Road-making - -	3rd Dec. to 1st Mar. - -	Labourers, 18*s.* per week.	9	6	602	92	1,233*l.* expended on labour. "Work probably cost 10 per cent. more than if done by navvies."
	Sewering - - -	3rd Feb. to 8th July and still in progress.	Gangers, 25*s.* per week.	9½	6	133	54	
	Building retaining wall -	—	Masons, 33*s.* per week.	-	—	—	—	
Gloucestershire.								
Cirencester Local Board.	Stone-breaking - -	1 week Jan. -	1*s.* 2*d.* per ton	8	—	15	--	Total cost, 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
Tewkesbury Rural Sanitary Authority.	Outfall works - -	3 weeks - -	2*s.* 6*d.* per day	8	2 to 3*	109	32	* Single men two days, married men with families three.
Essex.								
Barking Local Board -	Sewage works, sludge pits, and street improvements.	—	—	—	—	--	—	—

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Essex—*cont.*								
Colchester Corporation.	Stone-breaking - -	7 days (Jan. 12th to 19th).	2*s.* per day -	10	6	70	5	Total cost, 37*l.* 11*s.*
Wanstead Local Board	Excavating gravel for sale to the public.	Union rates and hours.			6	10	10	"At times the work was not profitable owing to the weather preventing the men getting out as much gravel as represented their wages."
Herts.								
Watford Local Board	Excavating and screening gravel.	31st Dec. to 21st Jan. - -	2*s.* 6*d.* per day to 5th Jan., 2*s.* afterwards.	8 7½	6	250	119	Engineer reports that the work at that time of year cost about double what it would if done in summer with skilled labour. Total amount spent, 218*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*
Wilts.								
Trowbridge Local Board.	Road-making and alterations to market paddock.	2 months - -	2*s.* 6*d.* per day	8	Some 6, others 2 to 3.	20	11	Married men with families and men out of regular work, were given preference for employment.
Kent.								
Dartford Local Board	Street improvements expedited.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total amount spent, 1,440*l.*

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rat of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Sussex.								
Brighton Corporation	Road-making and cleansing, shifting beach, levelling land, painting public buildings, improvements to esplanade and clearing of condemned sites.	14th Nov. to 22nd April; a portion still in progress.	Bricklayers, 7½*d.* per hour; painters, 6½*d.* per hour; others 4*d.* to 5*d.* per hour.	9 to 11 (painters 8)	6	769	299	The majority of the men employed in painting were stopped, after two weeks' work to give place to others, in consequence of the large number wanting employment. The works in connexion with the improvements to esplanade were said to have been idle for some months during the summer in consequence of a strike in the Building Trade. Expenditure on special work, 610*l.* „ expedited work, 8,200*l.*
Hastings Corporation	Painting railings round park.	3 months - -	5*d.* per hour -	6	6	38	—	Painters' trade union protested against rate of wages paid, but no action was taken. During January and February daily average was 24, afterwards decreased gradually to 4.
Lewes Corporation -	Cleaning out ornamental waters.	7th Feb. to 25th March - -	Top men, 3¾*d.* per hour - Bottom men, 4½*d.* per hour	9½ to 10	6	35	16	Total amount spent, 175*l.*
	Levelling a street - -	30th Jan. and 14th April.	3¾*d.* per hour	9½ to 10	6	17	7	

Other Districts of England and Wales—*cont.*

County and Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily average Number employed.	Remarks.
HANTS.								
Fareham Local Board	Making new footpath	5 weeks	2*s.* per day	8½	4	27	6	Total amount spent in labour, 20*l.* 8*s.*
DEVON.								
Plymouth Corporation.	Road-making	15th Dec. to 13th May.	Carpenters, 4*s.* 6*d.* per day. Masons, 7½*d.* per hour. Masons' labourers, 4¾*d.* per hour. General labourers, 4½*d.* per hour. Excavators, 5*d.* per hour. Foreman labourers, 4*s.* per day. Timekeeper, 3*s.* 4*d.* per day.	To Jan. 21st 8 hours. From 23rd Jan. to 25th Feb. masons worked 8½, and labourers 9 hours. From 27th Feb. all the men worked 9½ hours.	6	41	23	A permanent labour registry established. Work cost more than if done under usual conditions. A number of men were also employed at wood-chopping by a private committee, elected at a public meeting.

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Aberdeen Corporation	Excavating and laying out of new park. Levelling and excavating for new gasholder.	— —	3*d.* to 4½*d.* per hour. —	— —	— —	About 60 „ 130	— —	No men were employed unless they were ratepayers on the current year's valuation roll, or had been residents in the town for the previous six months. Under ordinary circumstances these works would have been carried out by contract.
Govan Corporation -	Street cleansing - -	5 months - -	4*d.* per hour.	4 to 7	—	—	—	—
Glasgow - -	Laying out two new parks	74 days (8th Dec. to 4th Mar.).	Breakfast and dinner, and 1*s.* a day. 2*s.* for Saturdays.	6½ to 7	6	1,251	467	Special committee appointed by the Lord Provost and magistrates arranged relief work. Only men approved by the C. O. S. employed. Balance sheet shows that cost was 3,103*l.*, or 1,702*l.* more than value of work executed. After 10 weeks the men were put on piece-work wages, which had the effect of greatly diminishing numbers.
Greenock Corporation	Laying out cemetery. Clearing stones from shore, and stone-breaking.	28th Dec. to 28th April.	1*s.* 6*d.* a day. 10*s.* a week.	7½	6	270	60	Work was commenced at request of Trades Council, which intimated that the union rate of wages would not be expected. A public subscription was opened to obtain funds for wages, but was not responded to freely, and works had to cease. A new set of men were engaged each week until all had been employed.

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Name of Local Authority.	Class of Work provided.	How long in Progress.	Rate of Pay.	Hours of Work per Day.	Number of Days per Week during which the same Men were employed.	Total Number of individual Men to whom Work was given.	Daily Average Number employed.	Remarks.
Paisley Corporation -	Quarrying, stone-breaking, and street cleansing.	5½ weeks (28th Jan. to 8th Mar.)	4*d.* per hour.	6	4	350	68	Total expended, 473*l.*
Dundee Corporation -	Navvying at new street and recreation ground. Stone-breaking - -	12th Dec. to 31st May. - - -	3*d.* per hour. 1*s.* 8*d.* per cubic yard.	8½ to 10	6	300	60	Only men approved by the C. O. S. employed at first. About 100 men left after a few days' work. Stone-breaking was inferior, and material not of same value as when done by ordinary labour.
Partick (a committee of inhabitants, with assistance of Commissioners).	Stone-breaking and road-making.	23rd Dec. to 29th April.	2*s.* per day; 2*s.* 2*d.* per cubic yard.	8 to 9	6	200	33	Paid in wages, 384*l.*

IRELAND.

No works for the relief of the unemployed were carried out during the winter of 1892–3 by any Local Authority in Ireland.

STATEMENT showing Number and Occupations of Unemployed Persons whose names were entered on Temporary Labour Registries in certain selected Districts during the periods stated.

TABLES showing the NUMBER and OCCUPATIONS of UNEMPLOYED PERSONS Districts during the

Occupations.	Lime-house.	Shore-ditch.	Strand.	St. Mar-tin-in-the-Fields	St. Mary-lebone.	Padding-ton.	Kensing-ton.	St. Olave, South-wark.
	Nov. 1892 to Feb. 1893.	Nov. 1892 to May 1893.	Feb. 1893 to May 1893.	Nov. 1892 to May 1893.	Dec. 1892 to March 1893.	Jan. to Dec. 1892.	Winter 1892-3.	Nov. 1892 to Jan. 1893.
MEN.								
Farm labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardeners	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	—
Building trades:—								
Bricklayers and masons	—	16	—	—	7	6	15	—
Carpenters and joiners	1	17	1	2	11	—	4	—
Painters	1	32	—	8	48	11	40	2
Others (skilled artizans)	—	8	2	—	7	2	11	—
Builders' labourers	4	45	—	—	113	5	—	—
Engineering and metal trades	9	38	1	5	11	7	9	—
Woodwork and furniture trades	—	84	2	—	16	—	1	—
Printing and bookbinding trades	—	21	2	6	1	—	—	—
Textile trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather and fur trades	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	—
Clothing trades	—	30	3	—	6	2	1	1
Food, drink, and tobacco (preparation of).	—	16	1	—	1	—	7	—
Engine-drivers, stokers, &c.	1	10	—	—	—	2	—	—
Miscellaneous (skilled)	2	14	—	1	1	2	1	—
Carmen, stablemen, &c.	2	62	12	10	56	18	31	—
Shop assistants	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—
General labourers	92	203	100	65	305	170	913	3
Clerks and warehousemen	—	28	5	9	5	1	—	—
Porters and messengers	—	109	38	44	62	1	6	—
Menservants, watchmen, and attendants.	—	5	—	4	4	1	—	—
Costermongers, street sellers, and dealers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Others	2	—	24	—	9	3	3	1
Total Men	114	769	191	154	667	234	1,056	7
BOYS	—	23	—	1	—	—	—	—
WOMEN AND GIRLS.								
Dressmakers, seamstresses, &c.	—	2	—	2	10	—	—	—
Charwomen, washerwomen, &c.	—	26	—	9	54	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	14	—	3	5	—	—	—
Total Women and Girls	—	42	—	14	69	—	—	—
Grand Total of applicants	114	834	191	169	736	234	1,056	7
Number for whom work, temporary or otherwise, was found, apart from those employed by the local authorities on relief work.	—	26	—	—	3	33	—	—

* Register managed by voluntary agency.

whose names were entered on Temporary Labour Registries in certain selected periods stated.

Lambeth.	Leeds.	Liverpool.*	Leicester.	Sheffield.	Beverley.	Gateshead.*	Occupations.
Nov. 1892 to Feb. 1893.	Dec. 1892 to March 1893.	Jan. to July 1893.	Dec. 1892 to Jan. 1893.	Jan. and Feb. 1893.	Dec. 1892 to March 1893.	March to May 1893.	
							MEN.
—	—	30	27	—	1	1	Farm labourers.
10	—	6	11	2	1	4	Gardeners.
							Building trades:—
16	12	16	9	11	—	14	Bricklayers and masons.
21	—	5	7	1	—	3	Carpenters and joiners.
105	96	24	55	22	—	—	Painters.
19	—	32	22	12	1	17	Others (skilled artizans).
—†	—	970	197	1	6	37	Builders' labourers.
51	423	10	38	290	—	108	Engineering and metal trades.
4	—	9	5	6	—	38	Woodwork and furniture trades.
3	—	7	3	4	—	6	Printing and bookbinding trades.
—	100	—	213	1	—	—	Textile trades.
3	73	—	—	—	—	—	Leather and fur trades.
9	—	—	886	1	—	7	Clothing trades.
9	—	—	5	3	—	1	Food, drink, and tobacco (preparation of).
13	—	—	4	23	—	2	Engine drivers, stokers, &c.
37	20	—	1	83	—	42	Miscellaneous (skilled).
138	—	1,390	22	19	—	21	Carmen, stablemen, &c.
11	—	95	—	2	23	16	Shop assistants.
1,301	927	900	215	512	—	147	General labourers.
18	—	200	9	7	1	2	Clerks and warehousemen.
45	—	60	—	4	—	1	Porters and messengers.
13	—	20	2	—	—	2	Menservants, watchmen, and attendants.
43	—	—	2	—	—	17	Costermongers, street sellers, and dealers.
8	223	—	14	4	4	52	Others.
1,877	1,874	3,774	1,747	1,008	37	538	Total Men.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BOYS.
							WOMEN and GIRLS.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dressmakers, seamstresses, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Charwoman, washerwomen, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Miscellaneous.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total Women and Girls.
1,877	1,874	3,774	1,747	1,008	37	538	Grand Total of applicants.
—	—	79	—	12	—	97	Number for whom work, temporary or otherwise, was found, apart from those employed by the local authorities on relief work.

† Included with general labourers.

From the foregoing table, relating to Municipal Relief Works, it appears that 38 local authorities provided work at road-making and sewering, 22 at stone-breaking, 31 at road sweeping, 24 on digging work in parks, cemeteries, &c., 8 in getting and shifting ballast, sand, &c., 5 on sewage works, &c., 6 in painting, and 11 in other kinds of work. It will be noticed that many of the local authorities provided work of two or more of the above classes.

Of the 96 local authorities 35 established labour registries mostly of a temporary kind, on which the names of the unemployed were enrolled, and in many cases those employed on the relief works were selected from these registers, of which a fuller account is given on pp. 213–235.

Of the 96 local authorities, 33 were in London, 56 in other parts of England and Wales, and 7 in Scotland. No action was taken by the local authorities in Ireland.

No general principle appears to have prevailed in conducting these works. In some, as at Glasgow, Leeds, Norwich, Cardiff and other places, an effort appears to have been made to inquire into the character of applicants and to ensure that only those for whom the works were intended obtained employment, while in others the first men entered on the register were taken on, and in others again any person presenting himself was employed without any special inquiries being made.

The wages paid varied from 1*s.* per day to 6*d.* per hour; and in some cases skilled men were paid at their ordinary rate. In some cases the men were paid at the end of each day in cash, in others at the end of three days, or a week; sometimes wholly in cash, sometimes partly in kind.

In one district those among the men employed who were ratepayers were permitted to leave a portion of their earnings weekly as an instalment towards the payment of their rates.

The practice in different districts was equally divergent as regards the hours of work and the number of days per week for which the same men were employed. In some districts they were employed continuously, in others they were employed in weekly or half-weekly relays, those first employed waiting for their turn to come round again. In others the same men worked for three days a week, with a view to make the work benefit a larger number, and also to give those employed a chance of using the remaining three days to look for work.

Again, the actual relation of the local authority to the employment of the "unemployed" varied in different districts In Leeds, and in many other centres, the corporation employed the labour direct, in Liverpool it contracted with a voluntary association for the supply of unemployed labour at a certain rate and took no further responsibility; in Wolverhampton the action of the corporation was confined to devising work (road cleaning, digging, &c.) which the unemployed could carry out under the supervision of the borough surveyor, the wages being paid out of a fund raised by voluntary subscriptions.

In Warwick a somewhat similar policy was pursued. The London County Council confined itself to allowing the use of a piece of waste land for test labour by a voluntary committee which made all arrangements and took all responsibility.

A few notes are added on the work carried out in various districts.

(*a.*) London.

The work provided for the unemployed by some of the London vestries was not in most cases sufficiently important or extensive to call for special description in addition to the particulars contained in the table on p. 188. The circumstances that led to such action being taken in London have been already described. It will be remembered that besides the Local Government Board Circular, a circular was addressed to the metropolitan vestries by the London Trades Council, inviting them to open temporary labour registries, which were accordingly established with varying degrees of success by 16 vestries. Some of the men whose names were on the registers were employed in road sweeping, clearing away snow, scavenging, or in other forms of temporary occupation. Thus a large amount of such extra casual employment was provided by the Kensington and Lambeth Vestries. The Lambeth Vestry, for example, between December 15th and February 9th, employed 1,550 individuals (out of a total of 1,877 whose names were registered), at a cost of 962*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Each person employed had, as a rule, three days' work at street cleansing, and was paid 6*d.* an hour. This plan of employing men a few days (usually three), and then letting them wait until their turn came round again was followed by a few other vestries and boards of works, (*e.g.*, Poplar and Fulham), while in several other districts (*e.g.*, Woolwich, Newington, Whitechapel, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, and Hackney) the men were employed for the most part in two relays, each set working three days a week. This was on the whole the plan most generally adopted, but in some districts the work provided (*e.g.*, clearing snow) was entirely irregular in character, so that no systematic plan could be followed.

In a few other districts the provision of work took the form of temporary additions to the ordinary staff of the local authority who worked for the ordinary hours during the full six days in the week. This was the case in St. Marylebone, where employment for three months was given to a weekly average of about 108 men at road sweeping, sewage work, &c. It is clear that when we come to deal with labourers engaged on ordinary terms on the ordinary vestry work it becomes difficult to draw a sharp line between those employed for the purposes of relief and those employed in the usual course of business. It is, however, to be noted that both in London and the provinces a certain amount

of work which, to quote the terms of the Local Government Board circular, falls within "the ordinary routine duties of the sanitary authority," but some of which would in the ordinary course of things have been postponed until a later season of the year, was expedited and arranged so as to utilise surplus labour during the slackest portion of the year. For reasons stated above it is not possible to define exactly the amount of relief so given, but it does not appear to have been provided on a large scale.

Many of the vestries made very little inquiry as to the *bona fides* of applicants. In Hampstead, however, the men were employed at stone-breaking or painting, on the recommendation of the relieving officer, and the co-operation of the Guardians was also secured in Shoreditch, Whitechapel, St. Saviour's, Southwark, Woolwich, and Plumstead. In most of the other districts, however, the suggestion of the Local Government Board circular that "in all cases in which special works are undertaken to meet "exceptional distress . . . the men employed should be engaged "on the recommendation of the Guardians" was not carried out. In Bethnal Green the system of recommendation of applicants by the relieving officers was tried, but subsequently independent investigators were appointed.

In this connection it should be noticed that several of the Boards of Guardians in London took common action in declining to carry out the suggestions contained in the Local Government Board circular. The reasons assigned for this course are set forth in the following resolution forwarded to the Local Government Board on November 23rd, 1892, by the Guardians of St. George's-in-the-East, which was also approved by the Guardians of St. Marylebone, Westminster, Paddington, and St. George's, Hanover Square, and by the vestry of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell.

"The guardians venture very respectfully to urge that any action on their part, whether in co-operation with the vestry or otherwise, having for its object the provision of work for wages for the unemployed would be foreign to their duties as administrators of the poor law; also that it would have the effect of impressing the working classes with the idea that the State had set itself the task of guaranteeing employment whenever the labour market was slack, for all men who might be out of work from whatever cause. If a temporary crisis, such as the freezing over of the river, or a disaster like the Lancashire cotton famine, were to occur, the guardians admit that exceptional measures might be required, but they respectfully submit that the necessary funds ought to be, and would be, readily contributed from charitable sources. This last course would not involve any departure from sound principle in the administration of the public rates, nor throw additional burdens on persons unable to bear them; the guardians see no reason to anticipate greater difficulty this winter in dealing satisfactorily with distress than they have experienced in former winters."

As will be seen on reference to the table on p. 188, the vestries in several of the above districts attempted to provide relief work in spite of the opposition of the guardians.

The report for the year 1892–3 of the Surveyor of the Kensington Vestry, which provided a considerable amount of relief work for the unemployed, contains a detailed account of the work with some strong criticisms on the whole plan of proceedings, some of which are worth quoting in this report, as giving a fair idea of the difficulty of making such relief work effective, and the objections entertained—by many of those who have great experience of the carrying out of the work of local authorities—to the utilisation of such work as a means of relieving distress.

The work provided is thus described :—

"Stone-breaking being the only work continuously available, Hammersmith Wharf was opened for that purpose on the 19th December 1892, and was closed on the 22nd February 1893. The men were paid 3*d.* per cwt. for breaking Guernsey Granite spalls, sufficiently small to pass through a 2¼ inch gauge.

"The total number of days' work thus given was 1,010; 901 to stone-breakers, and 109 to wheel-barrow men; the working hours averaged 7·7 per day, and the average earnings per man per day were 3*s.* 1½*d.*, omitting from calculation 35 men who threw up the work soon after starting. An analysis of the wages shows that,—

8	men	earned over	6*s.*	and under	7*s.*	each.
46	,,	,,	5*s.*	,,	6*s.*	,,
141	,,	,,	4*s.*	,,	5*s.*	,,
271	,,	,,	3*s.*	,,	4*s.*	,,
267	,,	,,	2*s.*	,,	3*s.*	,,
133	,,	,,	1*s.*	,,	2*s.*	,,
35	,,	under	1*s.*			

"The maximum earnings of any one man was 6*s.* 10½*d.* for nine hours' work, a little over 9*d.* per hour.

"Five hundred and thirty-four tons of spalls, costing the vestry 242*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* were thus broken, at an expense of 177*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* for breakers' wages, supervision, and tools, making the cost of each ton of broken granite to be 15*s.* 8½*d.* The contract price for broken granite (2 inch gauge) delivered to the same wharf, was 14*s.* 8*d.* per cubic yard, or 12*s.* 4*d.* per ton; it will therefore be seen that each ton of spalls broken, entailed loss to the vestry of 3*s.* 4½*d.* without taking into account the loss on road wear, arising from the inferior breakage of the stone by the casual labourers.

"The only other relief work during the past winter was that of cleansing roads from mud and snow; 682*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* was paid for 5,165 days' work varying from 5½ to 8 hours per day.

"In accordance with the directions of the vestry, a register of applicants for work, has been kept for some years. During the past winter 1,056 men applying for work have thus been registered; and the following information and particulars are extracted from the book;—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1056 APPLICANTS.

Labourers	913	Engineer's Fitters	2
Painters	40	Canvassers	2
Carmen	18	Milkmen	2
Bricklayers	14	Chairmaker	1
Horsekeepers	10	Brickmaker	1
Bakers	7	Messenger	1
Gardeners	6	String Maker	1
Plasterers	6	Boot Maker	1
Blacksmiths	5	Carpet Beater	1
Porters	5	Marble Polisher	1
Costermongers	5	Steel Polisher	
Carpenters	4	Rivetter	1
Cabmen	3	Potman	1
Plumbers	3	Mason	1

Conjugal condition	Married	735
	Single	321
		1,056

False addresses given by	112
Lodging in common lodging-houses	110
Satisfactory replies	790
Unsuitable	17
Not inquired into	27
	1056

"In addition to the 6,175 days' work distributed amongst applicants, letters were sent to all the large employers of labour in the district, notifying the existence of the register, and inviting applications from them should they be wanting workpeople of any kind.

"Although many courteous acknowledgments were received, not one application was made for labour. It will be seen from the above list that $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the men on the register designate themselves as labourers, a very wide and indefinite description, and it is hardly necessary for a master to apply for such labour at a depôt.

The surveyor speaks of the "widespread feeling yearly growing in intensity that it is the duty of some constituted authority to provide work for anyone demanding employment, and of the circumstances under which the difficulty after being "passed on" "has settled itself on the shoulders of the parochial authorities, *i.e.*, the Board of Guardians and the Vestries and District Board of Works. The former shake off the incubus by simply conforming to the orders laid down for their guidance in the administration of relief to the poor," with the final result that "the difficulty has to be faced by the Vestry or District Board who, as a rule, pass general resolutions instructing its executive officers virtually to do the best they can under the circumstances." Speaking of the

difficult position in which the vestry officials find themselves placed, the report observes that:—

"At the times of the greatest distress, viz.:—during prolonged frosts, all out-door building operations are stopped, simultaneously with the stoppage of the whole of the work on the parish roads, and at such times, not only is there no scope for the employment of extra labour, but on the contrary if the parish work was conducted on strict lines of business economy, 75 per cent. of the regular hands might be suspended whenever a hard frost of any duration occurs.

Of course if a snow storm happens, all available labour is welcome, but its mixed character renders it impossible to deal with a snowfall with anything like the success which might reasonably be looked for if the attempt was made by regular labourers under proper direction. It frequently occurs on expostulating with a man for idling or neglecting his work, that he will tell you that he has not come on for the purpose of working, he merely wants his money; others will seize opportunities to obtain money from householders for clearing away the snow, thus getting paid twice for the same work, in fact it requires a good man (physically) as ganger, and an honest one to get anything approaching a fair return in the way of labour, for the wages paid."

The report further comments on the objection of the unemployed, or at least of their spokesmen, to stone-breaking as being "convict labour," and their demand for "work of a (to "them) non-repulsive character remunerated at Union rate "wages" and adds:—

"Every practical man is aware that road-making, ground work and building operations, cannot be executed in the winter as efficiently and economically as they can be performed in the other seasons of the year. Opportunities for exceptional works occasionally occur, as in the case of the formation of Avondale Park, where some 3,000*l.* was paid as wages to unskilled labourers, but such a work is not likely to again arise for very many years to come. If such works were less infrequent they would soon be demanded and anticipated as a matter of right."

The demolition of Millbank Prison.—Although the present chapter is concerned mainly with the action of local authorities, some account should be given, while we are dealing with the Metropolitan districts, of an effort made by the Office of Works to give employment to a certain number of the unemployed in London by utilising their labour for the demolition of Millbank prison. The following particulars with regard to this scheme are based on the report of the contractors to the Office of Works, dated July 28th, 1893.

The contractors were empowered to retain "No. 1" Pentagon, employ experienced foremen, time-keepers and gangers, purchase the necessary tools, engage the "unemployed" at the rate of 6½*d.* per hour, and to dispose of the materials when got down in any manner they thought most advantageous for the Government. The contractors on their part agreed to make no charge for the extra demands made on them by the conduct of such a scheme.

On the first day 49 men were selected at random from a large crowd of applicants, and a week later the number was increased

to 100. Later some preference was shown to those who came with recommendations from former employers, clergy of all denominations, and certain individuals. On the whole 122 of the "unemployed" were employed, about 90 per cent. being, so far as ascertained, bricklayers' labourers, whose trade at that time was disorganised owing to the frost and other causes. The remaining 10 per cent. were stone-masons, iron workers, navvies, gardeners, discharged soldiers, and one dock-labourer. Their residences were as follows:—

Chelsea, Battersea, Lambeth and Camberwell -	55
Pimlico and Westminster - - -	11
Fulham, Kensington, Notting Hill, and Marylebone	17
Kentish Town - - - - -	2
Clerkenwell - - - - -	14
Borough - - - - - -	14
Deptford - - - - - -	1
St. Luke's - - - - -	2
Stepney - - - - - -	6
	122

The contractors report that "the men worked very fairly at "first, though from their ignorance of the proper methods the "results achieved were inadequate; but as time went on they "drifted away to other and more congenial works. We "believe that, although the wages paid to them were hardly "more than half what the regular pullers-down demanded, in "very few instances did a contractor engage them, or consider "that there would be any economy in doing so."

The wages paid out amounted in all to 1,644*l.* and during December, January, and February averaged 106*l.* a week.

The cost of cleaning and stacking the bricks by unemployed labour when paid by the time averaged 12*s.* to 13*s.* a thousand, but "on two occasions when gangs of the same men were "employed by piece-work they managed to earn higher wages "than before although the rate agreed on was only 7*s.* a "1,000, and later on when men were scarce, a dangerous piece "was let to a skilled gang who found it profitable at 8*s.* 6*d.* "a 1,000."

(*b.*) Other Districts of England and Wales.

Turning again to other districts of England and Wales, we find the same diversity of methods pursued.

In most cases the reports supplied by the various local authorities show few signs of any systematic attempt at co-operation with the guardians as recommended in the Local Government Board Circular or with existing relief agencies, for the purpose of selecting among the applicants for employment. In

Burnley, however, applicants were examined in the Town Hall in the presence of the Poor Law Relieving Officer, the town missionaries and the corporation inspectors, previous to the provision of work. At other places (*e.g.*, St. Helen's) residence in the district was the only condition; at Widnes each applicant had to present a letter from a town councillor certifying as to his residence and his need of employment. In several cases (*e.g.*, Leeds, Cardiff, Trowbridge, &c.) married men with families were given preference for employment.

The most important of the relief works carried out by English local authorities were undoubtedly those provided by the Corporation of Leeds, where 1,103 persons obtained an average of about 60 days' employment. A separate description of the Leeds relief work is therefore given on pp. 222–228. The relief work organised in Liverpool in conjunction with the corporation, though on a very much smaller scale, has some features of peculiar interest owing to the mode in which it was conducted and the extent of the agitation which led up to it, and an account is therefore also given of this work on pp. 228–231.

No other relief works in England and Wales appear to call for a detailed account in addition to the tabular statement on 188.

On the whole, the small number of local authorities outside London who took any special action will be noticed. Of the provincial local authorities which replied to the circular of March 428 stated that there was no exceptional distress, 69 that there was no want of employment, 23 that employment was plentiful, 18 reported the existence of distress but took no action, 44 gave no definite information as to distress, while in 52 cases only were steps taken to provide work for the unemployed.

As in London, several local authorities in the provinces seem to have expedited certain parts of their ordinary work in order to enlarge the field of employment during a slack period. It is, however, impossible to give any precise statement as to the extent to which this was done or as to its results.

In the case of Birmingham the whole question of providing work for the unemployed has been recently considered by the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation with a view to determining what action, if any, should be taken next winter. The conclusions of the Committee are thus described in a report to the Corporation dated 25th July 1893:—

"The Corporation, as at present constituted, is necessarily a great employer of labour, and hitherto no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining such labour in the open market at the ordinary rate of wages. Directly, however, the principle of *quasi* charitable employment is introduced two questions arise:—(1.) Is this charitable work really useful and economical? and (2.) How does it affect the men hitherto employed?

"For instance, no one having a piece of work in hand would willingly employ workmen who are unaccustomed to the particular work; and here one of the great difficulties of charitable employment

arises. The unemployed, as statistics will show, are usually men of the most varied occupations; and it may be fairly presumed that some of them are not the most thrifty, thoughtful workmen, or men particularly handy at their respective trades. To put a number of ill-assorted workmen of this kind upon any public work would be fatal to its proper execution. In many cases the men would be physically unequal to the task, and in all they would require an amount of supervision quite incommensurate with any advantage that might be obtained from lower wages.

"Then what would be the effect upon the workmen hitherto employed? Much of the work of the Corporation is of the roughest character, and is carried on in the open air. The season when want of employment is most felt is generally the winter; and what is to become of the regular Corporation workmen if numbers of the unemployed are taken on during precisely that season of the year when the least amount of out-door work can be done?

"It is true that after a heavy fall of snow extra men may be taken on, but the number that can be usefully employed is governed by the carts and horses obtainable, as, unless the snow is removed from the streets, the expenditure of time and money is comparatively useless.

"The experience of the past winter has demonstrated that only a small proportion of the unemployed could be so engaged, and then only for a few days. To do the work in the most economical manner, the most suitable men (generally those accustomed to out-door work) should be selected, while for every day's wages paid to the workmen, twice as much has to be expended in the hire of horses and carts, and the result, although costly, is not very apparent.

"Of course, the most useful employment for men out of work would be in the trades to which they were accustomed to work, but it would be entirely beyond the scope of a municipality to find employment for workmen in their own trades. The Corporation have not the power, nor, in the opinion of your Committee, would it be wise for them if they had, to become manufacturers of the numerous articles made in the town. Municipal workshops must be dismissed as out of the question.

"It remains, therefore, to fall back upon the sound principle that municipalities exist for certain limited public functions, and these purposes must be carefully considered, and the limitation of corporate duties borne in mind. The local government of a town as respects its lighting, watching, and public works, has no necessary connection with the relief of distress. It is the duty of the municipality to carry out its proper municipal functions in the most effective and economical manner, and with this object to employ the most able and competent workmen.

"The relief of the poor is entirely another branch of local self-government, and has been delegated by the Legislature to the Board of Guardians; but even here a distinction is drawn between poverty and destitution, for it is the latter only that the guardians are legally at liberty to relieve. The claim that every man out of work shall be found work by someone else, cannot be recognised," . . . .

(*c.*) Scotland.

As regards Scotland, information has been supplied to the Department both directly and in response to an inquiry addressed by the Scottish Office to the principal Scottish local authorities.

The most extensive relief works appear to have been carried out in Glasgow, where a total number of 1,251 individuals were employed in digging, trenching, and stonebreaking. The work lasted 74 days and employed an average of 467 men per day. A fuller description of these works is given on pp. 231–235.

At Dundee the Police Commissioners appointed a sub-committee to deal with the question of the unemployed. Stone-breaking at 1*s.* 8*d.* per yard (the usual price to regular men being 1*s.* 10*d.*) and navvying at 3*d.* per hour was provided for men recommended by the Charity Organisation Society, the tools and plant being provided by the Commissioners. Out of 450 applicants only 300 accepted the work, and of these fully 100 worked a few days only. About 500*l.* has been paid for stone-breaking, but the work done is inferior to that done under ordinary conditions and the material broken is not of the same value.

At Greenock, on December 6th last, the Trades Council sent a deputation to the Town Council to call attention to the prevailing distress, and to suggest that works of some kind should be started for the unemployed. It was stated that under the circumstances they would not expect the trades union rates of wages to be paid. After inquiry the Town Council decided on December 23rd to commence the work of clearing away boulders, stones, &c., from a portion of the foreshore, in order to make it suitable for sea bathing. This work was chosen because it could be begun without delay and the expenditure would be almost entirely for wages. An appeal was made to the public for subscriptions in money with which to pay wages, but was so poorly responded to that the work had to be stopped for want of funds. The total expenditure was 408*l.* 16*s.*, of which 365*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* was paid in wages. The men employed were recommended after inquiry by the "Charitable Society" and their conduct was "all over very good." 270 individuals were helped with work.

At Aberdeen the Town Council found employment for 190 men in constructing a new gasholder tank and in laying out a new park. The men were paid 3*d.* to 4½*d.* per hour—"according to their ability and the nature of the work." No men were engaged unless they were ratepayers on the current year's valuation roll, or had been resident in the town for the previous six months.

At Partick a joint committee of commissioners and residents arranged with the commissioners to provide employment for the unemployed at stone-breaking and road-making under the supervision of the burgh surveyor, to be paid by the Commissioners at the ordinary rates charged by contractors for similar work. Work was given "only to the necessitous and deserving so far as the Committee could ascertain such cases."

(*d.*) Ireland.

From reports furnished by the local authorities of the respective districts, it appears that no local works were carried out in

Ireland during the past winter. A want of employment was no doubt felt in some of the poorer districts during the winter months, but it does not appear from the reports of the Local Government Board's General Inspectors that any exceptional scarcity existed.

Detailed description of Selected Schemes.

Following this general sketch, we may proceed to give a more detailed description of the working of a few selected schemes of municipal work for the unemployed.

Leeds.

For some time past Leeds has suffered from a somewhat acute depression of the iron trades. During the autumn of 1892 a series of meetings of the unemployed were held in the Town Hall Square, and in consequence of representations made by those organising these meetings, and the receipt of the Local Government Board circular of Nov. 14th, a sum of 10,000*l.* was voted by the Corporation for the employment of such men as appeared to be in need in excavating and levelling ground for new parks in various parts of the district.

Accordingly a register of persons unemployed was opened in the City Engineer's Office, each applicant for registration being verbally examined by a member of the engineer's staff. The particulars about which inquiry was made included (besides name and address) the age, occupation, state as regards marriage, last employer, how long out of work, reason for leaving last employment, length of residence in Leeds, number of family not working, income, and club allowance. Most of these particulars were not verified, but the following circular was addressed in all cases to the previous employer, and if the reply was unsatisfactory the applicant was rejected.

Leeds Unemployed.

Borough Engineer's Office,
Municipal Buildings,
Leeds, 189 .

Dear Sir,

Application having been made to the Corporation by
for employment, and as it is feared work cannot be afforded for all who may apply for same, the Corporation are wishful of giving the most deserving the first opportunity. To enable them to ascertain this, will you have the kindness to fill up and return *at once* to me the enclosed form, which has reference to an applicant who has referred us to you for information.

Yours obediently,

. . . . .

Borough and Waterworks Engineer.

PARTICULARS AS TO APPLICANT.

1.—How long was he in your service? _____

2.—How was he employed? _____

_____

3.—When did he leave? _____

4.—Why did he leave your employ? _____

_____

Men known to be on strike were also excluded, and precedence for employment was given to married men with families. Beyond these restrictions there was little selection attempted, and there was no systematic co-operation with the Poor Law Authorities or the Charity Organisation Society or other relief associations.

The total number of names of "unemployed" persons entered on the register up to the middle of March was 1,874, who may be classified according to their alleged occupations and the districts of Leeds in which they lived, according to the following table :—

ANALYSIS of NAMES REGISTERED up to and including Wednesday, March 15th, 1893, by TRADES and WARDS in which they lived.

Names of Wards.	Outdoor Labourers.	Indoor Labourers.	Woollen Workers.	Iron Workers.	Leather Worker.	Min	Painters.	Bricklayers and Masons.	Sundry.	Total.
Mill Hill	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	12
West	57	24	24	45	6	—	13	—	21	190
Brunswick	11	1	—	4	6	—	5	—	9	36
Central	53	4	8	13	2	1	6	—	26	113
North	25	7	5	19	7	2	8	3	11	87
North East	120	14	7	29	21	4	10	2	34	241
East	187	24	22	71	12	6	13	5	41	381
South	54	12	4	31	—	1	9	—	17	128
East Hunslet	44	13	—	34	1	—	2	—	9	103
Holbeck	50	13	9	75	2	1	6	—	16	172
New Wortley	29	9	3	27	1	2	3	—	4	78
Armley and Wortley.	35	8	5	19	3	2	2	1	5	80
Bramley	5	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	9	20
Headingley	34	7	3	13	3	—	6	—	4	70
North West	38	7	4	13	6	—	9	—	7	84
West Hunslet.	29	5	2	29	2	—	4	—	8	79
Totals	778	149	100	423	73	20	96	11	223	1,874

Of the men registered 771 were rejected or withdrew their application for work for various reasons, and 1,103 were actually employed by the Corporation. The following detailed analysis of the trades of those so employed is taken from the Register :—

Gardeners	9
Building Trades :—	
Brick-makers	3
Bricklayers	9
Joiners	15
Painters	55
Mining	9
Engineering and Metal Trades	264
Printing Trades	4
Leather Trades	43
Textile Trades	65
Tailors	3
Food, drink, &c. (preparation of)	6
Enginemen and stokers	14
Platelayer	1
Carters	19
Grooms	4
Out-door Labourers	493
Indoor do.	72
Clerks	
Watchmen	3
Miscellaneous	10
	1,103

The men employed on the following works were as under :—

Works.	No. of Men employed.
Pasture Hills	300
East Park	370
Cross Flats	146
Kirkstall Abbey	102
Hunslet Moor	173
Woodhouse Moor	12
	1,103

Each man was employed for three days a week (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; or Thursday, Friday and Saturday) for nine hours a day at 5*d.* an hour. He could thus earn 11*s.* 3*d.* a week and have three days free in which, if so disposed, he could look for other work. The relief works began on December 15th and were closed as such on April 26th, though a

certain number of men have been kept at work in some of these districts up to the present time (August), and as they still work only for three days a week, the work may still be said to partake of the character of relief work.

The work performed consisted chiefly of spade labour. The quality of the work done varied considerably at different works. At the East End Park the men were considered to work fairly well considering their want of experience in digging, while in most of the other districts the work was far from satisfactory. On the average each man employed had about 60 days' work.

Towards the end of April the scarcity of employment being considered less acute the Corporation decided to close the works (with the exception alluded to above). By that time some of the best of the labourers had obtained independent employment, and some of the worst had been dismissed for insubordination or other misconduct. Thus during the week ending March 15th the number employed was 724 (370 during the first half and 354 during the second half), and this number was still further reduced by the end of April. Nevertheless the closing of the works caused great complaints among the men who were employed on them up to the end, and they continued to hold meetings and send deputations to the Council, demanding that the unexpended balance of the fund voted for relief work by the Corporation should be spent. Subsequently a section of the unemployed formed a labour bureau in the Waverley Hall, which was lent to them free of charge by the proprietor. The bureau has been managed by a committee of the unemployed, and up to the end of July registered some 800 names, mainly of unskilled labourers. All persons in receipt of any allowance from a trade society or club were excluded. Up to the end of July, however, no employers had applied for men to the bureau, as, indeed, is only natural, seeing that there has been a surplus throughout the district of the kind of labourers who alone have been enrolled. The bureau, having therefore been unsuccessful, the committee have raised funds by means of collecting boxes carried by unemployed members, and made a daily distribution of the proceeds in the shape of bread and tea among those on the register. Attempts have recently been made to make the bureau permanent, and connect it with the principal employers by telephone; but the organisation as hitherto conducted has met with no sympathy from the local trade unionists, who are of opinion that, while valueless as a means of diminishing want of employment generally, it might easily become a centre for the supply of non-union labour at the time of a trade dispute.

On account of the large scale on which the Leeds relief works were conducted it has been thought desirable to obtain some particulars as to the position of the men so employed after an interval of three or four months, with a view to ascertain how far, if at all, they have been permanently benefited by the scheme.

The total number dealt with (1,103) was obviously too great to allow of detailed inquiries as to all of them. Accordingly a selection was made of about 120 cases drawn from the West, East Hunslet, East and North East Wards, the number selected in each ward being roughly proportionate to the total number of applicants from that district. These 120 cases were personally visited or otherwise inquired into by one of the Labour Correspondents of the Department during the week ending August 19th. In 37 cases the men had moved or had given wrong addresses, and could not be traced, the address given proving in nine cases to be that of a common lodging-house, and in two to be that of a public-house. In 6 other cases no information could be obtained (no one being at home, or for other reasons). In the remaining 77 cases, the conditions as regards employment may be stated as follows:—

Working at their own trades	27
Working at other occupations (including some cases of very casual and intermittent work)	5
Out of work	28
Still working (3 days a week) at Corporation relief works	11
In workhouse	4
Ill	2

Of those working at their former occupations 15 were labourers, and seven belonged to various branches of the iron trade. The five cases of men working at other occupations than their own were as follows:—

Former occupation.	Present occupation.
Iron turner	Dyers' labourer.
Iron turner	Hawker (intermittent).
Fitter	Labourer.
Whitesmith	Labourer (in iron works).
Rough cutter	Hawker (intermittent).

Among the men still working at the relief works are a few who left the works on getting a job and have returned to them again on losing it.

The accounts furnished of 27 of the men still out of work at the time of inquiry seem to show that in almost every case they belong to the chronically "out-of-work" class (so-called), *i.e.*, the class of men who are unaccustomed to regular work, and who have either little capacity or little taste for it.

In order to make quite clear the character of the class of men who form so large a proportion of the cases investigated, the

following summary is given of the information obtained with regard to *each* of these 27 cases.

No. 1. Labourer - -	Wife applied to workhouse in July last owing to his neglect. He has often had poor law relief and often neglected wife. Well-known to relieving officer.
No. 2. Fitter -	Has been out of work ever since the relief work ended. Seems half-witted. Supported by two sisters (tailoresses) with other help.
No. 3. Painter - -	Has applied to relieving officer four times and to Charity Organisation Society three times during 1892–3. Wife ill. Man in low health. Caught bronchitis on relief works. Has had work since, but lost it in middle of July.
No. 4. Cloth-dresser (labourer).	Has been out of work since relief works. Has had no regular work for years. Has never belonged to a club or trade society. Wife does charing.
No. 5. Striker - -	No work since relief works. No trade society, but belongs to friendly society, daughter paying subscription. Two daughters at a linen factory.
No 6. Joiner - -	No work since relief work. Now in receipt of out-door relief.
No. 7. Foundry labourer.	No work since relief work. Formerly in Friendly Society (ran out six years ago). Right hand injured years ago. Daughter goes out cleaning.
No. 8. Labourer - -	No work since relief work. Wife in workhouse. "Man living anywhere."
No. 9. Labourer - -	No work alleged since Easter 1892 except relief work. Wife does washing, two sons work as errand-boy and in brass-foundry. Said to keep a lodging-house.
No. 10. Borer - -	Unfavourably known to relieving officer. Statements questionable.
No. 11. Labourer - -	Has been out of work 10 weeks since relief work. Wife works at washing and cleaning. Man belongs to friendly society and wife to sick club.
No. 12. Labourer - -	Has been out of work for two years. Mother supports him by making pies.
No. 13. Labourer - -	Has had only three weeks' work since relief work. Sister keeps him.
No. 14. Cloth-dresser -	Out of work a long time before relief works and was in jail for debt last autumn, the wife being on the poor law. She used to work at "finishing," but has been very slack lately. They have been ejected.
No. 15. Labourer - -	No work since relief works. Never belonged to club or trade society.
No. 16. Labourer - -	Out of work off and on for a year before relief work. No trade society or club.

No. 17. Labourer -	No work since relief work or for a long time before. Sister lets him stay with her. Has a mother to keep.
No. 18. Casemaker -	Only 14 days' work since relief works. No club or trade society.
No. 19. Labourer -	No further information.
No. 20. Labourer -	"Out of work" for two or three years. No club or trade society.
No. 21. Navvy -	No work since relief works. Seemed a loafer.
No. 22. Striker -	No work since relief works. No club or trade society.
No. 23. Mechanic -	Had one job since relief work. Wife does washing, &c. They support a grandmother.
No. 24. Cloth dresser	No work since relief work. No club or trade society (except burial club). Wife does washing when well; daughter does tailoring.
No. 25. Labourer -	No work since relief work or for eight months before. Wife goes to rag-warehouse.
No. 26. Fitter -	No work since relief work, or "for two years before."
No. 27. Labourer -	Was employed on relief work up to a week ago. Since then out of work. Was ill for four years. Formerly belonged to friendly society (ran out). Daughter tailoress.

The above summary tells its own tale. So far as the particulars supplied are trustworthy (and it must be allowed that in some cases they may be somewhat inexact), it appears that at least 16 out of the 27 found to be still unemployed have had no work since the closing of the relief works. The greater number of them appear to belong to a class who usually try to get some advantage from any scheme of relief or charity which happens to be available, but to whom, as a rule, it is of no lasting benefit. On the other hand, among those who were found to be working at their own trades a certain number may have been considerably benefited by the temporary provision of work during a slack period.

The consequences, however, that would follow if winter relief works became a regularly established institution in such a centre as Leeds, and were counted upon as a readily available resource, are very serious to contemplate.

Liverpool.

The plan of relief works adopted by the Liverpool Corporation differed from that employed elsewhere. The exceptional scarcity of employment and the causes that led to it have been described on p. 184, where an account has been given of the "Association of the unemployed" which was formed in the early spring, and

which opened a labour registry in Hunter Street, on which some 3,770 names were entered. The greater number of those whose names were thus entered were either unassisted or relieved through the agency of the Liverpool Central Relief Society. About 450 however had a few days'work (on the average about six days for each man) provided through the agency of the Corporation, which, partly in consequence of the Local Government Board circular, resolved in March to carry out at once some excavating work in Pall Mall. The Corporation did not employ labourers directly, but contracted with the chairman and secretary of the association of the unemployed, to provide local "unemployed" labour to carry out the work at a fixed piece rate of 8*d.* per cubic yard.

The agreement is set forth at length in the following letters from the Corporation Surveyor to the Secretary of the Association of the unemployed :—

SURPLUS LAND, PALL MALL.

Municipal Offices, Liverpool,
March 6th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,

CONFIRMING our conversation of Saturday last, the Corporation are agreeable to the following terms and conditions in regard to the removal of their surplus land in Pall Mall by the unemployed, viz. :

The price to be paid by the Corporation to be at the rate of 8*d.* per cubic yard, this price to represent all labour in excavating, and the filling up of the carts, &c., the Corporation or their representative providing carts, horses, and all the necessary plant and tackle,

The men employed to work to such levels as shall be fixed by the Corporation.

All plankings for the drawing on of carts, and the wheeling of barrows, &c. to be laid down by your men as shall be directed, the Corporation or their representative providing no labour whatever.

The work to be measured weekly by a representative from the Corporation, and in the event of any dispute arising on this head, the matter to be referred to a competent local surveyor to be previously agreed upon, whose decision shall be final and binding,

The Corporation not to be bound to supply carts after 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays, and 4.30 p.m. on the other week days,

The amount due for work done to be paid by the Corporation weekly, to Mr. . . . and yourself as Chairman and Secretary of the Employment Bureau.

The Corporation desire that the men employed by you on this work, shall be local workmen who are resident within the city boundary.

Kindly inform me in writing, whether you accept the terms and conditions herein contained in order that I may make arrangements in respect of the cartage, &c., at once, so that no time may be lost in commencing the work.

Yours truly,

(Signed) . . . . . .

Corporation Surveyor.

Mr. . . .
Secretary Employment Bureau,
57, Hunter Street.

SURPLUS LAND, PALL MALL.

Municipal Offices, Liverpool.
March 8th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,

IN addition to the terms mentioned in my letter of the 6th instant, I propose that Mr. . . . and yourself shall be considered as the contractors for the work.

All money which is payable by the Corporation for work executed shall be paid to Mr. . . ., Mr. . . . and yourself, whose receipt shall be a full discharge for the Corporation, these three gentlemen being responsible to the workmen for their wages. It is clearly understood that the Corporation do not employ the men and are not liable for their wages. It is to be agreed that only men resident in the city, and who are now unemployed, shall be engaged on the work, and that the Corporation undertake no liability for any accident happening. That the work shall be so arranged that the other contractors, Messrs. . . . who are supplying the horses and carts and plant, shall not have their horses and carts kept waiting by reason of there not being sufficient material to fill the carts.

Mr. . . . and yourself to undertake to complete the whole of the work with all reasonable dispatch; and if the Corporation find that the work is being unecessarily delayed they may at any time, on giving three months' notice, stop the work and put an end to this arrangement.

Kindly confirm these terms.

Yours truly,
(Signed) . . . . . .

Mr. . . .
57, Hunter Street,

The piece-rate agreed upon would in the opinion of the surveyor, have enabled an ordinary skilled navvy to earn 7*s.* to 8*s.* a day. It was purposely fixed high in order to give a chance to the inexperienced and physically unfit labourers who were likely to be provided.

Only about 60 men could be employed on the Pall Mall works at the same time, and the smallness of the number required excited some dissatisfaction among those who attended the meetings of the unemployed. It was however arranged that relays of "unemployed" should work a week at a time in order to make the work go further. No sifting or selection was attempted, the chairman of the open air meeting each week calling out the names in order as they appeared on the register, passing over absentees and continuing until the required number of responses was met with.

The total amount earned each week according to the piece-rate agreed upon was paid over to the representatives of the unemployed and by them divided equally among those who had been at work. The daily earnings of the men arrived at in this way varied from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* in different weeks.

Early in the work a difficulty arose owing to some of the unemployed refusing to begin work before 7 o'clock, whereas the contractors' men with the carts began at 6.15. The men were at last persuaded to fall in with the contractor's arrangements.

Altogether the relief works were open for about seven weeks. Owing to the nature of the financial arrangement made, the efficiency of the labour can be precisely estimated by the daily earnings given above. Judged in this way it would appear to have been about half as efficient as the labour of ordinary navvies.

The relief work, given as it was without discrimination, could only have touched the merest fringe of Liverpool distress. It amounted in all to one week's work for about 12 per cent. taken at random of the men registered as "unemployed".

During the past summer, since the closing of the Corporation relief works, a movement has been on foot in Liverpool to form a permanent organisation of a representative character to deal in the winter with distress caused by want of employment. The steps already taken have included the inquiries as to the extent of want of employment in various trades, and the appointment of a committee to draw up a scheme of action.*

Glasgow.

In Glasgow the depression in the Iron and Shipbuilding trades produced a considerable amount of distress during the autumn and winter.

Accordingly on December 2nd a joint committee was appointed by the Lord Provost and the Magistrates to inquire into the character of the distress and to devise means of relieving it, so far as it arose from scarcity of work, by the provision of employment. An office was opened and men out of employment were invited to apply.

The questions then asked were those set forth in the schedule given on the next page, and the truth of the answers was verified by inquiry conducted in co-operation with the Charity Organisation Society.

The inquiry was partly carried out by investigation officers, but where considered necessary the Committee interviewed the applicants personally.

The Register was open from December 6th, 1892, up to March 4th, 1893, during which period a total number of 2,801 names of applicants for employment were registered. This number was reduced by the inquiries to 1,251, which was, therefore, the number of unemployed persons provided with temporary work. The following form of inquiry was used:—

* Since this was written this committee has made a report.

No. .

GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED RELIEF FUND, 1892-93.

FORM OF APPLICATION for relief, with Recommendation, to be filled up as fully as possible.

Any additional information likely to be of use to the Committee in guiding them in fixing Relief is requested.

All Forms to be sent in to the Secretary, 33, College Street.

Name of Applicant,	
Address of Applicant,	
How long resident in Glasgow	
Address of last Residence,	
Age of Applicant,	
Trade or Occupation,	
Where last Employed,	
How long with last Employers,	
Weekly Wage when ast employed,	
When paid off, and why,	
Married,	
Number and Ages of Members of Family,	
Members of Family at present employed. Give Names and Ages with Weekly earnings of each,	
If single—Number, Ages, and Relationship of Dependants, if any,	
If Member of Trade, Friendly, or other Society, state weekly Allowance,	
Address of Secretary of Do.,	
Note of any other source of income,	
Church, Chapel, or Mission with which Applicant is connected,	
Rent and Size of Present House,	
Address of House for which Taxes were paid last year,	
Shown Receipts,	

REPORT BY INSPECTOR—

Date, _____ *Signed*, _____

ADJUDICATION BY INSPECTOR OR COMMITTEE :—

Date. _____ *Signed*, _____

The following is a summary of the alleged previous employments of those registered :—

Building Trades :—	
Brickworkers	2
Bricklayers	2
Masons	7
Carpenters and Joiners	17
Plumbers	4
Plasterer	1
Slaters	10
Painters	64
Marble Cutters	3
Builders' and Contractors' Labourers	56
Mining	7
Engineering and Metal Trades :—	
Engineers, Fitters, &c.	236
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders	98
Ironfounders	103
Blacksmiths, Hammermen, &c.	150
Foundry Labourers	34
Others	38
Shipbuilders' Labourers	10
Woodwork and Furniture Trades :—	
Coopers	3
Cabinet Makers, &c.	10
Carriage Builders	3
Sawyers	9
Others	14
Printing, &c.	7
Leather and Fur Trades	13
Textile Trades :—	
Weavers, &c.	63
Bleachers, Dyers, &c.	18
Others	15
Clothing Trades :—	
Tailors	18
Boots and Shoes	19
Food, Drink and Tobacco (preparation of)	19
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	30
Railway Employés	4
Miscellaneous (skilled)	32
Carmen and Transport	50
Retail Tradesmen	5
General Labourers	1,590
Clerks and Warehousemen	9
Seamen	2
Porters and Messengers	7
Others unspecified	19
Total	2,801

The works opened on December 8th, when 87 men were engaged, and the numbers simultaneously employed increased to a maximum of 870 on December 17th.

The men were employed at Ruchill Park and Springburn Park; the work at the former being mostly stonebreaking, and at the latter trenching and digging. They were employed six days a week and 6½ to 7 hours a day. They were paid 1*s.* a day in cash, with an extra shilling on Saturday for those who had not been absent more than one day in the week and had had leave of absence on that day. Breakfast and dinner were also provided for the men. Certain cases of special poverty and distress were specially dealt with during the progress of the work, grants of clothing, blankets and money being made through the Charity Organisation Society to 80 or 90 families.

The works at Ruchill and Springburn met with very different degrees of success. Stonebreaking was found too difficult and skilled a form of work for the class of men employed, and the loss upon it was far greater than in the case of the digging and trenching at Springburn. This is well brought out by the following financial statement based on figures published by the Committee:—

	Ruchill.	Springburn.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Amount paid in wages	1,295 17 11½	819 15 8
Amount spent on food	300 7 0½	197 2 2½
Total expended (exclusive of miscellaneous and office expenditure).	1,596 5 0	1,016 17 10½
Value of work performed	407 9 4	571 3 10
Loss	1,188 15 8	445 14 0½
Loss per cent. of the total expenditure	*74*	*44*

The actual loss was reduced by the sale of tools, &c.

It became clear to the Committee during the progress of the work that a large number of the men employed were those whose "distress, though it might be real enough, was the result of habits "which would produce poverty and suffering in any case," and the above financial statement makes it evident that in spite of the comparatively low scale of wages the labour was so inefficient that the result was a large loss.

After 10 weeks' operations therefore the Committee changed the system from time work to piece work (stonebreaking at 2*s.* per cubic yard and digging at 9*d.* per cubic yard). The result

was to reduce largely the number at work, which had already begun to decline, the labour-market being in a more prosperous condition. The abrupt falling off is shown by the following statement, showing the average number employed in each week during which the works were in progress. The statement is compiled from materials published in the Committee's report :—

	Period.	Average Number of Men employed.
Day Work	Week ending Dec. 10th, 1892	255
	" " 17th "	849
	" " 24th "	594
	" " 31st "	524
	" Jan. 7th 1893	491
	" " 14th "	561
	" " 21st "	578
	" " 28th "	610
	" Feb. 4th "	584
	" " 11th "	560
Piece-work.	" " 18th "	177
	" " 25th "	114
	" March 4th "	75

Nothing could be more significant of the character of the labour employed, than the rapid decline of numbers after the change from time to piece-work, in spite of the high piece rate offered and the low wages hitherto paid to day labourers. The works were entirely closed on March 4th.

The entire expenditure on the works, including office expenses, purchase of tools, &c., amounted to 3,103*l.* 6*s.*; against which is to be set 978*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* the value of work done, 23*l.* 2*s.* realised by sale of tools, and 400*l.* the value of plant in store. The net loss is thus stated as 1,701*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Concluding Summary.

Many of the schemes described in the present chapter cannot be said to have met with a great measure of success. Something doubtless has been done to tide over a period when employment has been slack, but evidence is not wanting that the provision of work has often been most largely taken advantage of by a class of men of whom Mr. Charles Booth has said, "lack of work is not really the disease with "them and the mere provision of it is, therefore, useless as a "cure."* In one important case in which it has been possible to inquire into the present position of some of those assisted by the relief works, the result has not been encouraging; while in another case in which the genuine character of the willingness of

* "Labour and Life of the People," Vol. I., p. 149.

the men to work was tested during the progress of the scheme by a change from time to piece-work, the result was to reduce the number employed to less than one-third, in spite of the fact that the time rate was low and the piece rate high.

It is not claimed on behalf of any of the schemes hitherto described that they have proved a permanent cure for the evils of want of employment; they were not in fact, for the most part, regarded in this light by their promoters.

The conclusions to be drawn from the experiments of so many local authorities during the past winter are therefore largely negative. It appears, for example, to be conclusively shown (as was indeed known already to those familiar with the subject) that the offer of work without discrimination to all applicants is likely to attract large numbers of a class for whom it is unlikely to be of permanent benefit. Many (though not all) of the local authorities who carried out relief works during the past winter were sufficiently alive to this fact to attempt some kind of sifting process, though the tests applied were not always of a very searching character. It would appear, moreover, that the inquiry was usually merely directed to ascertain fitness for employment on the relief works, and did not extend to the question of the possibility of permanent assistance. In the view of many of those whose experience in these matters is the greatest, the relative importance of the relief works and of the inquiry should be reversed if any permanent good is sought for: the relief-work being looked on as one means out of many of ascertaining fitness for permanent assistance, instead of the inquiry being looked on merely as a means of ascertaining fitness for temporary relief-work. If this view is sound the relief work would be regarded essentially as a labour test, although provided in the form of employment for wages.

Some persons have objected to stringent inquiry as inquisitorial, and, doubtless, such inquiry needs much tact and judgment. Perhaps, however, the evils which have resulted from its absence or insufficiency may be considered to outweigh any objections of this kind. It does not appear that the mere test of work, in any form in which it is likely to be applied, is a complete or satisfactory substitute for inquiry, if the permanent assistance of the individual be the ultimate object kept in view.

Secondly, it would appear that the success or otherwise of the relief works themselves is very largely a question of supervision and administration. More foremen and gangers, and more careful (though not harsher) discipline seem to be required than on ordinary work, whereas, in practice there is often a tendency for the management to be less strict.

Thirdly, if we regard the provision of work as a test of willingness to labour, it would appear that other things being equal the best shape which it can take is that which shall provide the most effective test for the purpose. Now the most searching of tests appears to be *continuity of employment*. Loafers and

tramps are not unwilling to do a couple of days' work—even hard work; and many who will work for weeks together three days in each week, would be weeded out if they were compelled to work every day. This being so, schemes which merely provide a few days' work for a large number of men in successive relays are of all others the most likely to be abused. They offer work in the form which exactly suits those who are unwilling to submit to continuous exertion, while doing very little for those really in distress. The plan of employing men in two shifts—three days a week each—is recommended on the ground that it gives them a chance to look out for work during the rest of the week, but against this very real advantage must be set the encouragement offered to loafers by an arrangement which falls in with their habits.

To sum up, the special danger which temporary schemes of municipal employment have to face is that they may fail to attract the class of unemployed whose distress is merely caused by temporary difficulties over which the individuals have no control, while they are unlikely to be organised and administered with sufficient completeness and elasticity to enable them to be of service for the lasting assistance or reformation of the chronically idle and incapable.

Some discussion of the place which relief works should occupy in a well-considered plan for dealing with distress caused by want of employment has been already given in the chapter treating of the work of the Charity Organisation Society and similar agencies, and a detailed account is given in the following chapter of the working of a scheme in which an attempt was made, so far as possible, to avoid some of the dangers which have been pointed out above.

(iii.) THE RELIEF SCHEME OF THE MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE (1892–3).

In the last chapter a description has been given of the various efforts made by local authorities, vestries, and boards of works in London and elsewhere to assist the unemployed by providing work. The work of this nature undertaken directly by the London County Council amounted to very little, but the Council lent its aid to the carrying out of the scheme of relief of the Mansion House Conference, which still remains to be noticed. Inasmuch as this scheme appears to have been among the most carefully devised and the most fully recorded of all the undertakings of last winter noticed in the present volume, it has been thought advisable to describe it in greater detail than most of the other schemes.

The Mansion House Conference originated in an informal Committee, which was constituted during the autumn of 1892 to inquire into the alleged prevalence of distress owing to scarcity of employment in East London. The Committee was established by the residents at Toynbee Hall in Whitechapel, and included some prominent members of local trade societies, besides representatives of the Charity Organisation Society and other persons specially conversant with local industrial conditions or the methods of relieving distress.

At first the work of the Committee was one of inquiry, the result being to show that in certain districts of East London, where considerable numbers of waterside labourers reside, acute distress was being felt among the less efficient class of casual dock labourers, owing to the re-organisation of the system of employment at the docks managed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee.

During the past two years the Joint Committee, which manages the London, St. Katharine's, East and West India, Victoria and Albert, and Tilbury Docks, besides the up-town warehouses, have been making a systematic attempt to reduce the fluctuations of employment by increasing so far as practicable the permanent staff, and classifying the rest of the labourers employed in two classes ("A" and "B"), according to their efficiency and steadiness. The object aimed at is that all the permanent staff shall be employed before any casual labour is taken on, that all "A" men who apply shall have preference over "B" men, and all "B" men over the unclassified army of casuals who do not come within any of these groups. Of late a further step has been taken by making "A" and "B" tickets available under certain conditions at more than one "taking-on place," so as to equalise purely local fluctuations in the demand for dock labour along the river. The introduction of these changes has been attended with great difficulties, and the new system has only lately got into working order. It does not of course touch the deep-seated sources of irregularity of work at the docks which spring from the seasonal

character of various branches of trade, *e.g.*, the freezing of the Baltic, or similar causes tending to produce fluctuations in the total volume of employment offered from time to time by the docks. But in former days the irregularity of employment as affecting the individual dock labourer was out of all proportion to the necessary irregularity due to these fluctuations. The permanent staff being small, a certain amount of work, which was itself regular in character, was in fact performed on the purely casual system, being scrambled for by an excessive number of unclassified labourers among whom it was divided on no systematic plan. This cause of irregularity is suppressed in part at least by the re-organisation of employment.

The tendency of the new system is, therefore, clearly in the direction of increasing the regularity of dock labour. So far as it is carried out, the docks will cease to be centres of attraction for the residual labour crowded out of other trades. But the process of "de-casualisation" has naturally been accompanied by temporary distress. In proportion as the work to be had at the docks has been more and more concentrated in the hands of permanent or quasi-permanent labourers, the total field of employment, *i.e.*, the total number of labourers who can draw some kind of subsistence or partial subsistence from dock labour, has necessarily contracted. The Joint Committee now employs 1,650 permanent labourers, 1,950 "A" men, and 2,600 "B" men. Theoretically, therefore, if all these men were in their right places applying for work, no man below "B" rank would have a chance of employment except on days when more than all these 6,200 men are employed, of which during the first nine months of the present year (1893) there have only been 27. As a matter of fact, owing to local fluctuations, and the failure of a certain number of "A" or "B" men through sickness, idleness, or other causes, to apply for work, a certain but diminishing number of casual labourers are still taken on, even when the volume of employment falls below the above figure. Virtually, however, a considerable number of the more inefficient casual labourers have found their employment gone.

It was this class of displaced labour which alone was dealt with by the Committee of Inquiry here described, which was merged in a Mansion House Committee with the Lord Mayor as Chairman.

The scheme subsequently adopted is therefore of special interest, as having been directed not to deal vaguely with want of employment generally (which, as has been shown in previous chapters, is an infinitely varied phenomenon), but to deal with a certain limited class of cases of want of employment due to a well-known and specific cause. A fund was raised by the Lord Mayor, and the London County Council allowed the use, for the purpose of test work, of about 40 acres of waste land adjoining the Abbey Mills pumping station at Stratford, which it is hoped ultimately to use for allotments, but on which at

present the Council has no power to incur expenditure. The Committee began active operations early in January of the present year.

Besides the restriction of the operation of the scheme to casual dock labourers, it was further limited to those who had lived for at least a year within a certain defined area, *i.e.*, the Poor Law Unions of Stepney, Poplar, St. George's-in-the-East, and Mile End Old Town, which include a population of nearly 378,000, and adjoin the river. The shaded portion of the following map shows roughly the limits of the area dealt with :—

The scope of the scheme was yet further defined and limited by several restrictions. (1.) In order to deal primarily with the most acute cases of distress it was decided to admit as a rule only married men. A few cases of single men with dependent relatives living in the same house were the only exceptions. (2.) The plan being to deal strictly with *local* distress, all applicants whose last address was a shelter or common lodging-house were rejected. (3.) The object being to deal not with chronic poverty due to old age but with cases of able-bodied labourers out of work, no cases of men over 65 were admitted. The great bulk

of those dealt with were under 55, as is shown in the table given on p. 244.

Applicants for assistance who were not ruled out by the above restrictions, and whose cases appeared *primâ facie* to fall within the scope of the Committee's operations, were asked certain questions specified on the form reprinted on pp. 262 and 263, which is practically identical with the inquiry forms employed by the Charity Organisation Society. Of a total of 716 applicants, 372 cases were inquired into fully in this way. The accounts given by the applicant were so far as practicable verified by reference to the previous employer, the persons given as references, the clergyman of the parish, the relieving officer, and the local committee of the Charity Organisation Society, or some of these, and by a visit by a paid agent of the Committee to the applicant's address.

Seventy applicants were rejected by this sifting process as fraudulent, physically unfit for employment, or ineligible through drunkenness or other conspicuous defects of character or for other causes, and 22 other cases were withdrawn without relief being offered, the applicant finding work for himself, not appearing to answer inquiries, or for other reasons. The remainder, with few exceptions, were offered a fortnight's digging work on the land at Abbey Mills. This work was controlled by a superintendent recommended by the Metropolitan Public Gardens' Association, who had had previous experience in the laying-out of estates, and two "gangers." A total of about 130 men worked at the same time on the land. They worked for eight hours a day (five hours on Saturday), and were paid at the rate of 6*d.* per hour, the ordinary rate for unskilled labour in the district.

Each man received a non-transferable ticket, on the back of which the conditions of employment were stated as follows :—

The work given by this Committee is only temporary, and this ticket is not available beyond the week in which it is issued.

RULES.

1. The wages will be 6*d.* an hour for a day of 8 hours (8 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.). No man taken on after 8 a.m.

2. No pay for meal-time.

3. No smoking allowed while at work.

4. The foreman has authority to discharge any man at once for idleness or bad conduct.

5. This ticket must be given to the foreman at the end of the week.

By Order,

} *Hon. Secs.*

The following were the forms of pay sheet and time sheet employed:—

PAY SHEET.

NAME	Hours.	Rate of Pay at	£	s.	d.
		Total - - £			

Ganger's signature _____

WORKMAN'S TIME SHEET.

Name _____

Week ending _____ 189

Day of Week.	Particulars of Work.	Hours.
Monday - -		
Tuesday - -		
Wednesday -		
Thursday - -		
Friday - -		
Saturday -		
	Total - - £	

Foreman's signature _____

The supervision was strict, and at the end of the fortnight the superintendent reported to the Committee as to the character of

the work and conduct of each man employed. The work was regarded not as an end in itself, but as a temporary and preliminary measure, which had the advantage of testing each man's capacity and willingness to work, while the earnings provided for his immediate necessities, and to some extent restored his "stamina" and physique, which had in most cases been greatly reduced by underfeeding and distress. Each man was instructed to review his own position carefully during this fortnight, and if possible to be prepared at the end to make some definite suggestion to the Committee as to the manner in which he could be permanently assisted. For this purpose each man appeared before the Committee at the end of the period of work to be finally dealt with. Some proved unhelpable, some were emigrated or migrated, some were provided with "B" tickets at the docks, and some who had definite work in prospect were assisted by provision of tools or other equipment, or an extension of time at Abbey Mills. The relief works at Abbey Mills were open for seven weeks.

Before going in detail into the manner in which the men were finally disposed of, it may be well to give a clearer idea of the character of the material dealt with by the Committee, as shown by an elaborate analysis of the case-papers which have for that purpose been placed at the disposal of the Labour Department.

The following table gives a general classification of the applicants whose cases were examined, according to the mode in which they were dealt with in the first place by the Committee:—

I.—Relief Work not offered.

a. Ineligible through drunkenness or other faults of character	31	
b. Ineligible through physical unfitness	7	
c. Not within scope of Committee for other causes	31	96
d. Application withdrawn	22	
e. Assisted without being offered relief work—		
Reinstated in Trade Societies	4	
Emigrated	1	

II.—Relief Work offered.

a. Relief work refused (man getting work)	12	
b. „ „ (other causes)	11	
c. Man dismissed from relief work for insubordination or bad conduct	25	52
d. Man dismissed from relief work for incompetence or physical unfitness	4	
e. Relief work accepted and performed—		
Reported to be "good"	124	
„ „ "fair"	59	224
„ „ "poor" or "indifferent"	12	
No report	29	
Total cases inquired into		372

The case papers give a number of interesting particulars regarding the applicants, some of which have been tabulated for this report. It is to be remembered that while some of these particulars were verified by inquiry, some (*e.g.*, birthplaces) rest as a rule on the mere statement of the applicant.

The following is an analysis of the alleged birthplaces of these 372 applicants :—

Born in London		228
„ „ other parts of England and Wales :—		
Urban	36	50
Rural	2	
Uncertain	12	
„ „ Scotland		3
„ „ Ireland		17
„ Abroad		3
Birthplace not stated		71
Total cases inquired into		372

So far as these statements are trustworthy, it appears the majority of the applicants (61 per cent.) were of London birth. Of the 50 persons born in other parts of England and Wales, at least 36 were born in urban districts.

The extreme paucity of applicants stated to be born in rural districts of Great Britain confirms the view, which is supported by much other evidence, that town poverty of the type which leads to demand for relief is on the whole a town product, and is not directly recruited to any large extent by influx from the country, though doubtless such influx may indirectly be to some extent a contributory cause.

As regards ages we have the following table :—

Under 25	30
25 and under 35	134
35 and under 45	122
45 and under 55	74
55 and under 65 *	12
Total cases inquired into	372

* Applicants over 55 were only dealt with in exceptional cases.

The alleged earnings and length of time out of work are set out in the case-papers, but on examination these items do not appear to be sufficiently trustworthy to warrant any statistical inference, though they are given for what they are worth in the accounts of the few cases which are described in detail on pp. 248–257. The alleged number of rooms occupied and the net rents paid by each applicant were to some extent verified by independent inquiry, and the following table may, therefore, be regarded as fairly trustworthy :—

STATEMENT showing ROOMS OCCUPIED and NET RENTS paid by APPLICANTS for RELIEF to MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE, according to the statements inserted in the case-papers.

No. of Rooms occupied.	1s. and under.	Over 1s. and up to 2s.	Over 2s. and up to 3s.	Over 3s. and up to 4s.	Over 4s. and up to 5s.	Over 5s. and up to 6s.	Over 6s.	Total.
One	1	35	121	33	1	1	—	192
Two	—	2	23	36	32	7	3	103
Three	—	—	—	7	31	5	2	45
Four	—	—	—	1	4	3	5	13
No. not stated	—	1	—	3	3	3	6	16
Total	1	38	144	80	71	19	16	369
Rent not stated								3
Total cases inquired into								372

Many of the applicants were greatly in arrear with their rents at the time of application, and were also encumbered with other debts and pawn tickets.

The following table shows in detail the alleged condition of the applicants as regards membership of a Trade Society. It will be seen that about one-half (189 out of 372) stated that they were or had been members of some Trade Society, but of these 99 had run out of membership or left through other causes.

It will be noticed that no fewer than 22 societies are included in the list, in spite of the limitation of applicants to dock-workers. This arises from the well-known fact that a large number of dock labourers are members of other trades.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of APPLICANTS for RELIEF stated to belong or to have formerly belonged to the undermentioned TRADE SOCIETIES :—

Name of Trade Society.	No. belonging to Trade Society.		
	At Time of Application.	Formerly.	Total.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union	43	64	107
Amalgamated Protection Union of Hammermen, Enginemen, Machinemen, Helpers, and General Labourers.	5	6	11
Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League	7	2	9
Gas Workers' and General Labourers' National Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	7	1	8
National Amalgamated Union of Inland and Seaborne Coal Workers.	3	3	6
Navvies', Bricklayers' Labourers', and General Labourers' Union.	6	0	6
London Carmen's Trade Union	2	3	5
Amalgamated Union of General Labourers	3	1	4
Amalgamated Society of Lightermen and Watermen of the River Thames.	2	1	3
Chippers', Drillers', and Ship Fitters' Amalgamated Society of London and District.	1	2	3
National Amalgamated Union of Sailors and Firemen of Great Britain and Ireland.	0	3	3
United Union of Builders' Labourers (Bermondsey)	3	0	3
Ballast Heavers' Society	2	0	2
East London Union of Ropemakers	1	1	2
Cigar Makers' Mutual Association	0	1	1
Corrugated Iron Roofers', Door Makers', Sash Makers', and General Iron Workers' Union.	1	0	1
East London Trade Union of Painters	1	0	1
Machine Workers' United Association	0	1	1
National Amalgamated Society of Coopers	0	1	1
National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives	0	1	1
United Ship Scrapers' Protection League	1	0	1
United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders	0	1	1
Name not given	2	7	9
Total stated as belonging or who had belonged to a Trade Society.	90	99	189
Belonging to none, or not stated			183
Total cases inquired into			372

A somewhat smaller number (158 out of a total of 372) were stated to belong or to have belonged to a Club or Benefit Society, of whom 70 had left or run out of membership at the time of application. The following table gives details as to this point :—

STATEMENT showing NUMBER of APPLICANTS for RELIEF who were stated to belong or to have formerly belonged to the under-mentioned CLUBS or BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

Name of Club or Benefit Society.	No. stated to belong to the Society.		
	At time of Application.	Formerly.	Total.
Prudential (Life Insurance) -	34	15	49
Foresters - - -	4	12	16
Phœnix - - - -	7	4	11
Royal Liver - - -	7	3	10
Oddfellows - - -	3	3	6
Hearts of Oak - - -	2	3	5
Slate Clubs - - -	8	10	18
Others - - - -	23	20	43
Total stated to belong or to have belonged to a Club or Benefit Society.	88	70	158
Belonging to none, or not stated - - - -			214
Total cases inquired into - - -			372

In order to supplement these figures and throw further light on the industrial and social position of the class of persons with whom the Mansion House Committee had to deal, a fuller summary is given of the cases of 32 applicants, selected at random from the case-papers. It should again be remarked that even after such verification as was applied to the men's statements, some of the items of information must be regarded as much less precise than others. This caution applies especially to the statements of total earnings, length of time out of work, other sources of relief and debts (other than arrears of rent and pawn tickets). Nevertheless, in spite of probable inaccuracies, the pictures afforded by the *précis* of the general condition and life history of the applicants are probably sufficiently trustworthy for the purpose for which they are given here, *i.e.*, to shed light on the composition of the mass of labourers stated to be suffering from "exceptional distress."

DETAILED TABLE giving Particulars as to a certain Number for assistance to the Mansion House Committee (1892-3), and correction) as recorded in the Case-papers.

1. Index No.	1.	2.	3.
2. Age	48.	28.	32.
3. Birthplace	Ireland.	E. London.	Chatham.
4. Family — No. living at home.	Wife.	Wife, 4 children.	Wife, 2 children.
5. Family — Trades of other members of family living at home.	Wife, charing.	Wife, tailoring.	Wife, washing (formerly).
6. Earnings — Total of family when in full work.	27*s.* (and wife's food while charing).	30*s.*	6*s.*
7. Earnings — Ditto at time of application.	None.	4*s.*	None.
8. Length of time out of work	2 weeks.	5 weeks.	13 weeks.
9. Housing — No. of Rooms occupied.	1.	1.	1.
10. Housing — Rent	4*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	3*s.*
11. Debts — Rent owing	12*s.*	39*s.*	12*s.*
12. Debts — Other Debts	7*s.* 6*d.*	25*s.*	12*s.*
13. Debts — Pawn tickets	2*s.*	14*s.* 6*d.*	11*s.*
14. Friendly Society	None.	(Formerly) Prudential (run out).	None.
15. Trade Society	(Formerly) Dockers.	(Formerly) Dockers (run out).	None.
16. Other sources of Relief	Food from relatives.	None.	—
17. General Description	Was agricultural labourer in Ireland. Came to London (where mother lived) 20 years ago to better himself, and worked as "casual" labourer. Since dock strike, new system at docks had made casual work hard to get.	Worked at docks 9 years. Usually idle between wool-sales. Present slackness caused by change of system at the docks.	Quite destitute and starving. Had been ill a long time.
18. Amount of "Relief work" given.	(*See* below.)	12 days.	12 days.
19. Superintendent's Report — Conduct	Discharged for bad conduct.	Good.	Good.
20. Superintendent's Report — Work	Good.	Good.	Fair.
21. Other help given	Cash and goods.	Coal and food tickets.	Food.
22. How finally dealt with	Dismissed as above.	Fee paid for Steamship Workers' Union.	Family sent to town where they have relations.

(taken at random) of the Casual Dock Labourers who applied based on the Applicants' statements (subject to verification

4.	5.	6.	7.
27. London.	23. E. London.	34. E. London.	27. Not stated.
Wife. None.	2 parents, 2 uncles. Mother, washing. Uncles, labourers.	Wife. Wife, washing.	Wife, 2 children. Wife, bottle-washing.
26*s.* None.	(Applicant) 19*s.* 6*d.* Others not stated. ——	26*s.* Nothing.	37*s.* 9*s.*
16 weeks.	8 weeks.	3 weeks.	4 weeks.
1. 5*s.* 6*d.*	3. 6*s.*	1. 3*s.* 6*d.*	2. 5*s.*
22*s.* None. 17*s.*	30*s.* None. None.	10*s.* 6*d.* None. 34*s.*	None. None. None.
(Formerly) Prudential (lapsed). None.	None. (Formerly) Dockers.	Loyal United Friends. ——	Oddfellows. Navvies' (Branch Sec.).
Wesleyan Medical Mission.	Phœnix.	——	None.
Was employed at lead works, and contracted lead-poisoning. Lost work at docks through consequent illness. Had been in U.S.A., where he married, and would like to emigrate and join wife's relations.	Formerly worked for ship lamp maker. Discharged through slackness 2½ years ago. Had since worked at the docks. Relieving officer says family had been pauperised for many years.	Got into arrears through long illness. Dock Company allowed half pay for 19 weeks, and he drew sick pay for 6 months from Friendly Society.	Had saved 3*l.* when he left last employer through slackness. All gone now. Wife had to pay 8*s.* out of 9*s.* she earns for minding the children. Used to drink.
12 days. Not stated. Not stated. Sent to convalescent home.	12 days. Good. Fair. ——	3 days (*see* below). Good. Good. Cash and Goods.	Relief work offered but not accepted. Applicant meanwhile obtained work.
After recovery emigrated by "Self Help" Emigration Society.	Refused emigration on ground that wanted to continue to support parents.	Got work.	Got work.

DETAILED TABLE giving Particulars as to a certain Number for assistance to the Mansion House Committee (1892–3), and correction) as recorded in the Case-papers—*cont.*

	8.	9.	10.
1. Index No.			
2. Age	31.	49.	55.
3. Birthplace	London.	Dover.	Ireland.
4. Family: No. living at home.	Wife, 3 children.	Mother.	Wife, 3 children.
5. Family: Trade of other members of family living at home.	None.	None.	Daughter, match factory.
6. Earnings: Total of family when in full work.	21*s.*	30*s.*	30*s.*
7. Earnings: Ditto at time of application.	Nothing.	Nothing.	5*s.*
8. Length of time out of work	8 weeks.	6 weeks.	12 weeks.
9. Housing: No. of Rooms occupied.	1.	1.	2.
10. Housing: Rent	2*s.*	4*s.*	5*s.* 6*d.*
11. Debts: Rent owing	32*s.*	14*s.*	12*s.*
12. Debts: Other Debts	—	None.	—
13. Debts: Pawn tickets	16*s.*	4*s.*	(Sold for food.)
14. Friendly Society	None.	(Formerly) Foresters.	None.
15. Trade Society	(Formerly) Dockers (run out).	(Formerly) Dockers	None.
16. Other sources of Relief	Clearing House.	A charitable person.	Clearing House.
17. General Description	Had been 5½ years with no regular work. Destitute.	Formerly a seaman. Since 1884 had worked at docks.	Very little work at docks for some time past. Largely living on 5*s.* a week earned by daughter, and on odd shillings.
18. Amount of "Relief work" given.	12 days.	(*See* below.)	12 days.
19. Superintendent's Report: Conduct	Good.	Discharged for insubordination.	Good.
20. Superintendent's Report: Work	Good.		Good.
21. Other help given	—	Food tickets.	—
22. How finally dealt with	"Unhelpable."	Dismissed as above.	Note given to Local Board of Works.

(taken at random) of the Casual Dock Labourers who applied based on the Applicants' statements (subject to verification

11.	12.	13.	14.
20. E. London.	55. E. London.	30. Not stated.	38. E. London.
Wife. Wife, cork-cutter.	Wife. No.	Wife, three children. —	Wife, two children. —
28*s.* 22*s.* 6*d.*	30*s.* 6*s.* 6*d.*	21*s.* —	30*s.* —
2 days.	14 weeks.	(5 years since regular work. Odd jobs.)	6 weeks.
1. 2*s.* 6*d.*	3. 6*s.* 6*d.*	1. 3*s.*	1. 2*s.* 3*d.*
17*s.* 30*s.* 16*s.*	58*s.* 6*d.* 20*s.* 5*l.*	12*s.* 20*s.* 20*s.*	13*s.* 6*d.* 20*s.* 25*s.*
None. None.	(Formerly) United Friends (run out). None.	(Formerly) Prudential (lapsed). None.	None. None.
Relative.	None.	Had been helped by parish and Charity Organisation Society.	None.
He and wife cork-cutters by trade. He left place because pay was too low, and had worked for a year at the wharves on and off.	Formerly employed at sugar refinery for 36 years. Lost work through slackness and removal of works.	Stationary engine driver by trade. Left 5½ years ago, and had since been a "casual" cabman. Had done other odd jobs (white-washing, &c.). Quite destitute. Would like to emigrate.	Casual dock labourer. Worked during wool sales. Affected by the re-organisation of work at the docks. Man and wife destitute and underfed. Offered work, but got fortnight's work at wool sales. Then applied for work again.
12 days. Fairly good. Fairly good. —	12 days. Good. Good. —	12 days. Good. Very poor. —	10 days. — — Food and coals.
"Nothing to be done."	No permanent help.	Refused for emigration as wanting in energy. Did not appear before Committee.	Emigration suggested.

DETAILED TABLE giving Particulars as to a certain Number for assistance to the Mansion House Committee (1892–3), and correction) as recorded in the Case-papers.

1. Index No.	15.	16.
2. Age	27.	40.
3. Birthplace	London.	Cork.
4. Family — No. living at home.	Wife, 1 child.	Wife.
5. Family — Trades of other members of family living at home.	Wife, bottle-washing.	—
6. Earnings — Total of family when in full work.	32*s.* 6*d.*	24*s.*
7. Earnings — Ditto at time of application.	—	—
8. Length of time out of work	10 weeks.	12 weeks.
9. Housing — No. of Rooms occupied.	1.	1.
10. Housing — Rent	1*s.* 9*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*
11. Debts — Rent owing	5*s.* 3*d.*	51*s.* 6*d.*
12. Debts — Other Debts	11*s.* to 12*s.*	No.
13. Debts — Pawn tickets	7*s.* 6*d.*	30*s.*
14. Friendly Society	None.	None.
15. Trade Society	(Formerly) Dockers.	(Formerly) Dockers.
16. Other sources of Relief	Phœnix.	No.
17. General Description	London-born Irishman, began as cork-cutter. Dismissed for slowness. Since then did odd work at docks for 10 years. Then, 2 years ago, went to sea as fireman. Left and resumed work at docks. (On inquiry application thought not to be *bonâ fide*.)	Came to England when 10 years old. Worked as bricklayers' labourer. Discharged through slackness, and worked as casual docker since. New system at docks had made his work very uncertain. Stated that he was half-starved. Got a week's work and then renewed application.
18. Amount of "Relief work" given.	12 days.	12 days.
19. Superintendent's Report. — Conduct	—	Good.
20. Superintendent's Report. — Work	—	Good.
21. Other help given	—	—
22. How finally dealt with	Thought he could get a ship if he had clothes. Offered, if he brought note from mate, to take clothes out of pawn.	—

(taken at random) of the Casual Dock Labourers who applied based on the Applicants' statements (subject to verification

17.	18.	19.	20.
19. E. London.	56. E. London.	48. E. London.	34. London.
2 parents, 5 brothers and sisters. Mother, tailoress; brother (aged 16), bottler.	Wife, 2 children. Wife, washing; daughter, service.	Wife. Wife, tailoress.	Wife and 5 children. —
44*s*. 10*s*.	9*s*. 2*d*. (and food of wife and daughter). —	12*s*. 6*s*.	30*s*. —
7 weeks.	3 days.	1 week.	Only odd jobs for 4 years.
2. 5*s*.	2. 3*s*.	1. 3*s*. 3*d*.	2. 2*s*. 6*d*.
5*s*. 2*s*. 6*d*. 50*s*.	57*s*. Uncertain. Over 80*s*.	None. 25*s*. 60*s*.	12*s*. 6*d*. "A few shillings." Over 30*s*.
Prudential. (Formerly) Carmen's.	U.K. Legal Aid Soc. (Formerly) Seamen and Firemen's.	Royal Liver. Dockers.	No. Stevedores.
Phœnix and occasional gifts from relations.	Phœnix.	Clergyman.	Priest.
First employed as street orderly boy for a year. Then at docks ever since. Thought he was affected by new system.	Seaman for 42 years. Ship laid up. Had worked at docks 6 months.	Began in engineer's shop. Skull injured by accident. Then worked as bricklayer, then being slack took to dock work. Had worked at docks 30 years off and on, and helped wife at tailoring.	Did barge work for lead works. Fell ill and lost place 4 years ago. Since then had only had odd jobs at docks. Fell ill again 4 months ago. Did pretty well until this winter.
(*See* below.) Discharged for insubordination. — —	12 days. Good. Poor. —	12 days. Good. Fair. —	3 weeks. Good. Good. —
Dismissed as above.	Entrance fee paid to Dockers' Union.	Not permanently helped; "unsatisfactory."	No record.

DETAILED TABLE giving Particulars as to a certain Number for assistance to the Mansion House Committee (1892–3), and correction) as recorded in the Case-papers.

1. Index No.	21.	22.
2. Age	26.	22.
3. Birthplace	E. London.	E. London.
4. Family — No. living at home.	Wife, 2 children.	Wife and child.
5. Family — Trades of other members of family living at home.	Wife, washing.	Wife, ropeworks.
6. Earnings — Total of family when in full work.	33*s.*	35*s.*
7. Earnings — Ditto at time of application.	—	—
8. Length of time out of work	1 week.	7 weeks.
9. Housing — No. of Rooms occupied.	1.	1.
10. Housing — Rent	2*s.* 9*d.*	3*s.*
11. Debts — Rent owing	15*s.*	24*s.*
12. Debts — Other Debts	10*s.*	—
13. Debts — Pawn tickets	25*s.*	30*s.*
14. Friendly Society	Ne.	No.
15. Trade Society	Carmen.	No.
16. Other sources of relief	Phœnix.	Parish.
17. General description	Formerly carman, but lost place 18 months ago through strike, and only had odd jobs at docks since. Lived on pawning and loan.	Wire-work labourer, discharged 9 months ago owing to completion of orders. Only odd jobs since. Everything pawned. Very poor.
18. Amount of "Relief work" given.	(*See* below.)	12 days.
19. Superintendent's Report. — Conduct	Discharged for insubordination.	Good.
20. Superintendent's Report. — Work	—	Good.
21. Other help given	—	—
22. How finally dealt with	Dismissed as above.	Offered emigration, but wife refused.

(taken at random) of the Casual Dock Labourers who applied based on the Applicants' statements (subject to verification

23.	24.	25.	26.
48. E. London.	21. E. London.	36. Suffolk.	38. Liverpool.
Wife, 1 child. No.	Wife, 1 child. No.	Wife, 3 children. ——	Wife, 2 children. Wife, trouser finishing.
30*s.* "A few shillings."	24*s.* 4*s.* 6*d.*	28*s.* ——	31*s.* 3*s.*
12 weeks.	1 week.	12 weeks.	4 weeks.
3. 5*s.*	1. 2*s.* 6*d.*	1. 2*s.* 6*d.*	2. 5*s.*
75*s.* —— 11*s.*	? About 23*s.* Uncertain.	16*s.* 6*d.* 60*s.* 15*s.*	5*s.* —— ——
No. No.	(Formerly) Phœnix. Dockers (7 weeks in arrears).	Royal Liver. Bricklayers' Labourers.	(Formerly) Prudential (run out). No.
Clearing House.	Chapel and relative.	Clearing House.	Children, free dinners.
Formerly employed at brushmaker's. Lost place through introduction of machinery. Had done odd jobs at docks, getting a few shillings a week. Attributed want of work to reorganisation at docks.	First employed for 4 years at saw-mills. Then in 3 other places which he left from slackness or to better himself. Had worked lately at docks for a shipowner. Out of job because ship finished.	Came to London as allad (18 years ago). Worked in biscuit trade. Then took to miscellaneous labour at docks and elsewhere.	Went to sea when a boy at Liverpool. When aged 16 came to London on ship and stayed. Had worked at docks off and on with intervals at sea ever since.
12 days. Good. Very poor. ——	12 days. Good. Fair. ——	(*See* below.) Discharged for insubordination. —— ——	12 days. —— —— Clothes (*see* below).
No permanent help.	No permanent help.	Dismissed as above.	Man got prospect of work and was provided with clothes and boots to enable him to take it.

DETAILED TABLE giving Particulars as to a certain Number for assistance to the Mansion House Committee (1892–3), and correction) as recorded in the Case-papers.

1. Index No.	27.	28.
2. Age	48.	47.
3. Birthplace	London.	London.
5. Family — No. living at home.	Wife.	Wife, 3 children.
5. Family — Trades of other members of family living at home.	Wife, a little washing.	Son, soapworks.
6. Earnings — Total of family when in full work.	(Not stated.)	37*s.*
7. Earnings — Ditto at time of application.	—	7*s.*
8. Length of time out of work	Got 3 hours' work last week.	Only casual jobs for last 18 months.
9. Housing — No. of Rooms occupied.	1.	3.
10. Housing — Rent	2*s.*	4*s.* 6*d.*
11. Debts — Rent owing	—	9*s.*
12. Debts — Other Debts	—	—
13. Debts — Pawn tickets	28*s.* 6*d.*	20*s.*
14. Friendly Society	None.	None.
15. Trade Society	None.	Dockers.
16. Other sources of relief	Clearing House.	—
17. General Description	Formerly employed by coal merchant, who went bankrupt. Since then had worked for 4 years as a casual docker. Had been affected by new system at docks since the strike.	Permanently employed as craneman at wharf up to time of a strike 18 months ago. Since then only odd jobs.
18. Amount of "Relief work" given.	(*See* below.)	12 days.
19. Superintendent's Report — Conduct	Discharged for insubordination.	Good.
20. Superintendent's Report — Work	—	Fair.
21. Other help given	—	Clothing and tools (*see* below).
22. How finally dealt with	Dismissed as above.	Offered clothing and tools if he could get promise of work. Secured work.

(taken at random) of the Casual Dock Labourers who applied based on the Applicants' statements (subject to verification

29.	30.	31.	32.
32. London.	38. London.	36. London.	38. Middlesex.
Wife, 6 children. —	Wife, 4 children. —	Wife, 3 children. —	Wife, 4 children. —
35*s.* —	30*s.* —	19*s.* —	28*s.* —
7 weeks.	—	5 weeks.	2 weeks.
2. 5*s.*	3. 4*s.* 6*d.*	2. 4*s.* 6*d.*	3. 4*s.*
20*s.* About 22*s.* About 25*s.*	6*s.* Uncertain. None.	None. None. 40*s.*	14*s.* — 4*l.* to 5*l.*
Formerly Prudential (run out). No.	Prudential (uncertain if run out). Formerly.	No. No.	No. No.
Rectory.	Medical from Parish.	Charitable persons.	Church.
Began as engineer's labourer. Then enlisted at 18. After 6¼ years left invalided. Had worked off and on for more than 12 firms since. Would like to emigrate.	Worked at docks. Injured, recovered 25*l.* compensation from company, and set up in coal and coke business. Failed after 5 weeks.	Casual docker until 1886. Then emigrated by C. O. S. to Canada, where he did well on railway. Returned 5 months ago owing to wife's illness. Employed on railway up to 5 weeks ago. Since then had lived by savings, pawning, and charity.	Formerly employed at ironworks till they closed 7 months ago. Worked for 3 weeks at Blackwall tunnel. Everything pawned.
18 days. Very good. Very good. Food.	12 days. Very good. Very good. —	18 days Good. Fair. Casn.	5 weeks. Fair. Fair. —
Emigrated by help of East End Emigration Fund. Assistance given until emigrated.	1*s.* given to pay entrance fee to Union. Man spent it on food. Nothing further done.	Emigrated to Canada by help of East End Emigration Fund.	Emigrated to Canada with help of East End Emigration Fund.

Such being the class of persons for whom relief work was provided, we have now to see the mode in which the various cases were finally dealt with after the fortnight's work had been completed. A large number of cases proved unhelpable, even among those whose conduct and work at Abbey Mills had been good. They had no suggestion to make to the Committee as to the future, except that they should have more work provided. Many who were considered to be possibly suitable for emigration declined (usually throwing the responsibility for refusal on their wives); others could only make hopeless suggestions, *e.g.*, that they should be set up as hawkers or dealers—a line of life in which they had already repeatedly failed. No doubt all these men who are recorded as "not permanently helped" found the fortnight's work and wages at Abbey Mills of some temporary benefit at a very slack period of the year, and some of them were doubtless absorbed into the ranks of labour as the field of employment widened in the spring. It would be going too far to say that for them the Mansion House Scheme did nothing, for it did as much for them as most other relief agencies aim at doing at all. But as a plan for effecting a *permanent* cure of the evils from which they suffered it failed, as indeed any scheme must fail in a large proportion of cases. These men were of the class who are always in chronic poverty; they were taken up, relieved, and dropped again, most of them in much the same position as at the beginning. The cases recorded as "not permanently helped," or of which there is no record of permanent help, numbered 129, more than one-half of the 224 persons who accepted and duly performed the relief work at Abbey Mills.

Of the remainder, 10 whose work and conduct had been satisfactory were recommended to the Dock Company for admission to the "B" list of dock labourers. In seven cases this was granted by the Company, so that a small number of the "cream" of the excluded "casuals" were thus restored to their former work. Nineteen others are recorded as having obtained work, either of their own accord or with the assistance of the Committee. In 23 other cases in which it appeared that membership of a Trade Society would be of assistance in the search for work the Committee supplied the fee for admission or re-instatement.

Many applicants desired aid to purchase or redeem from pawn tools or other equipment. This aid the Committee only gave in cases in which the applicant could bring a letter from an employer or foreman offering him work, provided he had the tools or other necessaries in question. After the authenticity of this letter had been verified the necessary grant was made.

Sixteen families were emigrated to Canada, chiefly through the instrumentality of the East End Emigration Fund. Inquiries were in all cases made as to the suitability of the family for emigration before they were sent out. During the interval between the relief work and emigration most of these families were supported by the Committee, either by an extension of

employment at Abbey Mills or by direct relief. A few cases were migrated to other parts of the United Kingdom, where they had relatives or some prospect of work.

The following table shows in detail the mode in which the applicants were finally dealt with:—

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PERSONS, who after COMPLETION of RELIEF WORK were finally dealt with in the under-mentioned manner.

—	Number.
Got work of own accord	19
„ with assistance of Committee	2
Helped with tools or equipment	14
"B" ticket provided	7
Fee paid to Trade Society or money advanced for this purpose	23
Emigrated	16
Migrated	3
Set up as hawker or dealer	5
Temporarily assisted with money	6
Passed on to another agency	1
Not permanently helped, or no record	128
Total persons who completed Relief Work	224

The cost of the entire scheme and the mode in which the expenditure was distributed was approximately as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Offices, fire, lighting, stationery, printing, postage, &c.	19	4	10
Salaries and wages to officials and agents—			
Inquiry officers, &c.	34	10	4
Superintendent and gangers	79	2	8½
Purchase of tools	83	1	5
Wages paid to "unemployed"	564	16	0
Relief to "unemployed"	107	17	4
Sum expended in emigrating "unemployed"	416	17	0
Various incidental expenses	9	11	6½
Total	1,315	1	2

It has been thought desirable by the Department to ascertain so far as possible by fresh inquiry the industrial condition of those who appeared from the case-papers to have been more or

less permanently assisted by the Committee, after an interval of six months from the closing of the relief works and before the recurrence of seasonal want of employment. As much of the inquiry carried out by the Mansion House Committee was made through the Charity Organisation Society, which has special local means of knowledge and investigation, this Society has, at the request of the Department, undertaken to report on each of the 76 cases in which it appeared that the applicant got work, either as a "B" man or otherwise, was helped with tools, equipment, stock or money, or by payment of fee to a Trade Society. The secretaries of the East End Emigration fund and of the Self-Help Emigration Society have also given information as to the present position of the 16 emigrants.

Particulars have been obtained of 14 out of the 16 families emigrated to Canada. Most of these are reported to be in regular work and doing well. The following are details of their present positions as stated in their letters or gathered from inquiry :—

A. Earning 25*s.* a week as driver. Sister is servant (good wages.)
B. No steady work. Dissatisfied. (Said to be lazy.)
C. Getting on well (earns 6*s.* 3*d.* a day.)
D. Working as platelayers' labourer (about 35*s.* a week).
E. Stableman at 33*s.* a week.
F. Blacksmith. Four children have work. Family earnings for a fortnight :—Man, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, three elder children, 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* each, youngest, 1*s.* a day.
G. Driving stationary engine at 7*l.* 18*s.* a month.
H. } In full work, wages not stated.
I. }
J. Working at forge, 4*s.* 2*d.* a day, with a prospect of a rise.
K. Obtained and lost several places in succession. Last heard of in work.
L. Employed in iron works. Stated to be comfortable.
M. Employed as general labourer.
N. Found work, nature not stated.

The contrast between the wages stated above in several cases and the precarious position which the same men occupied in East London previous to emigration is very striking, but enough time, however, has not yet elapsed to make any final judgment possible.

Of the remaining 76 persons who were assisted to find work, provided with help in money, clothes, tools, or equipment, reinstated in trade societies, or set up as hawkers, 14 could not be traced owing to removal, when the inquiry was made (in September 1893), and one was found to have died.

Of these, five had been set up as hawkers or dealers, of whom four had failed and returned to casual work, and one was still hawking but not doing well. This form of assistance appears therefore to stand condemned.

Twenty-three had been reinstated in trade societies, or received money to enable them to pay the fees. The money advanced to pay the fee was misapplied in three cases. Of the 20 actually reinstated eight appear to have again run out, while 12 are stated to be still members, though some are perhaps in arrears. Information obtained as to the present position of 18 out of the 23 appears to show that seven of the whole number have improved their position. Owing, however, to the depression in trade the societies could give them little help in obtaining work. Of the seven men who obtained "B" tickets at the docks, one could not be traced and owing to the slackness which has since prevailed at the riverside the position of the other six has remained precarious. Still, being on the "B" list, they will probably get their share of employment when dock work revives, and in this sense they have improved their position. Of 15 men traced (out of 19) who had obtained work of their own accord at the conclusion of the relief work, five appear to have improved their position, nine to be no better off, while one has died. The two men for whom work was found by the Committee are still employed. Of the five men traced (out of six) who were assisted with money, three appear to be doing well. Of the 11 men traced (out of 14) who were helped with clothes, tools, &c., having already a definite prospect of employment, four seem to have improved their position, six to be in much the same condition as before, and the remaining one is in the workhouse. A very small proportion of the whole number appear to have since applied for relief to the poor law authorities or the Charity Organisation Society.

Of course a certain number of those entered as "not permanently helped" have probably also improved their position in a greater or less degree.

If the proportion of cases permanently assisted appears small, it may at least be safely assumed that the results of a carefully planned scheme like that under consideration are likely to be more favourable than those of more loosely managed relief works; and that if it were possible to follow up the latter with equal minuteness the results would be found to be still less satisfactory.

Form No. 22] MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE SUB-COMMITTEE. 1899

Ca No._____

*Surname*_____ *Address*_____ *Floor.* *Church District*_____

*Case sent by*_____ *Time at Present Address*_____ *Birthplace*_____

Previous Addresses and Time at each_____

Assistance asked for_____

Christian Names.	Married, Single, or Widow.	Ages.	Occupation. Children's School.	Name and Address of Present (or Last) Employer.	Time out of last Employ.	Time out of Employ during last 12 Months.	Cause of Leaving Employ.†	When last in Receipt of Full Wages.	Weekly Income. Full Work. s.	Full Work. d.	Present. s.	Present. d.

No. of Rooms occupied_____

Weekly Rent_____

Rent due (if any)_____

Other Debts_____

Amount of Pawn Tickets_____

Club or Benefit Society_____

Trade Society_____

What near Relations_____

Relief from: Parish_____ Charitable Persons_____ Club or Benefit Society_____ Relations_____

Relations able to assist_____

Total from all sources - -

References_____

Statement of *_____ showing (1) how the family are at present obtaining a living; and (2) in what manner applicant thinks they can be permanently benefited, &c.

[Please turn over, and continue the applicant's statement on the other side, if necessary.

* Here insert member of family applying.

† Enter under this head, and not in the money columns, the earnings of children not living at home.

The following should be the order of reporting information received relative to the Case from: 1, Relieving Officer: 2, Previous Addresses 3, Present and Former Employers; 4, References; 5, Clergy and District Visitors; 6, Children's Schoolmaster; 7, School Board Visitor and other Persons; 8, Inquiry Officer's Report.

Heads of Information, dated and Numbered as above.		Report
Date.	No.	

N.B.—All Reports are to be considered as confidential.

SPECIMEN FORM USED.

(iv.) RECENT RELIEF WORKS IN IRELAND.

It is not proposed in this report to deal exhaustively with the various schemes and works which have been tried in Ireland from the year of the great famine (1846) up to the present time, for the relief of exceptional distress. The conditions under which for the most part these works have been undertaken have been very different from those which form the main subject of this report, seeing that the chief evils they have been designed to meet have been rather a failure of food supply than any exceptional need of employment. In this respect the periods of exceptional distress in Ireland and the measures adopted to cope with it are rather comparable to those caused by famine in India, than to the distress resulting from trade fluctuations in Great Britain. In the present report therefore the account given of Irish relief works is limited to a very brief outline of the various measures adopted since 1880 by the Irish Local Government Board and Boards of Guardians.

Three times within 12 years the necessity for establishing public relief works in Ireland or of supporting large numbers of the population in idleness has been recognised by the Local Government Board for Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop. In 1880 under the Relief of Distress Acts, loans were granted to landowners and to sanitary authorities on liberal terms for improvement works. Sanction was also given to similar works adopted by baronial presentment sessions; and relaxation of the poor law rules was allowed with respect to out-door relief. At the same time an Act was passed for the supply of seed potatoes and other seeds on loan to the peasant farmers. The Local Government Board had already taken action before applying to Parliament for an indemnity. The immediate object of the Government was "the relief of unskilled labour deprived "for the moment of the means of supporting itself." They therefore considered that the loans, both in the case of improvement of land and in that of sanitary works should not be advanced for the purpose of buildings. The amount actually authorised to be expended in this manner was 1,160,000*l.*,* of which by far the greater part was lent to landlords, and used, with but few exceptions, for land improvement by drainage.

Although by these means Irish peasants were supplied with food until the next potato crop the results were not considered satisfactory,† and neither in 1886 nor in 1891 did the Government have recourse to the system of making loans to landlords to employ people on their land for relief work. The Poor Relief (Ireland) Act passed in May 1886 provided for the

* See P.P. 99 of 1881.

† See Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, 1892, p. 96.

extension of out-door relief, temporarily, to poor persons by the Board of Guardians of any union and granted special powers for relieving distress in six unions where it was exceptionally acute, viz. :—Belmullet, Clifden, Galway, Oughterard, Swineford, and Westport. In order to impose a labour test and also to enable guardians to discriminate between those really destitute and unemployed, and those who were merely poor, relief works were started. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Poor Relief Act had been carried out, reported in April 1887 :—

"If the labour test which was imposed had been an efficient one, the preliminary inquiries by the Relieving Officers might, to a certain extent, have been dispensed with. But the repairs of roads are not a test of destitution or even of poverty. Such works are not of sufficiently unattractive a character to deter the whole population from seeking to participate in them and we can fully endorse the remark of [one witness], who assured us that every man in the district could be got to work on such a test. Moreover, the works in themselves were not properly carried out ; the gangers were ordinary paupers, not inclined to press hard on their neighbours, and the workmen were confident that they would not be dismissed if they did not give a fair return of labour for the relief afforded, nor get higher wages if they showed unusual skill and zeal. They worked, therefore, lazily and badly. The works laid out were of a useful character and much needed in these remote districts, but in many cases they were left in an unfinished state and even when completed they seemed, as far as we could judge, not to have been executed in a permanent or satisfactory manner."

In February 1891 the Local Government Board reported that it appeared that :—

"Apart from the potato crop, the small farmers are well circumstanced, but they are confronted with a greater scarcity of potatoes than they have experienced for over thirty years and this fact will cause distress in each locality according to the extent to which the people rely for subsistence upon potatoes. . . . . There are certain congested districts in the western counties where exceptional poverty prevails, and where the occupiers of land endeavour to live altogether on the produce of their small holdings and in these localities, where life is a struggle at the best of times, the potato is the mainstay of the people and its loss would mean a much more serious deprivation. In districts thus situated, the people are usually able to obtain food on credit during the two or three months immediately preceding the harvest, but this year credit has been demanded at a much earlier period."

The experience of 1881 and 1886 had pointed to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to entrust Boards of Guardians with extended powers or public funds for the relief of exceptional distress and under these circumstances the Government determined to undertake the responsibility of organising and carrying out measures for the relief of the people wherever it was proved necessary to supplement the ordinary Poor Law.

The Local Government Board impressed on its inspectors that these relief works were only intended for the class of persons

whose distress was caused by the failure of the potato crop and that the ordinary Poor Law should be left to deal with the normal poverty among labourers in villages and poor persons not in occupation of land, whose distress is usually a chronic condition from time to time during the winter months. For the relief of the aged and infirm land-holders and families which had no able-bodied member capable of working, a fund was inaugurated by the Lord Lieutenant and administered by the police with the co-operation of the Local Government Board Inspectors and the Poor Law authorities. To avoid the mismanagement of 1886, seven additional Inspectors were appointed and the Boards of Guardians were instructed to appoint additional relieving officers where it was deemed necessary.

In December 1890 relief works were opened in the unions of Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Clifden, Oughterard and Westport. In the following month works were started in the unions of Bantry, Castletown, Galway, Glenties, Skibbereen and Skull, and in February in the unions of Ballina, Clonakilty, Dunfanaghy, Killala and Sligo. In March works were instituted in the unions of Castlebar and Swineford and in May in the Kenmare Union. Later on, in June, it was also found necessary to institute works in the unions of Kilrush, Boyle, Castlerea and Bawnboy.

The relief works thus initiated were in nearly every case road works. The foremen of works were non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, whose services were lent to the Irish Government by the War Office, but some few works were supervised by competent civilians. The duty of time-keepers or gangers on the works was performed by members of the Constabulary, with the exception of the few works in Donegal where, in consequence of the circumscribed area of operations, the Local Government Board Inspector was able to exercise constant supervision and the duty could therefore be entrusted to selected labourers. Elsewhere a brief trial of the civilian ganger system convinced the Government that it was essential to make other arrangements in order to avoid some of the abuses which distinguished former relief operations. The maximum number of time-keepers employed was 436.

The scale of wages paid to labourers employed was as follows :— The male labourers were paid 1*s.* 2*d.* a day down to the 4th July (after which date the wage was 1*s.* a day), with lodging allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for labourers coming over five, and in some instances, four miles from their homes. The wages for women and for infirm and aged persons were fixed at 5*s.* a week. For a boy under 16 years of age the wage was 8*d.* a day; none under 14 were employed. The wages paid to owners of horses and carts, &c., varied from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day.

In all, 161 works were undertaken, and a total sum of 128,498*l.* was expended in wages. The numbers employed

simultaneously on the works during the spring and summer, are stated as follows at intervals of four weeks:—

Date.	Number.
February 28	7,453
March 28	8,504
April 25	12,413
May 23	15,529
June 20	15,218
July 18	11,521
August 1	9,618

The amount spent on supervision was 18,890*l.*, and on tools and materials 13,182*l.*, making the total expenditure 160,570*l.*, exclusive of expenditure incurred on the hire of steamers for service on the west coast of Ireland, for the purchase of land and forestry operations thereon, for the services of Royal Engineer officers and county surveyors, for inspectors and others employed under the Land Commission and Local Government Board in connexion with the administration of the Seed Potato Supply Acts, and extra cost of works on railways attributable to relief operations.

This last item of expenditure refers to the means adopted by the Government to further the industrial development of the more backward districts of Ireland, by the extension of railway communication. Legislation had been carried out with this object, and grants had been made by Parliament. When distress threatened the inhabitants of the western districts owing to the failure of the potato crop, the construction of the light railways was pressed on and between 7,000 and 8,000 persons of the distressed population were employed, the wages paid varying from 12*s.* weekly and upwards for men, and from 7*s.* to 9*s.* for boys.

PART IV.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL EXAMPLES.

(i.) LABOUR COLONIES ON THE CONTINENT.

[*The following Report has been specially prepared for the Labour Department by Professor James Mavor, who was commissioned by the Department to visit some of the principal labour colonies on the Continent during the past summer for this purpose.*]

It is proposed to give in outline an account of the growth and history of the Labour Colonies in Germany, Holland, and Belgium, with notes upon the recently established colony in France, and upon stations for the relief of the unemployed in Austria and Switzerland. The chief topics considered are:—

1. The relation of the colonies to the question of the want of employment, principally the functions of the colony in providing and in procuring work for the unemployed.
2. The classes of persons who occupy the colonies.
3. The relations of the colonies to the market for labour and to the market for goods.

The labour colonies on the Continent have been established with the view of organising the labour of the able-bodied unemployed, either temporarily, as in Germany, or permanently, as in Holland. Those who have promoted the colonies have also had in view the suppression of begging, and the direction of the offerings of the charitable into channels in which substantial benefit might be conferred on the recipients.

In forming conclusions as to the expediency of adopting such institutions in this country, it is necessary to have regard to the differences between the economic condition of England and that of the continental countries in which the labour colony system has been adopted. In these countries agriculture preponderates over industry, in England industry preponderates over agriculture. On the Continent compulsory military service absorbs the young men at the moment when they would be entering into industrial life. In England the system of voluntary enlistment has had a far smaller influence upon the labour market. There can be no doubt that, whatever may be the effect of compulsory military service upon the industrial development of a nation, as a whole, its influence upon the labour market is to thin it. Thus, from various causes, among them those just mentioned, it is probable that there is not on the Continent quite so keen a competition for employment as there is in England. Whatever interpretation may be given of the causes of the variations between the economic conditions of any one country from those of any other, it is of vital importance that these variations should be kept steadily in view in such an inquiry as this.

(*a.*)—The German Labour Colonies.

Growth of the Labour Colony System in Germany.

It may perhaps be said that there were three main reasons for the rise and rapid growth of the German Labour Colony System. *First*, there was the dislocation of industry, which was one of the features of the commercial collapse succeeding the inflation of trade due to the payment of the war indemnity by France, and the replacement of the material losses in which Germany was involved by the war. *Secondly*, there was the need felt by philanthropic Conservatives to offer some positive means of amelioration for the poverty-stricken to counterbalance the propaganda of the Social Democrats. *Thirdly*, there was the development of a spirit of humanitarianism. The first of these reasons made the labour colony an apparent necessity, and the two latter secured for it financial support and personal enthusiasm.

The first German labour colony was that of Wilhelmsdorf, near Bielefeld, in Westphalia. This colony was founded by the enthusiasm of Pastor von Bodelschwingh, who has during the past 15 or 16 years made Bielefeld famous as a place for the treatment of epileptic and anæmic patients, and also as the scene of a considerable experiment in the provision of workmen's houses. The Wilhelmsdorf colony was established in March 1882, and in the succeeding year was followed by Kästorf, Rickling, Friedrichswille, Dornahof, and Seyda. In 1884 five colonies were founded; in 1885, two; in 1886, four; in 1888, four; in 1889, one; in 1891, two; and in 1892, two. The total number of colonies is now 26; three of these being Roman Catholic and the remainder Protestant. These colonies are distributed throughout the German Empire.*

The system is under the control of the German Labour Colony Central Board (Centralvorstand deutscher Arbeiter-Kolonien), which has for its President Count von Zieten-Schwerin, who takes an active part in the administration. The board is composed of two representatives from each of the provinces to which the system has extended. The statutory meetings are held once a year, and are usually prolonged over two days. Reports are made by the representatives, and administrative topics and features special to one or other provincial colony are discussed.

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* Province of Westphalia, 2; Hanover, 2; Schleswig-Holstein, 1; Brandenburg, 2; Württemberg, 2; Saxony, 3; Oldenburg, 1; Silesia, 2; Pomerania, 1; East Prussia, 1; Baden, 1; Hesse, 1; Rhineland, 2; Bavaria, 1; Posen, 1; Thuringia, 1; West Prussia, 1; Hamburg, 1.

The Labour Colony Central Board was founded in October 1883. The policy of the board is thus described*:—

1. The colonies are institutions of Christian charity, in which anyone who has suffered inward or outward shipwreck, or who stands in danger of so suffering, may be received and raised again. Colonists have no legal claim to the benefits of the institution.
2. All able-bodied men who are willing to work are admitted without distinction of character or religion so long as there is room.
3. Dipsomaniacs are not admitted, or, if admitted, may be expelled.†
4. The special aim of the colonies is to secure the permanent moral elevation of the colonists.
5. The house regulations of the colonies are the same throughout.
6. Board and lodging must not be in excess of the strictest requirements.
7. The scale of pay (board, lodging, and payment in cash or clothes, &c.) must be lower than the daily wage prevailing in the locality.
8. Dismissal is the only form of punishment.
9. Colonists dismissed for ill-behaviour shall not be admitted into another colony without the consent of the colony which discharged them.

The funds for the support of the colonies are obtained (*a*) from grants by the provincial Governments, (*b*) from grants by the municipalities, (*c*) from donations and subscriptions by members of the provincial societies, (*d*) from collections in the churches, (*e*) from house-to-house collections. Particulars of the income and expenditure of most of the Colonies will be found on pp. 306–7.

The labour colony system, consisting of several parts, is made up of several separate organisations working, so to speak, hand in hand. There are the *Verpflegungs-Stationen*, or relief stations; the *Herbergen zur Heimat*, or workmen's lodging houses; *Arbeiter Kolonien*, or labour colonies; and the *Arbeitsnachweis-Anstalten*, or labour bureaus. There are besides, the branch colonies, and a further development of labour colonies for permanent residence, and still further a system of training the superintendents of all of these at the Nazareth House at Bielefeld, at the Raurhaus, near Hamburg, and at similar institutions elsewhere.

The most important of this group of institutions are the labour colonies proper. There are 25 of these throughout Germany; 23 being agricultural colonies in country districts,

* "Protokoll über die dritte ordentliche Versammlung des Centralvorstandes deutscher Arbeiter-Kolonien," Bielefeld, 1886, p. 93; also Dr. Berthold in "Charity Organisation Review," vol. vii., p. 438.

† Intoxicating drinks are forbidden in the colonies; but drunkards are received if willing to abandon drink, and special colonies for this class are affiliated to Wilhelmsdorf.

and two being city colonies, one at Hamburg and one at Berlin. The colony at Berlin has a branch colony at Tegel, where the colonists are chiefly engaged in forestry. In addition to these 25 labour colonies which are exclusively places of temporary resort for single men or men living apart from their families, there is a "Home" colony, or place of resort for families, at Friedrich-Wilhelmsdorf, near Bremerhaven.*

There is a very copious literature, not much of it, however, of a critical order, upon the labour colony system. The statistics of the colonies are contained in the monthly organ of the central board, "*Die Arbeiter-Kolonie*," published at Gadderbaum, near Bielefeld, and in the valuable summaries of Dr. Berthold, published at intervals of two years. The annual reports of the individual colonies are also very instructive.†

The total number of persons who have entered the colonies from the foundation of the first until 30th June 1893 was 63,394, and the total number discharged was 61,334. The number of places in the colonies at the present time is 3,044.

From the foundation of the first colony until 31st March 1891‡ there were 44,807 intrants. The following statement shows the percentage number at various groups of ages §:—

	Per cent.
Under 20 years of age - - -	5·6
20–25 years of age - -	10·5
25–30 „ - -	13·3
30–35 „ - -	15·4
35–40 „ - -	15·5
40–45 „ - -	13·5
45–50 „ - -	10·9
50–60 „ - -	12·1
60 and upwards - -	3·2
	100·0

From this table it appears that 57·7 per cent. of the colonists were in the prime of life, namely, of 25 and under 45 years of age; while 16·1 per cent. were under 25 years of age, and not more than 3·2 per cent. fairly entitled to be regarded as aged.

The following figures refer to the period of two years from 1st April 1889 till 31st March 1891,‖ during which 22 colonies were open:—

	Number.
Cases admitted - - -	15,425
Individual persons admitted -	11,088
Discharged cases - - -	13,307

* *See* infra, page 299.

† For a list of the leading publications on labour colonies, *see* Appendix II., page 431.

‡ Later figures of the ages for all the colonies together are not yet available.

§ Dr. Berthold, Die deutschen Arbeiter Kolonien, 1893, p. 119.

‖ Dr. Berthold, *op. cit.*, pp. 4 and 126.

The length of stay of those who were discharged during this period will be seen from the next table, which shows the per-centage number of persons that remained at the colonies for various numbers of days:—

Number of Days.	Per-centage Number of colonists.
7	6·1
8–14	4·3
15–21	4·3
22–35	8·5
36–49	9·4
50–63	8·9
64–77	8·5
78–105	13·6
106–147	18·6
148–203	10·3
204–259	3·6
260–315	1·6
316–364	0·8
365 and over	1·5
	100·0

A general regulation exists among the colonies to the effect that prolonged residence should be discouraged, and in no case should a colonist be allowed to remain longer than two years. The object of this regulation is to prevent the colonist from acquiring under the German law of settlement a domicile in the colony, which would render the commune in which the colony is situated liable for his maintenance as a pauper, should he ultimately come upon the poor roll. Although this regulation is necessarily observed in the letter, some of the colonists are nevertheless practically permanent residents. At Wilhelmsdorf, for example, six men take a fortnightly holiday every two years, and thus evade the law. So long as they make themselves useful in the colony (and such men do) there is no reason why the colony should thrust them out. After having remained away long enough to escape the provisions of the law of settlement they return to their former positions as cowkeepers or what not. This practice exists, I believe, at all the colonies, and accounts to some extent, although not to a large extent, for the frequency of re-admissions.

The practices of the colonies, however, vary considerably as to the length of time during which colonists are permitted to stay. The practice not only varies as between colony and colony, but from year to year. In some colonies there is an apparent tendency to relaxation of the rule enjoining the

expulsion of colonists as soon as possible, while in others the earlier discharges have tended to become more numerous, thus indicating an increasing stringency. Those colonies in which the first practice is observable have probably been the resort of an improving sort of colonists, while the contrary has probably been the case with those colonies which have become more and more stringent.

The following figures disclose the grounds of discharge from the colonies in four consecutive periods, and show that while the per-centage number of persons leaving at their own desire has risen considerably during recent years, the number obtaining situations direct from the colonies has steadily fallen.*

TABLE showing the CAUSES of DISCHARGE from the COLONIES during the under-mentioned periods, and the per-centage number of COLONISTS discharged from each cause.†

Cause of Discharge.	From 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.	From 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.	From 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1889.	From 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1891.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Obtained situations - -	27·4	24·7	20·8	19·7
Own wish - - -	54·1	57·8	60·4	64·5
Drunkenness - - -	1·5	0·8	0·5	0·7
Laziness - - -	1·7	1·5	1·8	1·2
Unfitness for work - -	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·9
Bad conduct - - -	3·5	4·1	4·4	3·7
By direction of authorities -	1·4	1·1	1·1	1·2
For sickness - - -	2·0	2·4	2·2	2·2
Time expiry - - -	5·6	5·1	5·5	2·2
Absconded - - -	2·4	2·0	2·6	3·7
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of 2,623 who obtained situations, 814 returned to the colonies; and of 8,564 who left at their own desire, 3,117 came back within two years of their discharge.

The following particulars were also obtained as to the number of persons admitted—distinguishing those who had been in the colonies before—into 22 colonies between 1889 and 1891, who had previously been with or without a home.‡

* *See also* infra, p. 283.
† From Dr. Berthold, *op. cit.*, p. 129.
‡ *Ib.*, p. 143.

	With Domicile.			Without Domicile.			Gross Total.
	For the first Time.	Not for the first Time.	Total.	For the first Time.	Not for the first Time.	Total.	
Numbers - -	2,730	1,423	4,153	3,230	3,705	6,935	11,088
Per-centages - -	24·6	12·9	37·5	29·1	33·4	62·5	100

This table shows that the colonies have largely become the resort of the homeless, 62 per cent. of those admitted being so described; and that practically continuous residence is very common.

Causes of Resort to the Colonies.

Copious as are the statistics of the German colonies, and numerous as are the questions upon the "*Zahlkarten*," there are no indications as to the causes which have led the colonists to resort to the colonies. Since, however, 76 per cent. of the colonists have been in prison,* there can be little doubt that the immediate cause of resort to the colonies of three-fourths of those who go there is inability to obtain employment owing to their having been in prison. In such cases there are, of course, usually remoter causes—drunkenness, habits of thieving, irregularity, &c., which prevent discharged prisoners from getting situations, or from keeping situations when they do get them.

It is very difficult to determine, with any statistical precision, causes which react upon each other in such a way as to produce a complex result. Moreover, the narratives of the colonists themselves are frequently more romantic than veracious. They nearly always regard themselves as victims of the rapacity or coldheartedness of others. A few of them are audaciously frank in acknowledging that they alone are to blame for their appearance in such company. The police information which is obtained by the colonies is of assistance only in throwing light upon the worst cases. Sometimes this information is apparently exaggerated; men, for example, who work hard and conduct themselves well in the colony, having been described as the terror of their village. In the absence of particulars regarding the admissions to the colonies as a whole, the following table throws some light upon the causes which impel men to resort thereto.

* *See* page 277.

CAUSES of RESORT to the COLONY of 117 COLONISTS in Wilhelmsdorf on 7th August 1893—distinguishing the numbers of men who had undergone imprisonment from those who had not been in prison.

Causes.	Number previously in Prison.	Number who had not been in Prison.	Doubtful Cases.	Total.
Ascertained inability to obtain employment, without visible specific cause	—	2	—	2
Apparent inability to obtain employment, without visible specific cause	—	1	—	1
Ascertained inability to obtain employment owing to having been in prison	3	—	—	3
Apparent inability to obtain employment owing to having been in prison, without other visible specific cause	45	—	—	45
Drink as an ascertained specific cause	8	8	1	17
Drink and laziness as specific causes	—	1	—	1
Drink as a probable specific cause	3	1	—	4
Sent by relations,—deaf mute	—	1	—	1
„ „ owing to alleged bad conduct	1	—	—	1
Sent by parish with consent,—cripple	—	1	—	1
Sent by parish with consent,—for bad conduct	1	—	—	1
Epileptic	1	—	—	1
Bad conduct	1	—	—	
Domestic misfortune	1	—	—	1
Domestic misfortune and sickness	—	1	—	1
Confirmed begging	1	—	—	1
Uselessness	—	1	—	1
On trial by institution (special case)	—	1	—	1
Unknown causes	—	31	2	33
	65	49	3	117
Per-centage	55·5	41·9	2·6	100·0

In the most recent issue of his valuable statistics,* Dr. Berthold complains that while the figures supplied by the colonies reveal the numbers who have undergone imprisonment prior to entry into the colonies, they do not disclose the number of those who arrive direct from prison. There is much force in this criticism, though the information may be gleaned from an examination of the *Zahlkart* or docket of each individual colonist, which reveals the place from which the colonist last came, although it does not contain a specific answer to the

* Die deutschen Arbeiter-Kolonien, Sechste Folge für die Jahre 1889–91. Berlin, 1893, p. 2.

question: Did he come direct from prison? An examination of the books of Wilhelmsdorf, supplemented by information obtained from the officials and from the colonists themselves, convinced me that, though the number of persons arriving in the colonies direct from prison is very variable, it is unlikely to amount in the aggregate to a very large per-centage of the whole. Of the 131 colonists in Wilhelmsdorf on August 9th, 1893, the following are the particulars in this connexion:—

——	Numbers.	Per Cent.
Previously imprisoned - -	67	51·2
Not „ „ - -	57	43·5
Doubtful cases - - -	7	5·3
	131	100·0

Those marked doubtful were new arrivals whose antecedents had not been obtained from the police; but who professed not to have been punished by imprisonment.

Of the 67 individuals who had been imprisoned, only three arrived in the colony direct from prison. It happened, however, that I myself witnessed the arrival of two of these on the day previous to the date mentioned, there having two days before been only one man who had entered the colony direct from prison, although the large number of 65 had undergone punishment.

The 67 individuals represented 96 cases of imprisonment, thus:—

Lock-up—for drunkenness or begging -	46 cases
Prison - - - -	32 „
House of Correction - - -	13 „
State Prison - - - -	5 „
	96

The order given represents the relative seriousness of the offences. No other classification of the offences can be made from the books of the colony, although particulars of a more or less trustworthy character are sometimes gained from the colonists themselves. Of those who had suffered imprisonment in prison (Gefängnisz), the larger proportion had been convicted of stealing, while of those who had suffered imprisonment in the State prison, one had been convicted of a murderous assault and

another of breach of trust. The cases of punishment for police offences are the most numerous, as is shown by the following :—

TABLE showing for 22 Colonies the Number of Men who had suffered various kinds of Imprisonment before being admitted into the Colonies in the two years, 1889–91 ; also showing the Total Number who had not undergone Imprisonment.*

Imprisoned.									Not previously imprisoned.
Lock-up.	Prison.	State Prison.	Lock-up and Prison.	Lock-up and State Prison.	Prison and State Prison.	Lock-up Prison and State Prison.	Lock-up and Correction.	Total imprisoned.	
3,664	1,684	125	1,350	54	201	255	784	8,417	2,671
33·0 per cent.	15·2 per cent.	1·1 per cent.	14·9 per cent.	0·5 per cent.	1·8 per cent.	2·3 per cent.	7·1 per cent.	75·9 per cent.	24·1 per cent.

This Table† brings out the broad fact that three-fourths of the colonists admitted in the two years had been imprisoned. On further analysing the totals in the foregoing Table, with a view to showing the number of times the men had been admitted into the Colonies, the following results are obtained :—

No. of Times in Colonies.	Imprisoned.									Not imprisoned.
	Lock-up.	Prison.	State Prison.	Lock-up and Prison.	Lock-up and State Prison.	Prison and State Prison.	Lock-up Prison and State Prison.	Lock-up and Correction.	Total imprisoned.	
1	1,958	897	90	614	26	115	110	353	4,163	1,793
2	747	325	15	361	12	40	67	167	1,734	506
3	383	201	16	243	7	15	24	96	985	181
4	229	112	3	169	7	13	24	69	626	96
5	152	63	1	113	1	8	13	49	400	40
6	86	34	—	66	—	3	11	25	225	27
7	43	24	—	35	—	4	2	11	119	16
8	29	9	—	18	1	1	2	8	68	4
9	15	12	—	11	—	2	2	3	45	2
10	10	4	—	10	—	—	—	3	27	2

* From Dr. Berthold's "Die Deutschen Arbeiter-Kolonien," &c., 1893, p. 65.
† *Id.*, p. 36.

No. of Times in Colonies.	Imprisoned.									Not imprisoned.
	Lock-up.	Prison.	State Prison.	Lock-up and Prison.	Lock-up and State Prison.	Prison and State Prison.	Lock-up Prison and State Prison.	Lock-up and Correction.	Total imprisoned.	
11	4	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	10	2
12	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—
	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total - -	3,664	1,684	125	1,650	54	201	255	784	8,417	2,671
Per cent. -	33·0	15·2	1·1	14·9	0·5	1·8	2·3	7·1	75·9	24·1

The obvious explanations of the circumstance that so few colonists arrive at the colony direct from prison are (*a*) that they endeavour to secure employment, or (*b*) that they return to their friends for a time, or (*c*) that they prefer to the restrictions of a colony the free life of a tramp, which they may have by means of the *Verpflegungsstationen* or relief stations. The circumstance that they have just emerged from incarceration gives vagrancy unusual attractions for them. Vagrancy, however, sooner or later tires out the most extreme Mark Tapleyism, and the discharged prisoner, after perhaps months of wandering, finds his way ultimately to the colony.

In 1880, before the colonies were founded, the number of individuals prosecuted for vagabondage in Germany was 23,093.* In 1890, when the colonies had been in existence for eight years, this number had fallen to 13,583. This may be regarded as suggesting that the colonies and the subsidiary institutions connected with them are dealing effectively with the problem of vagrancy and begging. It would be unsafe to attribute the diminution wholly to the influence of the colonies, but it would be unfair not to acknowledge that their influence has been considerable.

The following Table shows the particulars of the decrease in the number of persons prosecuted for vagabondage during the decade 1880–90.

* "There was scarcely a day, at least in the towns, when from six to ten beggars did not call at every household begging for food, clothes, or money for a night's lodging."—Cronemeyer, Eine Zuflucht der Elenden, 1893, p. 32.

NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS PUNISHED with IMPRISONMENT for VAGABONDAGE in 1880 and 1890, and the per-centage decrease in 1890 as compared with 1880.*

	Number Punished.		Decrease per Cent.
	1880.	1890.	
Kingdom of—			
Prussia	15,727	8,605	45·3
Bavaria	1,994	1,370	31·3
Saxony	1,250	963	23·0
Würtemberg	209	179	14·4
Grand Duchy of—			
Baden	240	188	21·7
Hesse	830	523	37·0
Mecklenburg Schwerin	349	168	51·9
Other Grand Duchies	273	174	36·3
Duchy of—			
Brunswick	246	140	43·1
Other Duchies	190	173	8·9
Principalities	282	150	46·8
Free town of—			
Bremen	110	89	19·1
Hamburg	772	480	37·8
Lübeck	67	60	10·4
State of—			
Alsace-Lorraine	554	321	42·1
German Empire	23,093	13,583	41·2

Some adverse criticism has been made in Germany and much discouragement has been felt, because the colonies have been filled with such material. This discouragement seems, however, to be needless. The class of discharged prisoners is the class that needs help most of all and first of all.† What the nature of that help should be may be open to difference of opinion; but the fact that discharged prisoners crowd into the labour colonies may be held as proving that, in their opinion, these institutions meet their case better than any other existing institutions. It were well, therefore, frankly to recognise the function these colonies are exercising, and if it be found that there is a body of unemployed who have not suffered moral collapse, to set about providing colonies for them exclusively

* From C. von Massow, Stat. der Naturalverpflegungsstationen in Deutschland, p. 9. These statistics are taken from the public documents of each separte State.

† "Though a man may have expiated his fault in the eye of the law, he has not done so in the eye of the people. Society, stronger than the law and less merciful than the tribunal, subjects the ex-convict to a severe additional punishment. 'The chain clanks about him all his lifelong.'"—Pastor Cronemeyer, Eine Zuflucht der Elenden ,1893, p. 6.

should the advantages of such institutions for this class outweigh the disadvantages.

As might be expected, the colonies are most fully inhabited in winter, when the conditions of life are more severe, and when out-of-door work is less easily obtained than in summer. This fact is brought out by the following table :—

TABLE showing the Number of Persons admitted into 22 Colonies during each of the months of 1890 and 1891, and the number sent away for want of room.

Months.	Admitted.		Sent away for want of room in Colonies.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
January	577	556	674	543
February	474	576	624	382
March	535	559	295	101
April	418	612	94	10
May	500	548	65	14
June	513	554	64	5
July	515	624	49	—
August	506	602	37	8
September	487	540	13	22
October	912	829	116	89
November	890	1,082	397	321
December	635	663	1,130	463
Total	6,962	7,745	3,558	1,958

The numbers of colonists who are single, or who represent themselves to be so,* very largely preponderates over those who are married. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the colonists who were admitted into 25 colonies from January to June 1893.†

Condition as to Marriage.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.	Per-centage.
Single	398	441	570	529	543	507	2,988	79·5
Married	29	28	28	43	52	47	227	6·1
Separated	23	16	27	24	30	30	150	4·0
Widowed	42	45	60	65	67	53	332	8·8
Divorced	9	11	8	11	9	13	61	1·6
Total	501	541	693	672	701	650	3,758	100·0

* It is to be noted that police inquiries are made with the view of testing the statements made by the colonists.

† See *Die Arbeiter-Kolonie* for the respective months.

The proportion of those described as married is six per cent. only of the total admitted.

Extent to which the Colonies are reformatory.

It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics of the careers of the colonists who leave the colony never to return. This is, as shown, a steadily diminishing per-centage of the whole. Ex-colonists do not wish the fact of their having been in the colony to be known, and take pains to obliterate their traces. The varying estimates of from 5 to 25 per cent. of successes out of the numbers admitted are, therefore, not to be relied upon.

Repeated Admissions.

The repeated admission of the same persons into the German colonies constitutes one of the features of the system.* The habit of going from one colony to another, or of repeatedly applying for admission to the same colony, has produced a new type, or at all events, has resulted in a new name, the colony-bummler. To *bummel* is a verb with which the German vagabond is familiar in all its moods and tenses. Primarily it means "to loaf;" but it has come to mean not to loaf in the colony, but to arrive at it frequently, to loaf outside and then to drop into the colony at regular or irregular intervals. There are certain notorious bummlers whose visits are expected at the colonies with as regular a periodicity as the phases of the moon. One of these bummlers is a certain W—— L——, who has been an inmate of Wilhelmsdorf 19 times. He is now 58 years of age. He made his first appearance at Wilhelmsdorf on 10th December 1884, two years after the colony was founded. He remained for six weeks and then departed of his own accord. He wandered in the outside world for four months and then appeared at the colony for the second time. He remained for about two months and again departed to spend four months in begging or in some other lucrative employment. In November 1886 he again entered the colony and remained until the end of January 1887. In May 1887 he again entered to disappear on 24th June. He returned in the end of July to remain until the end of September. In November of the same year he reappeared and remained until the middle of January 1888. In June 1888 he returned and left in July. In October he returned and left in November. In May of the year following he returned and left in June. In August he returned and left in September. In December he returned and left in the middle of January 1890. In April he returned and left in May. In October he returned and remained until January 1891. In June 1891 he returned and remained until August. In September he returned and

* Relapsing is characteristic of the class with which the German Colonies deal. Out of 77,977 persons discharged from the Prussian State prisons during the past ten years, there were 63,645 cases of relapse. Of these, there were 46,461 who were imprisoned more than three times.—Cronemeyer, *Eine Zuflucht der Elenden*, p. 7.

remained until December. In January 1892 he returned and remained until March. In April 1892 he returned and remained until July. In September he returned and remained until February 1893. In March he returned, and in May he left "on the tramp," with 6*s.* 6*d.* in his pocket, the surplus of his earnings during his two months' residence in the colony. This restless person is quite a favourite. He is said to be an excellent worker, and his eccentric comings and goings are looked upon as the outcome of an amiable but incurable weakness. While in the outer world he has frequently been in conflict with the authorities, and has been punished with lock-up, prison, and correction.

Another case * H——, aged 52, appeared first at Rickling in October 1883. After leaving Rickling he visited in succession Friedrichswille, Meierei, Kästorf, and Friedrichswille a second time. Between October 1883 and March 1891 he spent 1,673 days in these colonies, or about four years and a half out of the total period of seven years and a half.

Taking the figures for the 22 colonies in 1889–91, it is found that 53·7 per cent. of the total number had been in the colonies only once, and 46·3 per cent. more than once.

Thus about one half of the colonists seek temporary relief, while one half seek frequent or continuous relief from the colonies.

An analysis of the figures for each colony during three periods shows some variation in the proportion of those who return.

TABLE showing the PER-CENTAGE PROPORTION of the INTRANTS into 21 COLONIES, in the undermentioned periods, who had previously been in the Colonies.†

——	1886–87.	1887–89.	1889–91.
Wilhelmsdorf	—	42·6	50·1
Rickling	39·1	39·4	50·6
Kästorf	45·3	55·9	53·8
Friedrichswille	41·2	46·7	54·8
Seyda	37·8	38·5	47·3
Dornahof	33·8	42·0	53·1
Dauelsberg	28·8	32·3	40·4
Karlshof	40·8	44·2	52·4
Meierei	38·1	40·9	54·7
Wunscha	31·7	31·8	39·1
Ankenbuck	29·1	42·3	41·4
Neu-Ulrichstein	21·6	32·4	41·6
Berlin	—	27·0	33·1
Lühlerheim	35·8	34·0	48·6
Schneckengrün	17·9	35·0	43·2
Elkenroth	46·3	46·7	47·0
Simonshof	—	25·2	35·4
Maria-Veen	—	54·8	53·7
Magdeburg	—	25·9	32·3
Alt-Latzig	—	25·0	42·6
Geilsdorf	—	—	48·8

* For this case and many others of similar type *see* Dr. Berthold, *op. cit.*, p. 144, *et seq.*

† From Dr. Berthold's Die Deutschen Arbeiter-Kolonien, page 64.

It would also appear from the following particulars that about a quarter of those who are discharged return within a period of two years.*

—	No. of Cases admitted into the Colonies.	No. of Persons admitted.	Per-centage of Persons discharged during the Period, who returned during the Period.
1st period of two years 1887–1889.	13,575	10,403	23·4
2nd period of two years 1889–1891.	15,425	11,088	28·1

The repeated admissions into the German colonies as disclosed by the statistics, together with such knowledge as one can obtain of the types of men that make up the ranks of the 8,000 who pass through colonies annually, show that the colonies are dealing with a body of at least 4,000 men, who are for various reasons unable to regulate their own lives on an independent basis, or who are unable to get or to keep employment under customary conditions. Although the colonists are free to go from or to stay in the colonies, when they elect to stay they must conform to the discipline imposed upon them. There thus appears to be a certain class, amounting to one half of the cases dealt with, who are willing, or who feel themselves forced, to exchange the freedom of ordinary industry without guarantee of subsistence, for the practical, though mild, slavery of the colonies with guarantee of subsistence.

The Colony as an Agency for obtaining Situations.

The per-centage of "discharges to situations," never great since the development of the colony system really began, has been steadily decreasing. From Wilhelmsdorf, during the first year of its existence, the per-centage of discharges to situations was 82.† In 1885–86, it was 28·9; in 1887–88, 27·7; in 1888–89, 28·8; and in 1889–91, 26·7.

In all the colonies the per-centage has fallen from 27·4 in 1885–86 to 19·7 in 1889–91.‡

* Dr. Berthold, *op. cit.*, p. 4.
† Cronemeyer, *op. cit.*, p. 23.
‡ *See* Table E. Berthold, *op. cit.*, p. 29; and remarks on this topic in Cronemeyer, *Eine Zuflucht der Elenden*, 1893, p. 33.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS DISCHARGED from each of the 22 COLONIES for the under-mentioned CAUSES in 1889–90.*

—	To Situations.	Discharged at own desire.	For Drunkenness.	Indolence.	Inability to work.	Bad Conduct.	Absconded.	Requisition of Authorities.	Sick.	Time expired.	Total.
Wilhelmsdorf -	211	566	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	—	791
Kästorf - -	167	491	16	27	—	22	14	8	24	—	769
Rickling - -	225	443	2	7	1	32	35	16	3	—	764
Friedrichswille -	119	669	1	6	16	15	6	18	8	—	858
Dornahof - -	174	383	5	6	6	28	87	3	15	—	707
Seyda - - -	135	263	1	13	6	19	12	5	12	286	752
Dauelsberg - -	49	194	7	11	4	4	21	1	5	—	296
Wunscha - -	198	239	2	1	2	22	19	1	43	8	535
Meierei - -	107	413	5	2	1	30	6	10	21	—	595
Karlshof - -	158	1,010	22	2	—	37	7	12	1	—	1,249
Berlin - - -	151	400	16	7	6	96	149	20	47	—	892
Ankenbuck - -	94	201	2	12	2	23	23	8	1	—	366
Ulrichstein - -	81	393	1	7	2	—	10	8	5	—	507
Lühlerheim - -	124	377	—	5	6	8	19	15	1	—	555
Schneckengrün -	59	512	4	7	4	39	25	4	22	—	676
Elkenroth - -	86	216	2	1	8	7	3	3	7	—	333
Simonshof - -	79	516	—	34	33	37	6	7	9	—	721
Maria-Veen - -	41	639	—	3	9	19	14	2	12	—	739
Alt-Latzig - -	45	202	6	4	4	23	16	3	10	—	313
Magdeburg - -	250	80	4	2	2	20	18	12	39	—	427
Geilsdorf - - -	63	312	1	—	—	2	11	2	2	—	393
Friedrichwilhemsdorf	7	45	—	2	—	8	3	2	2	—	69
Total - -	2,623	8,564	97	159	112	491	509	164	294	294	13,307
Per-centage -	19·7	64·4	0·7	1·2	0·9	3·7	3·8	1·2	2·2	2·2	100·0

The question of "situations obtained through the colony" is one which is extremely difficult to investigate thoroughly. So far as my inquiries enable me to form an opinion, the situations are frequently of an inferior order. The situations may be found in (*a*) the neighbourhood of the colony, or (*b*) at a distance.

(*a.*) In the case of a colony situated in the midst of a district where agriculture is carried on partly by large farmers and partly by small farmers cultivating their own land or leasing

* Dr. Berthold, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

their holdings (as cottars) from the *bauern*, it is, I believe, the case that the large farmers will not employ the colonists. This is due of course not to any bad repute that the colony may have, but rather to the doubt whether the colonist has been sufficiently cured of the defect, whatever it may have been, that caused his resort to the colony.

Situations are thus found, if at all, among the small farmers. These small farmers possessing very slender resources can only afford to pay extremely small wages, and they do pay, I am led to believe, to the ex-colonists whom they employ wages no higher than those paid in the colony. I have even been told that in some cases, in spite of the efforts of the colony to the contrary, ex-colonists have been employed at wages rather lower, and have been boarded at small farms in rather less comfortable conditions than were those which they had in the colony, their acceptance of lower wages being clearly due to their estimate of the value of free labour with the freedom also of drinking when they chose, as contrasted with the restrictions of the colony. It may be observed in this connection that although the numbers concerned are relatively small yet owing to the circumstances described, the minimum subsistence wage fixed by the colony for the purpose of inducing men to seek outside employment, may tend to some extent to become the maximum wage for low grade labour in the district.

(*b.*) In cases where situations are found at a distance, all depends upon the extent to which the employer takes advantage of his knowledge of the antecedents of an ex-colonist to cheapen his labour. The threat of dismissal by an employer who has been induced by the colony authorities to employ a colonist is a serious affair for a man who has been placed in the situation for the purpose of gaining anew the character he had lost.

There can be little doubt that, as a rule, the employers who seek to employ ex-colonists do so because they imagine such labour can be employed at a low rate of wages.

Employers who employ at low rates of wages, however, generally find in the long run that low wages mean dear work. Thus the ex-colonist is dismissed or resigns; in any case he finds his way back to the colony, and the process is repeated.

The disproportion between the number of colonists discharged at their own desire and the number of those who go to situations found for them by the colonies is very great. This will be seen from the following table, which shows the number of discharges from three principal causes, at 22 colonies in 1889–91.*

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* *See* Dr. Berthold, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

	No.	Per cent.
Sent to situations - - - -	2,623	19·7
Discharged at own desire - - - -	8,564	64·4
Dismissed - - - - -	2,120	15·9
Total discharged - - -	13,307	100·0

This disproportion is accounted for by the difficulty which the colonies experience in obtaining situations, and also by the knowledge that a colonist is apt to be handicapped in a situation obtained for him by the colony.

Influence of the Colonies on Wages.

The question of the influence of the operations of the labour colonies on the rate of wages is one to which a positive answer is difficult to give.

Two kinds of influence might be alleged, (1) that they reduce the rate of wages by the competition of their products in the outside market, and by the low minimum wage fixed in the colonies, or (2) that they raise it by drawing off from the labour market a number of workers whose standard of subsistence is extremely low.

Those best qualified to judge of the economic effects of the German colonies are unanimously of opinion that they have had no influence upon the rates of wages. Two arguments are employed in support of this view; 1st, that in Germany wages are regulated to a great extent by custom, and only to a small extent by the operation of the laws of supply and demand of labour; and 2nd, that the material dealt with by the colonies does not in any real sense enter the competitive labour market, and would not do so even if the colonies were non-existent. On the first point, the extent to which customary wages obtain in Germany is probably not so great as it used to be. Even if it were, local customs change from time to time, and it is conceivable that a colony might produce such a change in its neighbourhood.

As regards the second point, if we regard the colonists as a class apart—as a class of non-effectives—it will be evident that their proceedings will have a trifling—if any—effect upon the labour market. The difficulty experienced by the colonies in obtaining situations for the colonists goes a long way towards proving the slenderness of their influence upon the market for continuous labour.

It is to be observed, however, that the colonies do not interfere with the labour market, because they *do not deal* with the problem of the want of employment of the respectable workman. It is because the colonist is non-efficient, that he does not compete in the labour market. If the colonies turned out annually large numbers of regenerate labourers, they would compete. It is not alleged that injury would result from their doing so; but the element of non-interference with the processes of ordinary industry which at present is claimed for the colonies would disappear, and it would depend upon the skill with which they were administered, whether or not they wrought to social disadvantage, however benevolent might be their intentions.

The Effect of the Colony System upon the Regularity of Employment.

Here, as in the other elements of the economic effects of the colony system, it is difficult to obtain data upon which to form definite conclusions. The statistics of the German colonies show however that they are sought as places of refuge in winter, by those who manage somehow to secure their livelihood by more or less casual labour in summer. While this class of labourers would find it hard indeed to live were it not for the colonies, the apparent tendency is for the colony, in common with other forms of relief, to diminish the relatively high rates of wages in seasonal trades.

The considerations which apply to the question as to how far the colonies influence the rate of wages apply here also. The colonists are a class apart from ordinary labour, whose labour is inefficient and non-competitive, whose spasmodic appearance in the labour market can have no influence upon regular employment in any real sense.

Relations of the Colony to the Markets for Goods.

It is argued on behalf of the colonies, that the labour of the colonists is so inefficient and their product in consequence so expensive that the colonies cannot possibly compete with private enterprise. This would be sound if the colonies were not supported by charitable funds. As it is they might give away their produce and still exist.

The colonies, however, aim at being self-contained as far as practicable. The bulk of their produce is consumed in the colony, or in charitable institutions more or less definitely in connection with it, and thus the effects of the competition of the colony produce in the market are minimized.

It may be that the insignificance of the quantities of produce sent by the colonies into the local markets precludes the idea that they can have any effect upon the market for goods. That the quantities are relatively small there can be no doubt. On a market day at Bielefeld, for example, the quantity of produce sent in by the colony at Wilhelmsdorf rarely exceeds one-twentieth of the total quantity of similar produce offered in the market for sale. The local farmers and market gardeners offering produce for sale in this and other markets to which the colonies send their goods are understood to regard the competition of the colonies with equanimity. Here, as in the case of wages, the element of custom is said to count for much. It is the case, however, that in the small local markets prices vary widely even in the course of a morning. In the early hours prices are low because relatively few buyers have arrived. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning the market is crowded, competition is brisk and most business is done. An hour later, when the best of the produce is gone, prices fall, and any price will be taken to clear out the remainder of the produce a farmer has brought in his cart. In a market so restricted as this, even a comparatively small quantity has its influence upon the price. It is clear therefore that unless the produce of the colony farm is well marketed, the throwing into the market, at sacrifice prices, of produce grown by means of a subsidy from the charitable might have a disastrous effect upon the producers of similar commodities. I have, however, been unable to trace any influence of this kind definitely to the colonies. In the case of the colonies in the cities, it is said that brush makers, toy makers, and others whose industries are interfered with look upon the colonies with no favourable eye.

Extent to which the Colonies cope with the Evils caused by want of Employment.

It will be evident, from the description and criticism of the colony system, that the evils caused by want of employment are only met to a modified extent. The result which in other countries has invariably followed the system of indiscriminate admission to relief has followed it also in Germany, and the colonies have been filled not by those who suffer from want of employment pure and simple, but by those who, besides suffering from want of employment, suffer from some moral or physical defect which renders them undesirable associates for those who have not fallen or who are not physically incapable.

For this reason the German working man shuns the colonies. He will not help to form the insignificant minority of 25 in the society of 75 ex-convicts.

It is the universal opinion, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that, at present, the regular working man will have nothing to do with the colonies.

The evils caused by want of employment are on the Continent less, both relatively and absolutely, than in England; thus the German colonies are not called upon to deal with these to the same extent as might be expected to be the case in England should such colonies be established in this country. The respectable artisan out of employment is looked after by the Elberfeld system of poor relief, which is now widely adopted throughout Germany.*

The German Colonies and Land Reclamation.

In nearly all of the agricultural colonies in Germany, the labour of the colonists is devoted to the reclamation of land. In some the methods are primitive, and hand labour is used where mechanical appliances might be adopted with advantage. In others mechanical aid is not rejected. The period during which the German colonies have existed is too short to determine how far the annual deficits of each colony have been covered by the increased value of the land operated upon. It is not certain that this increased value can ever be revealed, because it is unlikely that, unless in some rare case, the value will ever be realised. The farm colonies have not as yet sold any of their land, and thus any valuation which may be put upon it must, in the absence of a purchaser, be purely speculative.†

The only instance of a labour colony in which an increment has been realised is in the case of the Berlin (city) colony. Six years after its foundation the society sold at a large profit the greater part of the land originally purchased.‡

In the case of the farm colonies no doubt the increased value of the land appears, or ought to appear, in increased annual yield of the soil. But while labour of the inefficient colonist

* *See* Reports on Elberfeld Poor Law System and German Workmen's Colonies, 1888. C.—5341.

† The following is the estimated increment in value of the colony at Rickling. The valuation was made by the Government for assessing purposes; but Herr von Henitze, the President of the Society for Rickling, and Landrath of the district of Kiel, thinks that the valuation is too high.

—	1883. Cost.	1884. Valuation.	1892. Valuation.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Land	38,012	100,000	170,000

"If the amount of the Government valuation were realised, the colony would have "raised the value of its investments from 7,200*l.* in 1883 to 17,500*l.* in 1891, an "annual increment of 1,300*l.*, which, if deducted from the annual subsidy of 2,010*l.*, "would reduce the cost of the colony to the community to 710*l.* per annum, or a "cost of about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per man benefited."—*Report on Labour Colonies. By J. Mavor, J. R. Motion, J. Speir, and R. P. Wright. Glasgow, 1892 p. 48.*

‡ *See* Report, Glasgow, 1892, above quoted, pp. 19 *et seq.*

type may be applied at subsistence wages upon reclaimable land with a minimum of loss or even with profit, it is by no means proved that such labour, if applied to the same land when brought into cultivation would enable the land to yield its full nett product. The increased value of the land may thus not be fully reaped by the colony unless the land is sold or cultivated by skilled labour under economical conditions.

It is obvious that the ordinary farmer endeavours to cultivate his land with as few labourers as possible; while the director of the colony has to find room upon the land for as many men as he can crowd upon it. This must always militate against the financial position of the colonies. The reclamation of land and the reclamation of men are two different processes, and there is no evidence in the history of the German colonies to show that the profits of the one will defray the costs of the other.

The following description of one of the colonies shows in detail how the work is carried on.

Wilhelmsdorf.

All the German Labour Colonies are conducted on the same general principle, although they differ in minor details; and in some of the arrangements the newer colonies are in advance of those that were established earlier. The colony at Wilhelmsdorf may, however, be taken as the type.*

The agricultural colony of Wilhelmsdorf is situated in the forest which stretches southwards from the Teutoburger Wald on one of the spurs of which, and in view of the colony, stands the Hermann monument. When the colony was established eleven years ago there was only one main road through this portion of the forest. Now, by the labours of the colonists, roads run in all directions, and the district has been fully opened up. It is not improbable that ere long the estate will be fully occupied by the numerous institutions which the active mind of Pastor von Bodelschwingh is continually projecting. One of the great highways has been made by colony labour, the province having defrayed a portion of the cost. Since the establishment of the colony there have been constructed by colonists' labour 30 to 40 kilomètres of roads, and buildings covering four morgens (2½ acres) of land. New plantations also have been made to the extent of 70 morgens, and 431 morgens of land have been brought into cultivation.†

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* For recent detailed description of Friedrichswille, Rickling, and Berlin, see *Report upon Labour Colonies*, Glasgow, 1892. For other accounts of these and of other colonies, *see* Bibliography, p. 431.

† 4 morgens = 1 hectare; 1 hectare = 2½ acres approximately.

The land occupied by Wilhelmsdorf and its subsidiary colonies for inebriates and epileptics is utilised as follows:—

	Morgen.
Meadow land - - -	220
Potatoes - - - -	36
Rye - - - -	80
Maize - - - -	11
Buckwheat - - - -	10
Wheat - - - -	26
Lupins - - - -	6
Pasture and clover - - -	30
Vegetables - - - -	17
Beet for fodder - - -	25
Plantations - - - -	70
Forest - - - -	600
Sand - - - -	430
Roads - - - -	35
Buildings - - - -	4
	1,600

Wilhelmsdorf proper occupies 1,300 morgens, and Wilhelmshütte, Eichhof, &c., 300 morgens.

The following is the farm stock at Wilhelmsdorf:—

8 horses and three foals.
40 swine and boars.
80 sucking pigs.
170 sheep.
44 cows and young cattle.
1 bull.
4 draught oxen.
60 fowls.
30 pigeons.

Under ordinary circumstances, and with the aid of agricultural machinery, the farm of Wilhelmsdorf could be worked by 30 men. It must be remembered, however, that in this case much of the work now done by the colonists—building, &c.—would be done by contract, and by the employment of outside labour, while some of it—road-making, &c.—would probably not be done at all, or not done in connexion with the working of the farm.

When an intending colonist arrives at Wilhelmsdorf the first thing to be done is to demand his papers. These are, as a rule, forthcoming, for police regulations are so stringent in Germany that anyone without visible means of support and

without papers runs risk of being promptly locked up as a vagabond. These papers consist of his discharge from prison, should he have been imprisoned; his book containing a record of his places of employment, and in the case of those who frequent the lodging-houses and relief stations, the *Wanderschein*, which gives a record of his progress through the country. These papers are retained by the director of the colony, and the applicant is at once, without inquiry of any sort, sent to get something to eat. The colony is about 5 miles from the nearest town, and about 9 miles from the nearest Herberge, so that the colonist must have had a considerable walk before he arrived at the colony. After having had his meal, the man is set to any work that may be available—field work or ditching generally to begin with. During the following few days inquiries are made through the police. If the man is seeking to escape from justice, the police quickly make application for his surrender; but no matter how bad his previous record may be, he is not dismissed from the colony unless he misconducts himself there.

During the past few years, however, as might be expected, the colonies have been victimised by certain colonists. When the conduct of these has become a nuisance their names are advertised in the "*Arbeiter-Kolonie.*" These men are refused admittance to the colonies, and in certain cases may even be handed over to the police.

For the first 14 days after his arrival the colonist receives his maintenance, but is credited with no wages in addition. Should he be in need of clothes, as he generally is, he is supplied with these on credit.* After the first fortnight the colonist is credited with wages at the rate of from 20 pf. to 30 pf (2¼*d.* to 3½*d.*) per day in addition to his board and lodging.

The rate of wages is not uniform. Two of the cattlemen who have been for a considerable time in the colony have 50 pf. (6*d.*) per day; two others have 40 pf. each, a few have 30 pf. per day; the bulk have 25 pf., a few old colonists have 20 pf., and a very few 10 pf. (about 1¼*d.*) per day. The rate is wholly at the discretion of the director of the colony. The bulk of the colonists have 25 pf. per day; but this applies only to the nine months during which it is possible to work out of doors for a full day. From November 15 until February 15 the rate is reduced to 20 pf. A bonus is occasionally given on leaving, as a recognition of good conduct.

The amount due to the colonist as wages is not paid in cash until he leaves the colony, and then he receives an order upon the Bielefeld institution for the money. But in many cases the

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* These are charged for as follows:—Shirt, 1 mk. 40 pf.; trousers, 1 mk. to 2 mks.; coat, 3 mks. 50 pf. to 4 mks.; shoes, 4 mks.

Note.—Mark = 1*s.*; 100 pfennig = 1 mark.

colonist leaves the colony in debt. The cost of his clothes and his tobacco has more than swallowed up his surplus earnings.

Of the 104 persons who entered Wilhelmsdorf during the three months ending 31st March, 1893, 91 had left the colony on 6th of August.

	Marks.	pf.
Of these 91, 35 left in debt, the aggregate amount being - - - - -	223	12
An average of 6 mks. 37 pf. per head.		
Of these 35 eight repaid their debts, amounting to - - - - -	49	10
There left without cash and without debt 20, and there left with cash 36, to the amount of - - - - -	132	14
An average of 3 mks. 67 pf. per head.		

This question of debt is in some ways likely to be a serious one. The loss to the colony in the period in question at the rate of about 35*l.* per annum is not very great, but the influence upon the colonist cannot be good. What occurs is simply that men come for a few weeks to the colonies, get clothes on credit, and then go off on the tramp. If, on the other hand, the colony were permitted to detain a colonist until his clothes had been paid for, there would at once be an infringement of the principle of liberty of movement which the colonies hold sacred, and the door would be open to some of the incidents of the sweating system which might, in spite of the philanthronic character of the colonies, work to their disadvantage. It is true that when a colonist secures a situation through the colony, the colony requires the employer to undertake to pay out of the wages earned by the colonist the debt due to the colony. There are two drawbacks to this system. In the first place, the employer does not always pay, and the colony does not always think it worth while to pursue him for payment; and in the second place, there is an inducement for the colonist who is in debt to go on the tramp in the hope of getting for himself a situation, in which case he would be relieved of the inconvenience of having the colony debt stopped out of his wages.*

The largest number ever accommodated at Wilhelmsdorf was 410. This was in 1888, when there was much local distress during the winter. Since then other colonies have been opened and similar pressure has not been put upon the resources of the colony.

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* The system adopted at La Chalmelle of giving outright a suit of clothes on arrival avoids this system of debt, and is probably no more costly to the colony. *Cf.* page 329, *infra*

The following table shows in great detail the previous employments of colonists at Wilhelmsdorf up till 31st July 1893.

Trades.	No. now in Colony.	No. previously passed through Colony.	Total since foundation.	Trades.	No. now in Colony.	No. previously passed through Colony.	Total since foundation.
*Labourers	65	2,805	2,870	Gilders	—	8	8
Gardeners	6	131	137	Technologists	2	16	18
Haymakers	—	3	3	Bakers	2	235	237
Miners	2	171	173	Confectioners	1	13	14
Bleacher	—	1	1	Butchers	2	23	25
Brewers	1	48	49	Barbers	2	44	46
Distillers	—	2	2	Hatters	—	5	5
—	—	12	12	Furriers	1	9	10
Slaters	1	13	14	Tailors	1	143	144
Builders	7	161	168	Glove-makers	—	9	9
Stonecutters	1	40	41	Button-makers	—	2	2
Paviors	—	2	2	Cap-makers	—	4	4
Moulders	—	47	47	Lace-makers	—	2	2
Boiler-makers	1	39	40	Umbrella-makers	—	4	4
Founders	1	11	12	Shoemakers	2	186	188
Forger or striker	—	1	1	Brush-makers	—	12	12
Smiths	2	131	133	Cigar-makers	2	88	90
Wheelwrights	—	12	12	Basket-makers	—	14	14
Locksmiths	7	284	291	Knife-makers	1	11	12
Tin founders	—	7	7	Watchmakers	—	16	16
Brick-makers	4	17	21	Stocking weavers	1	7	8
Nail-makers	1	1	2	Cloth weavers	2	21	23
Burners	—	2	2	Weavers	3	99	102
Millers	1	42	43	Spinner	—	1	1
Rope-makers	—	22	22	Dyers	—	40	40
Soap-boiler	—	1	1	Fleshers	1	79	80
Chimney sweepers	—	13	13	Tanners	1	15	16
Sculptors	—	8	8	Saddlers	1	51	52
Photographers	—	3	3	Furniture polisher	—	1	1
Map draughtsman	—	1	1	Painters	—	186	186
Engraver	—	1	1	Paperhangers	—	13	13
Lithographers	1	17	18	Joiners	3	98	101
Book printers	1	16	17	Carpenters	2	55	57
Bookbinders	—	50	50	Turners	3	10	13
Compositors	—	36	36	Iron turners	—	45	45

* Hand labourer, factory worker, and farm labourer are not distinguished in the German labour colony statistics, otherwise very exhaustive. It is equally impossible to distinguish the classes in the books of the colonies or from the *Zahlkarten*.

Trades.	No. now in Colony.	No. previously passed through Colony.	Total since foundation.	Trades.	No. now in Colony.	No. previously passed through Colony.	Total since foundation.
Brass founders	1	19	20	Valet	—	1	1
Gold workers	—	14	14	Coachmen	—	11	11
Tinsmiths	—	40	40	Hospital attendants	3	36	39
Coppersmiths	2	40	42	Copyists	3	18	21
Silver worker	—	1	1	Account collector	1	—	1
Lacquerers	—	5	5	Accountants	1	149	150
File cutters	—	9	9	Managers	6	25	31
Wire drawers	1	36	37	Merchants	10	372	382
Gunmakers	—	6	6	Authors	—	3	3
Glass workers	1	15	16	Teachers	1	34	35
Potters	—	6	6	Musicians	—	10	10
Box-makers	—	3	3	Physicians	—	2	2
Dentists' mechanics	—	4	4	Pharmaceutical chemists.	—	11	11
Seaman	—	1	1	Geometers	—	2	2
Land registry clerks	1	7	8	Functionaries (State or municipal).	1	42	43
Cooks	—	4	4				
Waiters	2	56	58	Total	169	6,698	6,867

Summarising the above table into large groups of occupations we get the following results, from which it will be seen that nearly half of the colonists belong to the lower grades of the labouring class.

	In Colony 31st July 1893.	Left since 1882.	Total since 1882.	Percentage of Total of Colonists.
I. Unskilled Labour:—				
Day labourers				
II. Inferior Grade Skilled Labour:—	71	2,939	3,010	43·8
Farm workers				
Gardeners				
III. Medium Grade Skilled Labour:—				
Heavy handicrafts	29	1,080	1,109	16·2
IV. Superior Grade Skilled Labour:—				
Light handicrafts	41	1,903	1,944	28·3
V. From military service	—	—	—	—
VI. Domestic employments	5	108	113	1·7
VII. Commercial employment	21	564	585	8·5
VIII. Professional employment	2	104	106	1·5
Totals	169	6,698	6,867	100·0

Westphalia and the Rhineland provinces of Prussia contributed about two-thirds of the colonists at Wilhelmsdorf, Westphalia alone being 48 per cent. of the total. Full particulars of the places of origin of the colonists are given in the annexed table, which also shows the aggregate number of relief days credited to each province, *i.e.*, the sum arrived at by adding together the number of days that each man was in the colony.

	Number of Colonists on 31st July 1893.	Total number of Colonists since 1882.	Aggregate No. of Relief Days.
Anhalt	—	11	445
Baden	—	32	2,309
Bavaria	3	75	7,943
Brunswick	—	29	4,018
Bremen	—	24	2,036
Hamburg	1	25	2,107
Lippe Detmold	8	219	23,857
Mecklenburg	1	23	1,700
Oldenburg	1	19	1,579
Prussia: Province Brandenburg	7	156	17,226
„ „ Hanover	6	150	11,153
„ „ Hesse	8	432	43,649
„ „ Posen	3	68	3,271
„ „ Pomerania	2	59	6,525
„ „ East Prussia	2	109	16,068
„ „ West Prussia	3	82	7,560
„ „ Rhineland	17	1,323	113,282
„ „ Saxony	1	180	11,876
„ „ Silesia	4	226	20,473
„ „ Schleswig-Holstein	1	17	1,664
„ „ Westphalia	80	3,279	297,408
Saxony, Kingdom	7	84	6,228
Schaumburg-Lippe	1	10	2,568
Thuringia	8	70	8,209
Waldeck-Pyrmont	1	55	2,352
Würtemberg	2	21	1,319
Foreign countries	2	89	7,632
Total	169	6,867	624,457

Of the 6,867 intrants into the Wilhelmsdorf Colony, 2,421, or 35·3 per cent., reported that they possessed a home, while 4,446, or 64·7 per cent., were without any fixed residence.

As might be expected from the antecedents of the colonists, their notions of the rights of individual property are quite primitive, and they barely resent being deprived by each other of tobacco and trifling articles of private property which they individually possess. Only one case of actual theft from the colony has taken place, and this was committed, not by a colonist, but by an overseer, who stole blankets belonging to the colony and sold them in the neighbouring town of Bielefeld. There has been one case of housebreaking in the neighbourhood by a small party of colonists, who left the colony and prowled about the neighbourhood.

The time-table of the colony varies with the seasons :—

	Winter.	Late Spring.	Summer.
Rising, week days - - -	5.0 to 5.30	4.30	4.0
„ Sundays - - -	6.0 to 6.30	6.0	6.0
First breakfast - - - -	5.20 to 5.50	4.50	4.20
Morning Service - - -	5.40 to 6.10	5.10	4.40
Second breakfast - - -	9.0	8.30	8.30
Dinner - - - - - -	12.0	12.0	12.0
Afternoon meal (carried to the fields) - -	—	3.30	3.30
Supper - - - - -	5.50	7.0	8.0

The following is the menu :—

First breakfast	- Coffee, black bread, beet jelly.
Second breakfast	- Lard or butter or cheese, black bread.
Dinner -	- Vegetables with potatoes, pig's fat three times a week.
Afternoon meal	- Coffee, bread and lard.
Supper -	- Milk (or rice or peas), soup, potatoes, herring occasionally.

In the summer of 1893 the men were employed in the colony at the following occupations.

Occupations.	Paid Foremen.	Colonists.
Joiners - - - - - -	—	3
Shoemakers - - - - - -	—	2
Tailors - - - - - -	1	1
Smiths - - - - - -	—	4
Coppersmith (working also in sheet iron, tin, and zinc)	—	1
Masons and bricklayers - - - -	—	6
Dining-room service - - - -	—	2
Laundry (for three days in each week) - -	—	3
Vegetable gang - - - -	—	8
Farmyard hands - - - -	—	9
Field workers - - - -	2	76
Garden - - - - - -	—	7
Clerk - - - - - -	—	1
Total - - - -	3	123

It will be seen that most of the colonists are employed in the fields.* This work includes reclamation, which at Wilhelmsdorf is carried on by a method of trenching. The land upon which the colony is situated contains at a depth of from two to three feet below the surface, a friable limestone possessing highly fertilizing properties. The superincumbent light mould is removed and the stone exposed. When it weathers, which it does very rapidly, this material is dug out and spread over the land. The practice is to employ a large gang of men on this work all day in winter, when the weather admits of out-door labour, and in summer in the early hours of the day. In the afternoon during the hay, rye and other harvests, the whole body of men are employed in the fields, gathering and loading.

The type of men who occupy the Wilhelmsdorf colony has already been indicated. Their antecedents do not lead one to expect either great diligence, exemplary conduct, or high spirits. Yet the perfect orderliness, maintained without any apparent effort, the absence of drill, the extent to which they are trusted to work without close supervision, the general good nature, and on the whole, the spirit of hard work which pervade the place, are very remarkable. In some of the German colonies one cannot fail to notice the crushed hopelessness of the aspect of the men, the absence of individual initiative and their general helplessness. So far as my observation went these features struck me less at Wilhelmsdorf than elsewhere. The explanation is probably to be found in the circumstance that the colony is the oldest, and that it has had the advantage of the management from the beginning of Herr Meyer, the director, whose experienced kindliness enables him to deal with the men individually in an impressively skilful way. It should be said in this connection that the personal element counts for much in the German colonies. The directors or "house fathers" are as a rule very happily chosen. The enthusiasm and ability with which they deal with the men under their charge form a really important feature in the development of the system in Germany.

Projected further Developments of the Labour Colony System.

The development of the labour colony system has brought into prominence two facts:—1. That colonies open to all tend to be occupied mainly by discharged prisoners. 2. That a certain number of these and a certain number of those who have not undergone punishment, but who frequent the colonies, stand in need of permanent organisation.

Dr. Berthold† proposes that those who have been frequently imprisoned and who have been also frequently in the colonies, should be handed over to the police. This would involve their

* For an extended description of the agricultural methods of the German colonies, *see* Report cited, Glasgow 1892.

† Dr. Berthold, *op. cit.*, p. 71.

being sent to the House of Correction (*Corrections-Anstalt*) for periods varying from six months to two years.

Pastor Cronemeyer,* on the other hand, proposes that those who have been imprisoned twice or oftener, or who have been twice or oftener in a labour colony, should be sent to a new type of colony to be called the improvement colony, and compelled to remain there for at least three months. While those who belong to the second class mentioned above, namely, those who have not been punished, who have been diligent in the labour colony, but who stand in need of permanent organisation for their labour, should be sent to another type of colony—the Heimat-Kolonie ("Home" Colony). There they would at first be treated as are the colonists in the labour colony of the ordinary type, and afterwards settled with their families on small holdings after the Dutch model. The distinction between Dr. Berthold's proposal and that of Pastor Cronemeyer's is that the first involves handing the colonists over to the police, and the treatment of them as prisoners, while the second contemplates their treatment throughout by the voluntary agency of the Labour Colony Society. The objection to the first proposal is that it is apparently a return to a method which the labour colonies were intended to improve upon; and the objection to the second is that it involves compulsory residence in a private institution, a method hitherto associated with grave evils.

The improvement colony (*Besserungs-Kolonie*) has not yet been established; although it is conceivable that the existing labour colonies might be converted into colonies of this type.

A beginning has been made with the "home" colony. One has been founded at Friedrichwilhelmsdorf, near Wulsdorf, about three miles from Bremerhaven. This colony was opened in September 1886 with 12 colonists.†

During the past two years the average number of colonists has been 35. The colonists, when they first enter, are housed in barracks. Afterwards they are promoted to the position of Heimat-Kolonisten ("Home" Colonists), and have separate cottages for each family. Of the second class there are at present 12 families.

The cost of the establishment of the colony was as follows:—‡

	Marks.§
Land - - - - -	71,724
Cost of putting buildings in repair - -	58,854
Stock, &c. - - - - -	23,291
Total -	153,869

* Eine Zuflucht der Elenden, Bremerhaven, 1893, p. 37. *See also* Die Heimat-Kolonie Friedrich-Wilhelmsdorf. Bremerhaven, 1891; and Bericht über die General Versammlung der Arbeiter-Kolonie Wilhelmsdorf in Hamm am 7ten August 1886. Bielefeld [1886], p. 5.

† Cronemeyer, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

‡ Sechster Jahresbericht des Vereins für die Heimat-Colonie Friedrich-Wilhelmsdorf. Geestemünde. 1893.

§ One mark = 1*s.*

The debt, upon which interest is payable, is as follows:—

	Marks.
Bearing interest at 2°/₀, and sinking fund at 2°/₀	5,000
Bearing interest at 3½°/₀	60,000
Bearing interest at 4½°/₀	50,000
Total	115,000

The present value of the land is estimated at 93,667 marks, an increase in value of nearly 22,000 marks.

The colony is aided by the following annual grants—

	Marks.
From Emperor William's Fund	1,000
From the Ministry of Agriculture	750
And by collections and subscriptions to the amount (in 1892) of	11,000
Total	12,750

This at present suffices to cover the annual deficit.

Herbergen zur Heimat.

The *Herbergen zur Heimat* are a kind of model lodging-house. Their establishment is promoted by the German Herberge Society (Deutscher Herbergsverein), and most of them are established and maintained by provincial or local societies under various names. The system is to some extent international. The Society publishes a list of 410 Herbergen in Germany, eight in Switzerland, four in Holland, three in Denmark, one in Russia, two in New York, and two in London.

The total amount of capital invested in the German Herbergen is estimated at 30,000,000 marks (1,500,000*l.*), the total number of beds being 14,000 to 15,000, or about 100*l.* per bed. In 1890 the total amount of guests in the German Herbergen was 3,200,000. Of these, 2,000,000 paid their own expenses in cash, 700,000 worked for their entertainment, and 500,000 were in regular employment at the Herbergen.

The accommodation at the Herbergen varies very much. At Bielefeld, where the Herberge was built and is conducted under the surveillance of Pastor von Bodelschwingh, there are large concert halls, a gymnasium, and thoroughly comfortable sleeping rooms. In Frankfort-on-Main there is the largest Herberge; at Berlin there are four, and at Hamburg two. In some of the

smaller towns the Herbergen are rather squalid, although the accommodation is, as a rule, much superior to that provided by the Salvation Army shelters in London, or to that provided by the municipality of Glasgow in their model-lodging houses. Not only is the accommodation superior, but the cost is rather less than in the cases mentioned.

Prices charged at the Herbergen zur Heimat in Germany.

W = Ordinary inn conforming to the principles of the Herbergsverein and recommended by it.
P = Private lodging-house ditto ditto.
H = Herberge zur Heimat founded and conducted by the Herbergsverein or by a local society in connection with it.
N = Lodging, supper, and breakfast.
M = Dinner alone.

	N. pfgs.	M. pfgs.		N. pfgs.	M. pfgs.
Notteln. P. - -	45	50	Oeynhausen. H. -	55	30
Longerich. W. -	80	30	Bunde. H. - -	60	40
Dulmen. W. -	55	25	Bielefeld. H. -	50	20
Dorsten. W. -	75	45	Paderborn. H. -	75	30
Herford. H. -	60	30			

NOTE.—100 pfennig = 1*s*.

In the Herbergen of the Brandenburg Herberge Society the charges are:—Bed, 20 pf.–50 pf. (2¼*d*. to 6*d*.); dinner, 30 pf.–35 pf; coffee, 5 pf.; bread and butter, 10 pf.; soup, 10 pf.

The class of men who occupy the Herbergen varies in different places and at different times. The vagrants who work for their lodging and food in the relief station attached sometimes form a large proportion of the guests. At other times the genuine workman seeking employment is in the majority. In the dining hall of a Herberge one may find the most varied company.

The comfort of the Herbergen depends greatly upon the relative proportions of the classes chiefly patronising them. The extent to which they are religious institutions is apt to be exaggerated. The sole introduction of religion is in morning and evening prayers, which the guests may attend or not, as they please. The Herbergen may, however, in some cases have an improving effect upon their casual visitors; but this will depend entirely upon the "House fathers." In some cases these men are trained in the Nazareth House at Bielefeld, or in other institutions for the training of deacons, and are really agents of the Home Mission.

The German Herbergen, so far as I was able to examine them seem to me to be considerably more desirable lodging-places than any similar institutions in England.

The following table exhibits the growth of the Herberge system in Germany :—*

	Number of New Herbergen established.	Number of beds.
1854–62 - - - -	16	1,388
1863–69 - - - -	44	2,128
1870–76 - - - -	24	1,409
1877–83 - - - -	77	2,976
1884–90 - - - -	198	5,534
1891 - - - -	20	495
1891 Total - -	379	13,930

Classifying the Herbergen according to the number of beds provided in each, we get this result—

	Number.
Herbergen with upwards of 100 beds -	16
Do. „ 60–99 beds - -	49
Do. „ 40–59 „ - -	74
Do. „ 20–39 „ - -	130
Do. „ 10–19 „ - -	70
Do. „ less than 10 - -	40
	379

Relief Stations.

The labour yard is familiar enough in England. Here the applicant for relief is set to chop firewood, for the chopping of which he receives money or an order upon some municipal or other lodging-house wherewith he may have food and lodging, or he may have both in a house attached to the labour yard. Whether or not the produce can be sold for the cost of the entertainment, the impression is produced upon the casual that he has worked for his supper and his bed. The *Verpflegungsstation*, or relief station on the Continent, finds, to a certain extent, a parallel in the English labour yard.

No satisfactory substitute for wood-chopping has yet been devised. It remains as the most easily administered form of giving work.

The following tables show the extent to which relief stations have been established in Germany, and the extent to which they are used :—

* Die Herbergen zur Heimat und mit ihnen verbundenen Verpflegungsstationen im Jahre 1891. Bielefeld [1892].

Table A.

Table showing the Number of Relief Stations in various Parts of Germany, and the Number in Proportion to Population, together with Particulars as to Relief given in the Year 1890.*

	Population.	No. of Stations.		Relief given.			
		Total.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.	No of Dinners.	No. of Suppers.	No. of Beds.	No. of Breakfasts.
Kingdom of Prussia	29,957,307	951	3·17	603,067	1,065,228	1,076,406	1,033,837
„ Bavaria	5,594,982	239	4·27	114,474	220,139	237,798	170,994
„ Saxony	3,502,684	144	4·11	58,350	107,732	111,118	94,039
„ Würtemberg	2,036,522	130	6·38	23,723	80,330	83,618	67,692
Grand Duchy, Baden	1,657,867	335	20·21	62,334	139,034	163,314	100,910
„ Hesse	992,883	40	4·03	9,074	51,550	60,446	39,996
„ Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	326,091	31	9·51	21,248	45,851	47,143	20,781
Other Grand Duchies	1,031,288	10	0·97	15,911	18,712	18,994	18,690
Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg	170,864	14	8·19	8,221	31,251	20,470	19,534
„ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	206,513	18	8·72	11,597	19,822	19,295	9,732
Other Duchies	899,568	20	2·22	31,290	41,725	47,836	36,846
Principalities	568,877	23	4·04	7,931	36,080	35,444	35,406
Free Towns	879,458	1	0·11	5,150	13,687	13,739	13,739
State of Alsace-Lorraine	1,603,506	1	0·06	120	350	410	410
German Empire	49,428,470	1,957	3·96	972,490	1,871,591	1,986,091	1,662,606

* From Statistik der Natural Verpflegungsstationen in Deutschland im Jahre 1890. Von C. von Massow, Gadderbaum, 1891.

TABLE B.

PARTICULARS as to the Cost of the RELIEF STATIONS throughout the GERMAN EMPIRE in 1890.*

	Marks.
Gross expenses comprised in "general costs"	1,317,072
Receipts from the sale of the product of labour	67,610
Nett cost	1,249,462

	Number.
Total number of guests in the stations attached to the labour yards on the night of 15th and 16th December 1890	9,216
Average number per station	4·71
Average cost per individual—	
	Marks.
Per year	135·57
Per day	00·37

TABLE C.

PARTICULARS as to the different kinds of RELIEF STATIONS throughout the GERMAN EMPIRE in 1890.†

Stations maintained by public authorities—		
(*a.*) District	1,255	
(*b.*) Commune	452	
		1,707
Stations maintained by societies		250
Total number of stations		1,957
Stations annexed to ordinary inns	1,073	
„ maintained by Christian societies	252	
Otherwise	632	
		1,957
Stations with labour exchanges attached	1,158	
Without	799	
		1,957
Stations with arrangements for compulsory labour	1,116	
Without	841	
		1,957

* Von Massow, *op. cit.*, p. 8. † Von Massow, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

TABLE D.

The following table shows the progressive increase in the number of stations, and the diminution in the number of prosecutions for vagabondage in the Kingdom of Prussia* :—

	Number of Stations.	Number of Prosecutions for Vagabondage.
1882	—	23,808
1883	—	20,833
1884	595	18,157
1885	915	15,727
1887	917	15,466
1890	951	8,605

The importance of the "Home" Colonies and the relief stations is that they increase the mobility of the unemployed labourer. They enable him to go from a place in which there is no work for him to do, to another in which he may find work. If the unemployed workman has sufficient resources to pay for food and lodging he may go on "Wanderschaft" without working his way. He will learn at the Herberge whether or not there is employment to be had in the neighbourhood and if there is not, he may wander on to the next town. If he has no resources he may work at wood-chopping in the morning, obtain his food and lodging and wander on in the afternoon. This is going on "Wanderschaft." It is a hard life, but it has its attractions at all events for the German, and the Herbergen and Verpflegungsstationen make it as easy as perhaps it is possible to make it.

The accompanying map shows the distribution of the Relief Stations, Herbergen, and Labour Colonies in the province of Westphalia. The system has attained the importance of a network over the province. These maps are displayed at the Herbergen, as is also a list of situations vacant.

* Von Massow, *op. cit.*, p. 12. The remarks on p. 278 *supra* apply here also.

Financial Statement of the German Labour Colonies.

[Compiled by Herr A. F. Schlunk, Director of the Berliner Arbeiter-Kolonie.]

Name of Colony.	Year.	No. of Places.	No. of Relief Days.*	Income.								Loans.				Expenditure.†	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Tools, Furniture, Cattle, &c.
				Subscriptions.			Public Grants.					From Public Sources.		From Private Sources.				
				Members' Subscriptions and Collections.	Societies and Corporations, Savings Banks.	Church Collections, and Donations.	The State.	Local Public Grants.			Total.	Free of Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Free of Interest.	Bearing Interest.			
								Province and Country.	Kreis and Bezirk.	Town.								
				Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Alt-Latzig	1892–3	58	21,000	11,000	0	0	0	4,000	1,500	0	16,500	0	0	0	50,000	21,100	100,700	13,400
Ankenbuck	1892 -	76	27,000	6,100	1,400	0	7,000	0	3,600	2,800	20,900	10,100	0	0	0	42,300	59,400	18,700
Berlin	„ -	260	64,400	15,600	3,000	400	0	0	0	8,000	27,000	0	0	0	165,000	178,700	360,000	27,900
Carlshof	1891–2	300	39,800	5,200	0	1,500	0	15,000	2,750	0	24,450	0	0	0	0	38,400	32,000	16,500
Dauelsberg	1890 -	50	11,000	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	19,200	72,000	15,000
Dornahof	1891–2	100	25,700	31,000	6,250	0	5,500	—	13,400		56,150	0	0	81,850	101,400	?	?	?
Elkenroth	1892 -	50	22,200	25,000	300	0	0	11,000	0	0	36,300	100,000	0	0	0	22,200	10,000	24,000
Erlach	1891–2	100	17,100	3,400	1,300	0	0	0	3,400		8,100	0	0	0	0	?	?	?
Fried-Wilhelms-dorf.	„	36	13,000	7,400	5,900	0	0	0	500	0	13,800	19,000	5,000	3,000	42,000	46,000	105,900	21,700
Friedrichswille	„	175	49,200	8,190	0	0	0	11,000	25,300	30	44,520	0	0	0	0	58,200	96,400	45,760
Geilsdorf	—	80		Not stated.														
Hamburg	1892 -	110	2,950	26,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,809	0	0	0	0	?	?	30,000
Hilmarshof	—	50		Not stated.														

* *i.e.*, Number of men boarded and lodged during the year for one day.

† Including value of agricultural and other commodities produced and consumed.

Financial Statements of the German Labour Colonies—*continued.*

Name of Colony.	Year.	No. of Places.	No. of Relief Days.*	Income.								Loans.				Expenditure.†	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Tools Furniture, Cattle, &c.
				Subscriptions.			Public Grants.				Total.	From Public Sources.		From Private Sources.				
				Members' Subscriptions and Collections.	Societies and Corporations, Savings Banks.	Church Collections and Donations.	The State.	Local Public Grants.				Free of Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Free of Interest.	Bearing Interest.			
								Province and Country.	Kreis and Bezick.	Town.								
				Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Hohenhof	1892	80		Not stated.								60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kästorf	1891-2	150	60,350	33,800	350	0	0	0	3,800	900	38,850	145,000	5,000	0	51,000	50,400	145,300	50,600
Lühlerheim	1892-3	125	49,300	18,300	0	0	0	10,000	0	500	28,800	100,000	0	0	0	66,300	154,200	34,200
Magdeburg	1892	56	18,000	2,100	200	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	0	0	0	15,000	32,000	78,600	5,500
Maria-Veen	—	125		Not stated.				6,000	Not stated.			84,000			Not stated.			
Meierei	1891-2	150	36,390	6,450	0	0	0	0	10,800		17,250	140,900	104,000	0	0	60,000	200,000	56,000
Neu-Ulrichstin	„	130	29,000	10,200	1,800	0	3,000	3,000	1,750	200	19,950	0	0	0	0	74,300	?	85,800
Rickling	„	150	66,250	2,000	8,700	0	0	25,900	0	8,300	44,000	0	0	0	61,000	95,500	349,000	?
Schneckengrün	1892	120	39,050	4,000	400	100	8,000	500	4,500	5,300	22,800	0	0	0	60,000	22,400	100,800	39,000
Seyda	1892-3	200	52,350	0	150	Not stated.	3,000	10,000	2,150	0	15,280	0	0	0	0	59,200	71,600	49,700
Simonshof	1891-2	104	34,000	37,200	0	0	4,000	3,500	6,850	0	51,550	0	0	0	161,100	116,300	232,000	43,000
Wilhelmsdorf	1892	236	96,300	24,000	500	2,000	0	6,000	5,000	5,100	42,600	116,000	0	5,000	—	75,000	250,000	75,000
Wunscha	„	100	32,530	5,150	300	0	0	10,000	4,400	100	19,950	90,000	0	0	0	24,300	?	?

* *i.e.*, Number of men boarded and lodged during the year for one day.

† Including value of agricultural and other commodities produced and consumed.

(*b.*)—The Dutch Labour Colonies.

The first Dutch labour colony was founded in 1818 at Frederiksoord under the auspices of the Maatschappij van Weldadigheid (the Society of Beneficence). Within a year after its formation this society consisted of 20,000 members, and the annual subscriptions reached 4,583*l.* The projects of the society included the formation of colonies for the repression of mendicity, colonies for indigent persons and veterans, free colonies, colonies for inspectors of agricultural works, colonies for orphans and foundlings, and colonies for agricultural instruction.*

The Society of Beneficence was founded by General Van den Bosch, who had acquired in the Dutch East Indies a favourable impression of the system of small holdings, and who had conceived the design of placing the able-bodied paupers of Holland on small holdings subject to a life-rent, upon the great tract of moor land in the provinces of Friesland and Overyssel in North Holland.

To begin with, a tract of heath land, extending to about 1,200 acres, was purchased for 4,660*l.*, "the money being raised "by loan, to be repaid by instalments in 16 years, with interest "at six per cent."† Additional estates were purchased from time to time, until, in 1827, the Free Colonies covered altogether an area of 2,900 acres, the Colonies of Veterans 1,253 acres, and the Beggar Colonies 4,280 acres, or an aggregate of 8,433 acres, upon which there were 6,751 souls, including officials. In addition to the amount of land in cultivation, as above detailed, the society owned about 5,000 acres of heath land.‡

The cost of the land is stated in the accounts at from 22*s.* to 33*s.* per acre.

The two most important departments of the operations of the Dutch Beneficent Society were the Beggar Colonies and the Free Colonies. The Beggar Colonies were administered by the society up till 1859, when the Government took them over. It is open to question whether or not the method upon which the colonies were conducted was adapted for permanent management by voluntary agency.

The discipline was severe; punishment by flogging and solitary confinement were imposed upon delinquents. The Beggar Colonies were, indeed, rather penal than reformatory. The conditions are described as having been insanitary.§

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* Willink, *op. cit.*, p. 3.
† Willink, *loc. cit.*
‡ Willink, *op. cit.*, p. 36.
§ *Ib.*, p. 16.

Free Colonies.

The Free Colonies were conducted upon a different principle. The colonists were from the beginning, and are now, not peasant proprietors, but rather peasant life-renters. The distinction between the free colonist and a farmer working under the ordinary conditions of tenant farming lies simply in the circumstance that the free farmer is entitled to rely upon the society to make up any deficiency in his maintenance, whereas the tenant farmer has no such resource.

Sir John MacNeill, who visited the colonies in 1853, reported that at Frederiksoord there were only 16 free farmers, against 25 in 1848, and that owing to the want of aptitude of the colonists for agricultural labour, and a general want of economical habits, "the Free Colony, regarded as an attempt to make "the families maintain themselves, must be pronounced a "failure."*

How far this sweeping judgment of Sir John MacNeill's has been justified by the subsequent history of the colonies will appear later.

The causes of resort to the colonies are as various and as difficult to determine accurately as in other countries. Among the causes set down by the director as prominent are "sickness" and "too many children." While the latter cause no doubt operates to a great extent in keeping the colonists in the colony, an examination of the books does not disclose any ground for believing that it is a potent cause in sending them there.

The records of fifty families of free farmers and labourers, that is, one-sixth of the total number, extracted from the books of the colony, show the following results. These cases may probably be regarded as fairly representing the whole body of the colonists.

Statistics of Fifty Families.

Number of cases in which *one* parent had been born in one of the Dutch colonies	23, or 46 per cent
Number of cases in which *both* parents had been born in the Dutch colonies -	11, or 22 per cent
Number of children born to colonists prior to entry into the colony - -	28
Number of children born to colonists in colony - - - -	237
Total number of children in 50 families -	265
Number of children per family - -	5·3
Number of *colonists without* children -	1

* Willink, *op. cit.*, p. 15. "Report by M. Georges Berry to the Conseil Municipal de Paris, 1891," and H. V. Mills' account in "Poverty and the State."

Almost all the colonists, prior to entrance into the colony, were unskilled labourers in the Dutch cities—in Amsterdam Rotterdam, or the Hague. Unfortunately, no statistics of professions are available, but there are a few carpenters, a few painters, and a few men who have received partial or complete professional training. During recent years the number of agricultural labourers admitted as colonists has somewhat increased. There are on the colonies 400 parents, and of these 15 or 3·8 per cent. are illiterate.

The average age of the colonists on entrance is 40 years, although a few enter at an earlier age. Adults who enter the colony may, subject to good behaviour, remain colonists for life. The children of colonists are sent to situations outside the colony when they arrive at maturity.

One man, an Englishman, who was born in 1810, and was married to a Dutch wife, entered the colony in 1835. He has thus been a colonist for 58 years. Another has been in the colony for 54 years, and several for periods of from 30 to 40 years. Many, especially women, have been born, grown to maturity, married, had children, and died in the colony.

In the winter of 1892–93 there was a considerable amount of distress due to want of employment at the Hague. The relief society (Armenzorg) assisted, during the three months in the depth of winter, 600 families at a cost of 1,500*l.* Of these 600 families four were sent to the colonies.

There are two classes in Frederiksoord and Willemsoord, labourers and free farmers.

The labourers are admitted on the recommendation of charitable associations in the cities. If they are infirm or incapable of work the society which recommends their admission is expected to pay a subsidy to the colony to help to maintain them. There are a few vacancies for labourers every year. At present an additional number of from 15 to 20 families could be accepted. Each labourer's family is housed in a separate cottage with a garden, and those of the family who are capable of labour, work upon the colony farm, receiving wages at the rate of 40 cts. per day in winter, and 60 cts. in summer (8*d.* and 1*s.* respectively). The families of the labourers are subject to the same rules as regards education as the families of the free farmers.* The labourer rarely earns sufficient to support himself and his family until after he has been in the colony for two years. After he has been there for five or six years, if there is a vacancy, and if his conduct has been good, he may be promoted to the Second class, that of free farmers (vryboeren).

The free farmers are peasants cultivating small holdings upon what is practically a life tenure. They pay rent to the colony, and receive stock and seed on credit from it. If the free

* *See infra*, p. 314.

farmer misconducts himself he may be degraded to the position of a colonist, or he may be dismissed. Should a free farmer die, his widow is permitted to retain the holding if she can cultivate it herself, or if there is a member of the family who can do so, he may be admitted into the colony for the purpose of cultivating the holding and supporting the widow. The holdings of free farmers are also, occasionally, inherited by their daughters who marry sons of colonists, who are thus permitted to take up the succession of the farm, and so to avoid the rule of expulsion at maturity. While this is the practice in certain cases the free farmers have no judicial right to their holdings, and may be expelled without compensation for improvements. A free farm consists of two and a half hectares (6¼ acres). For this the free farmer pays an annual rent of from 35 florins to 75 florins (2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*). The rent is payable in January.

The stock supplied to each free farmer by the colony on credit is:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cow, value about - -	10	0	0
Rye sown in land, value -	4	3	4
Total -	14	3	4

This amount he is expected to repay at the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The free farmers have, in some cases, two or three milch sheep, and they generally fatten four or five pigs per season. Their principal produce otherwise is potatoes, of which from an average farm from 100 to 200 hectolitres (hectolitre = 2¾ Imperial bushels) are sold each season. Butter, to a small extent, is also marketed by the free farmers. The nearest local market is Steenwijk, nine miles distant; there are larger markets at Meppel and Assen, which are reached by rail.

In case of need loans are made by the colony. The average amount of debt due to the colony by the free farmers is 129 florins (10*l.* 15*s.*) per farmer. Two or three farmers are upwards of 40*l.* in debt; 60 or 70 are from 8*l.* to 25*l.* in debt. The total indebtedness of the free farmers is 2,330*l.** This indebtedness is, in some cases, being paid off gradually, but much of it is of old standing, and is now practicably irrecoverable. For so much of it as is of recent date the colony holds a lien over the stock of the farmers. No interest is charged upon these debts.

Orphans and children of paupers are sent by the Poor Law Authorities to the colony, and are boarded with free farmers and labourers. Payment is made by the authorities, or by charitable societies† to the colony for their board, at the rate of 4*s.* 2*d.* per week each. This affords some profit to the free farmer and helps

* Jaarverslag van de Maatschappij van Weldadigheid. 1892, p. 36.

† Eighty-two children are maintained at the colony at the expense of the Burgerlijk Armbestuur te Rotterdam. *See* Verslag van het B. A. te R.: 1892. p. 4.

him to make ends meet. Children of from four to eight years of age are preferred. Those who come to the colony after they have attained the age of eight years are found to be difficult to deal with.

About one half of the 210 free farms are in good condition.

The population of the colonies declined from 2,007 in 1873 to 1,736 in 1886. The decline was so uniform that in 1889 Mr. Willink suggested that the colony would become extinct by mere depletion.* Since 1886, however, the numbers have been rising as shown by the following table.

TABLE showing the TOTAL POPULATION of the DUTCH LABOUR COLONIES in the under-mentioned years; together with the number of Births, Deaths, and other particulars.†

—	Total Population.	Births.	New Intrant Families.	Deaths.	Young Persons left to enter upon Situations.	Labourers elevated to Position of Free Farmers.	Number of Free Farmers.	Number of Labourers.	Number of Boarders. §
Jan. 1st 1883	1,761	46	3	22	43	4	—	—	—
1884	1,744	42	2	22	50	4‡	—	—	—
1885	1,754	29	7	26	32	4	—	—	—
1886	1,736	27	5	28	—	1	—	—	—
1887	1,796	37	6	22	—	4	—	—	119
1888	1,770	29	7	27	38	6	—	—	—
1889	1,791	33	5	32	64	5	206	83	153
1890	1,830	35	7	23	50	6	209	87	132
1891	1,813	29	10	22	61	2	212	87	164
1892	1,863	45	8	16	65	2	214	91	198

(NOTE.—Where figures are omitted, they are not given in the report.)

The group of colonies, collective statistics of which have been given, consists of Frederiksoord, Willemsoord, and Wilhelminasoord.

Willemsoord.

On the colony at Willemsoord there are three colony farms; these are worked by 22 families, consisting in all of 100 persons. These families are engaged wholly in agriculture.

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* *See* Willink, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

† From Jaarsverslag van de Maatschappij van Weldadigheid, 1883 to 1892 (both inclusive).

‡ Four free farmers were also degraded to the position of labourers in 1884.

§ Orphans and children of pauper parents.

In 1892 two labourers were imprisoned for stealing, and six free farmers and three labourers were dismissed for laziness.* On the average one labourer or free farmer absconds every year. Occasionally in such cases attempts are made to carry off stock which has been supplied to the colonist by the colony on credit.

The area of the three colonies together is utilised as follows :—

Cultivated land - - -	1,204	hectares.†
Roads and buildings - -	110	„
Forest and jungle - -	445	„
Waste - - - -	350	„
	2,109	hectares.

The following industries are carried on in the colonies :—

Matmaking,
Blacksmithing,
Tailoring,
Carpentry,
Bricklaying,
Basketmaking,
Furniture making,

and the colonists are besides employed in Horticulture, Forestry, and Agriculture.

Six farms, each about 50 hectares, are worked under the control of the director of the colony, with the aid of two under-directors. There are eight foremen, all colonists, one foreman being on each farm. The farm hours are :—

Summer	Work	4.0 to 6.0 a.m.
	„	9 0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
	„	1.30 to 4.0 p.m.
	„	4.30 to 6.0 p.m.
Winter	„	6.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
	„	1.30 to 6.0 p.m.

Reaping is done by hand-sickle or by scythe.

The six farms belonging to the colony are worked partly by the labourers and partly by the free farmers, who receive a daily wage when so employed. The best of the free farmers find, however, full occupation in working their own land. No agricultural labourers are ever employed on ordinary wage terms.

Last year (1892) the colony produced upon its six farms 12,000 hectolitres of potatoes. The crop was so large throughout Holland that it was found to be impossible to sell the potatoes at a reasonable price, and a large number of pigs were, therefore, bought and fattened, the sale of fat pigs realising 1,000*l.*

Wages are paid by the piece in basket-work and in furniture making. Three professional basket-makers are employed. The

* These all made application to be permitted to return.
† 1 hectare = 2·47, or approximately 2½ English acres.

output of baskets and willow work, tables, chairs, &c., is worth about 21,000 florins (1,750*l.* per year). Workers by piece at basket-making make about 80 cts. (1*s.* 4*d.*) per day.

The adult colonist is almost invariably regarded as a hopeless case. The efforts of the colony are directed mainly to the education of the children. Attendance at the day or evening school is compulsory. There are five elementary schools on the colony lands maintained at the expense of the Government, and, in addition, the colony has established (*a*) a School of Forestry, (*b*) a School of Agriculture, (*c*) a School of Horticulture. In these institutions the children of colonists are trained and sent out at from 20 to 22 years of age to situations. Last year five young men were sent out to the Dutch East Indies.

In the School of Forestry I found 10 children of colonists and two farmers' sons from the locality. The course of instruction extends over two years. The school is under Government inspection. The equipment appears to be adequate.

In the School of Horticulture I found 12 sons of colonists and 12 sons of neighbouring farmers or market gardeners, the latter paying a fee for instruction. Botany is taught as well as practical horticulture; there is a botanic garden, four hectares of garden for experimental work, and an extensive range of hothouses for the use of the school.

The School of Agriculture is also well equipped for the purpose. There are several farmers' sons from the neighbourhood who receive instruction along with the sons of the colonists. The elements of veterinary surgery are taught as well as agricultural chemistry.

Nearly all the cottages of the labourers and free farmers were built about 70 years ago.* They are neither better nor worse than cottages of the same age in the same district. Although they are fairly well built of brick and wood, they are badly designed and are not of such a type as would now be employed for peasants' dwellings. The cowshed and dwelling-house are under one roof, and though a separate entrance is provided, this separate entrance is not used in practice. It is indeed usually blocked up with furniture. Admittance to the living room or rooms is obtained solely through the cowshed, which serves also as a barn and general place of all work. Similar cottages are no doubt to be found in the neighbourhood; but their squalor is undeniable. There can be no doubt, however, that the free farmer has quite as large a stock of furniture and belongings as many peasants working for agricultural wages, and that he lives at a very similar standard of comfort. The cost to the society for renewing the whole of the houses in the colony would be considerable.

A range of houses is being built for old people, each couple or single person having a separate house. No rent is charged for

* The population of the free colonies in 1827 was 2,179; now it is 2,200, or practically the same.

these houses, and the old people make a portion of their living by cultivating the small plot attached to each house.

The director feels the need of more land. If he had more land of the quality readily obtainable in the neighbourhood of the farms, he could for the first year place 50 men on every 100 acres for the purpose of reclaiming it; afterwards, of course, the land would not require nearly so much labour.

The colony is not established upon a religious basis, but there are three churches, one Catholic and two Protestant, in which ministers of these persuasions may hold services.

The Maatschappij van Weldadigheid or Benevolent Society has a large number of branch societies throughout Holland. There are at present (1893) 4,059 members in these branch societies. Each society is entitled to recommend colonists for admission in proportion to its subscriptions to the colony funds. Some societies have not taken full advantage of this provision, while others are considerably in debt to the institution.

The Dutch Free Colonies differ from the German colonies, and follow the English Houses of Industry, in dealing not alone with able-bodied poor, but with impotent poor as well. Thus the finances of the Dutch colonies must be regarded in a totally different light from those of the German colonies. The presence of a proportion of non-producers must make a subsidy necessary.

The statements of accounts in the reports of the Dutch colonies are rather lacking in clearness; some items being omitted because they are held to cancel each other. The figures given at the end of this chapter perhaps offer a fair statement of the finances. It is necessary to state that the authorities of the colonies are not responsible for the form in which the statement appears. The figures are taken from the successive annual reports of the Maatschappij van Weldadigheid, or Benevolent Society.

The cost per head and per family may be calculated as follows:—

—		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of families		—	—	289	296	299
Total population		1,796	1,770	1,791	1,830	1,813
Amount of capital invested	Gulden*	1,331,514	1,338,914	1,339,417	1,324,749	1,340,714
Do.	Per head „	741	756	747	724	739
Annual outlay, being loss on colony operations, exclusive of interest.	„	22,425	15,089	11,352	16,432	20,350
Do.	Per head „	12.5	8.5	6.3	9.0	11.2
Interest on capital at 5 per cent., less amount at credit of interest and rent account.	„	61,740	58,367	61,519	61,525	61,499
Do.	Per head „	34.3	33.0	34.3	33.8	33.9
Annual cost per head, including interest on capital invested.	„	46·8	41.5	40.6	42.8	45·1
Do.	Per family „	—	—	252	264	274

* Twelve gulden = 1*l*.

This yields the net result that the capital investment in the Dutch colonies is about 377*l.* per family, and that the annual average cost per family to the colony is about 4*l.* 10*s.*, exclusive of interest on the capital invested. If the interest be included the average cost to the colony is about 22*l.* per annum per family. This, however, does not represent the total cost. The amounts paid by charitable societies on account of specific families are, as shown in the accounts, from 4,000 to 7,000 gulden per year. If this amount be spread over the total number of families, it results that the average annual cost to charitable Holland of the Dutch colonists is about 23*l.* per family. A large part of the capital invested is no doubt represented by the value of the estate.

The chief social importance of the Dutch Free Colonies lies in three features which distinguish them from the German Labour Colonies. These are:—1st, the element of permanence—the free farmers are there for life if they choose; 2nd, the recognition of the family; and 3rd, the education of the children. The farmer and his family live together in one house, the children being taught letters and trained to useful employments. The advantages offered by these features to the colonists are very obvious. The objections to the Dutch system are two:—1st, the greatness of the cost in relation to the smallness of the number benefited; 2nd, the danger of producing a class of workers who tend to become quite dependent—tend, indeed, to produce a permanent race of paupers. The large numbers in the farmers' families, and the tendency shown by the children to return to the colony after having left it, are important elements in the case.

Yet within the limits of the intention of the Benevolent Society, the Dutch colonies need not be regarded as failures. They secure healthy and industrious lives for a number of families, who, but for their presence in the colonies, might become recruits for the criminal or permanently indigent classes. Against the cost of the Dutch colonies, which is admittedly large in proportion to the number of families actually treated, must be set the hypothetical sum of the possible loss to society through depredations, poor relief, and charitable aid, were those who are now in the colonies left to prey upon society. There remains, however, the consideration that the Dutch colonies form really an endowed institution where a privileged few of the Dutch poor live in more or less comfortable circumstances at a cost of about 23*l.* per family per annum to the charitable societies of the country.

Comparison of the Dutch and German Systems.

The Dutch system recognises the family and accepts the responsibility of training the children and finding situations for them outside the colony when they grow up. The German system disregards the family wholly, except in so far as efforts are occasionally made by the directors of the colony to

bring about family reconciliations. The Dutch system provides a permanent home for its colonists; the German system is intended to be a temporary mode of relief. The German system is almost ostentatiously a religious system, the Dutch system lays no stress upon the religious element. The promoters of the German system are optimistic enough to hope that some proportion of those who resort to the colony can be reclaimed, and sent back to ordinary industrial life; those who are carrying on the Dutch system have no such hope, and devote themselves almost wholly to the education of the children. Expensive and limited in its capacity as the Dutch system is when compared with the German, there can be no doubt of the greater grasp of the problem which its method discloses.

The Dutch Penal Colonies.

Up till 1859 the penal or beggar colonies at Ommerschans and Veenhuizen were administered by the Benevolent Society; but in that year the Dutch Government took these colonies over from the Society in order to relieve it from the financial embarrassment in which it had become involved.* There are now two penal colonies in Holland, Veenhuizen for men, and Hoorn for women. The buildings at Veenhuizen are to the extent of about one half of the accommodation of the original buildings of the colony, and are inadequate in many ways. About one half of the buildings are modern, and the equipment, though not quite so good as that of the Belgian colony at Merxplas, is adequate. In the newer building the cubicle system of dormitory has been introduced. In the older buildings hammocks are largely employed. The present population of Veenhuizen is about 2,700 persons, located in three "districts," each containing 900 colonists. All of them have been convicted of begging; a very large proportion are confirmed beggars. The type of men is similar to that which may be found in Merxplas and in the German "Corrections-Anstalten." They appear to be fibreless and irresponsible to an extreme degree.

The colony is situated in the great moor extending between the two railway lines which connect Leeuwarden and Groningen with the system of railways in Central Holland. Forestry, agriculture, and gardening are the employments of the colonists. Though prisoners they enjoy a certain amount of freedom within the limits of the colony, they have an allowance for wages and receive the unexpended balance of these on leaving. The method of administration is similar to that of Merxplas, in Belgium.

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* For the early history of the colonies and the reasons for this financial embarrassment, *see* Willink, *op. cit.*

FINANCES OF THE DUTCH

Debit.

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
			I.—Colony Account, in Gulden		
To administrative costs	14,210	14,260	13,565	13,290	14,096
„ cost of agricultural implements, &c.	2,495	2,582	1,961	2,315	2,421
„ loss on stockkeeping	9,657	2,916	1,488	634	3,743
„ „ nurseries	140	—	—	—	36
„ „ workshops	—	1,907	754	1,218	2,207
„ „ turf cutting	—	169	—	—	—
„ donations and loans to colonists	1,815	2,044	1,711	1,957	1,877
„ cost of unproductive works	371	582	293	384	409
„ maintenance of buildings, bridges, roads, and canals.	5,809	5,522	6,428	7,803	8,385
„ miscellaneous expenses	974	1,060	1,045	1,200	1,219
	35,471	31,042	27,245	28,801	34,393
			II.—Rent, Interest, and		
To interest upon loans	3,314	2,133	2,913	3,954	3,102
„ depreciation	123	153	118	102	129
„ balance to general account	4,835	7,379	5,452	4,412	5,357
	8,272	9,665	8,483	8,468	8,588
			III.—Capital		
To reclamation of land	2,012	—	2,370	543	4,104
	2,012	—	2,370	543	4,104
			IV.—General		
To balance of colony account, being loss on operations.	22,425	15,089	11,352	16,432	20,350
„ expenditure on capital account	2,012	—	2,370	543	4,104
„ balance carried to capital account	8,465	5,846	563	—	20,134
	32,902	20,935	14,285	16,975	44,588
			V.—Capital		
To loans on mortgage	121,840	123,393	123,332	109,996	112,960
balance from general account	—	—	—	7,235	—
„ of unmortgaged capital	1,209,674	1,215,521	1,216,085	1,207,518	1,227,754
	1,331,514	1,338,914	1,339,417	1,324,749	1,340,714

Benevolent Society.

Credit.

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
(12 *Gulden* = £1).					
By profit from agriculture - - -	265	7,458	6,740	5,520	7,636
„ „ forestry - - -	3,277	1,841	3,181	2,182	2,562
„ „ turf cutting - -	646	—	121	89	185
„ „ nurseries - - -	—	150	172	13	—
„ „ workshops - - -	973	—	—	—	—
„ „ miscellaneous sources -	518	775	—	—	—
„ receipts from societies sending colonists.	6,144	4,789	4,279	3,028	2,522
„ receipts from societies sending boarders.	1,223	940	1,400	1,537	1,138
„ balance being loss on operations -	22,425	15,089	11,352	16,432	20,350
	35,471	31,042	27,245	28,801	34,393
Depreciation Account.					
By interest from investments - -	—	1,161	—	—	283
„ rents - - - - -	8,156	8,393	8,372	8,357	8,194
„ „ from property outside of colony -	116	111	111	111	111
	8,272	9,665	8,483	8,468	8,588
Expenditure Account.					
By balance to general account - -	2,012	—	2,370	543	4,104
	2,012	—	2,370	543	4,104
Account.					
By balance on rents interest account -	4,835	7,379	5,452	4,412	5,357
„ subscriptions, &c.—subscriptions -	1,367	1,597	1,662	1,458	1,294
gifts and legacies	26,700	11,959	7,171	3,870	5,707
collections -	—	—	—	—	32,230
„ balance draft upon capital account -	—	—	—	7,235	—
	32,902	20,935	14.285	16,975	44,588
Account.					
By amount of capital invested in colony &c.	1,323,049	1,333,068	1,338,854	1,324,749	1,320,580
„ balance from general account - -	8,465	5,846	563	—	20,134
	1,331,514	1,338,914	1,339,417	1,324,749	1,340,714

(*c.*)—Labour Colonies in Belgium.

The Belgian Labour Colonies were originally founded in 1810. When the independent Kingdom of Belgium was constituted there existed six provincial "Depôts de mendicité," besides two colonies which had been established by the *Société de Bienfaisance.**

The six depôts were situated at Namur, for the provinces of Namur and Luxembourg, at Bruges for the two Flanders, at Reckheim for the provinces of Liège and Limburg, at Hoogstraeten for the province of Antwerp, at Mons for the province of Hainault, and at La Cambre for that of Brabant. In addition to these State institutions, there were belonging to the *Société de Bienfaisance*:—

1. The Colony of Merxplas-Ryckevorsel, where for an annual payment of 35 florins able-bodied mendicants were received and forced to work during the period of their detention in the Colony. This payment was made by the communes to which the mendicants belonged.
2. The Colony of Wortel, where the colonists were free to come or go, and where each family was admitted on payment of a sum of 1,600 florins, either by the commune of its domicile or by the subscriptions of the charitable. Each family so planted in the colony received a small house, a garden, a piece of land, one or two cows, sheep, furniture, tools, and clothes. The value of these constituted an advance which remained at the debit of the colonist until by means of the surplus of the annual product of his labour he was able to pay it off.

These Colonies were suppressed in 1841 on the expiry of the contract between the Government of the Netherlands and the *Société de Bienfaisance*, dated 28th January 1823.

At the same time the depôts of Namur, Mons, and La Cambre were also suppressed, while that of Bruges was devoted to the reception of women and girls over 18 years of age, and that of Reckheim was appropriated for the purposes of an agricultural school for indigent boys of 15 to 18 years of age. Merxplas was also for the time being devoted to the latter purpose.

The depôt of Hoogstraeten, considerably enlarged, alone retained its original character.

In 1870, and further in 1881, the Belgian Government acquired the former Dutch *Colonies de Bienfaisance* of Merxplas and Wortel and reunited them under the denomination of the *Colonies agricoles de Bienfaisance.*

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* Aperçu sur l'organisation des Colonies Agricoles de Bienfaisance de l'État Belge. Hoogstraeten, 1890.

At present these Colonies occupy a total area of about 1,200 hectares (2,964 acres) and are situated wholly in the province of Antwerp in the Communes of Hoogstraeten, Merxplas, Ryckvorsel and Wortel. They are utilized as follows:—

1. The Colony of Hoogstraeten, for the infirm or partially infirm, capable of containing 1,300 persons.
2. The Colony of Merxplas exclusively for able-bodied beggars and vagrants who are committed to the Colony for periods varying from two to seven years. Merxplas is capable of containing 3,600 persons.
3. The Colony of Wortel, containing at present 1,800 persons, of whom 38 are voluntary colonists. Any one may go to this Colony who is able to obtain an order from the authorities of the place of his domicile. The Colonies of Hoogstraeten and Wortel are intended exclusively for the benefit of persons whose poverty has arisen from circumstances beyond their own control.

1st. The Colony of Hoogstraeten (110 hectares) occupies the site, and has absorbed the buildings of an old château. The buildings consist of a large quadrangle. They are surrounded by a moat. The establishment is conducted with military precision. The buildings are large and handsome, and externally and internally are vastly superior to the relatively simpler and less expensive colonies in Germany. The invalids are employed in agriculture and domestic industries so far as practicable.

2nd. The Colony of Merxplas is by far the largest and most important colony of the kind. It is exclusively intended as a penal colony for beggars and vagrants. The men work in gangs in the fields under the supervision of an officer, who is accompanied by a soldier with loaded musket. The following is a list of the employments of 2,853 colonists:—

Agricultural labourers	2,000	Tailors	88
Farmyard workers	137	Painters	24
Gardeners	61	Rope makers	17
Masons, bricklayers, &c.	189	Bakers	21
Forgemen	121	Gas workers	6
Carpenters	139	Other industries	38
		Kitchen	12

Among the other industries is milling, at which six or eight men are usually employed, turning two pairs of millstones by hand labour, on the principle of the capstan.

In addition to this large body of men who work for the colony under the superintendence of the officials, about 700 colonists are employed by a private company under contract with the Government. These men work under precisely the same conditions as the others. The company carries on its operations within the precincts of the colony, and does so

wholly with convict labour. The colonists so employed are engaged as follows :—

Carpet and rug-making on hand-looms	50
Cabinet-making	30
Mat-making	500–550
Portmanteau-making	50
Horse-collar making	30

The wages paid by this contracting company* are 12, 18, and 21 centimes per day. Wages are at present paid almost wholly by time, but piece-work is being introduced.

The numbers in the colony on 19th August 1893 were—

——	Healthy.	Sick.	Total.
Number in colony	2,826	904	3,730
Discharged	44	5	49
Admitted	2	—	2

The men were occupied as under :—

Labour in gangs	2,684
Labour, isolated	49
Undergoing punishment in cells	46
Sick, in hospital	51
Sick, not in hospital	853
Leaving	47
	3,730

The farm stock at Merxplas consists of—

Horses	40	Bulls	3
Draught oxen	2	Sheep	110–120
Cows and young cattle	103	Pigs	60–70

The work of the colonists has consisted very largely in the construction of the buildings necessary for the large population, and in the making of roads. In the past, plantations have been made to a considerable extent, and land has been reclaimed from the forest, but now the chief part of the work is agricultural. The products of agriculture are mainly consumed in the colony. The products of manufacture, other, of course, than those which form the subject of contract with the company referred to above, are sent to the Government magazines at Brussels for use in the various institutions carried on by the Government.

The wages paid to the colonists who are employed directly in the work of the colony vary according to the nature of the

* Under the management of Mr. Vanschell.

employment, and the length of time which has expired since the entry of the colonist. The rates are 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, to 38 centimes per day. I am informed that the majority of the colonists receive from 30 to 38 centimes per day. The wages are paid partly in cash for canteen expenses—tobacco and beer; the balance is retained by the administration and handed over to the colonist on the expiry of his period of detention.

The following is the time table of the colony:—

5 a.m.	-	-	-	coffee.
8 a.m.	-	-	-	déjeuner.
12 noon	-	-	-	dinner.
6–7 p.m.	-	-	-	supper.

Meat soup is served at dinner twice a week.*

No summary of the employments of the colonists before their entry into the colony is available; but an examination of the books showed that approximately 60 per cent. of the men at present in the colony had been agricultural labourers, about 25 per cent. day labourers, dock hands, &c., and 15 per cent. have been skilled labourers. So far as practicable those who have been skilled labourers are employed in the industries to which they have been accustomed. Thus a large number of masons and bricklayers have been employed in building, and about 150 blacksmiths and other metal workers are employed in the great forge in which fences are made.

3rd. At Wortel there are at present 1,800 persons, including 38 voluntary colonists who are engaged in forestry and agriculture under less stringent conditions than those under which the forced labour of Merxplas is carried on. These colonists are not committed by the tribunal of police, but are sent with their own consent by order of the local authorities of the place of their domicile. The following blank (translation) illustrates the process:—

Ministry of Justice.
3rd Direction General.
1st Section.
2nd Bureau.

HOUSE OF REFUGE AT WORTEL.

LIBERATIONS.

To be docketed by the Secretary General of the Minister of Justice and by the principal Director of the Colony.

1. Name.
2. Place and date of birth.
2*b*. Domicile.
3. Profession—
   (*a*) before admission.
   (*b*) in the establishment.
4. Civil state (with number of children and ages).
5. Term of sentence.

Cf. page 297.

6. Date of decision.
7. „ admission.
8. Where the colonist intends to go, if to a situation, with whom?
9. Judiciary antecedents.
10. Number of preceding admissions.
11. Date of last discharge from a depôt or refuge.
12. Whether able-bodied or infirm.
13. Whether colonist demands freedom of his own wish.

The 1,200 hectares (2,964 acres) of which the three colonies consist, are utilised as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land - - -	2,148
Non-cultivated land - - -	420
Roads - - - -	322
Gardens, &c. - - -	74
	2,964

By Royal Decree of 2nd August 1878 the colonies were placed under the immediate administration of the Department of Justice.

Their inspection and surveillance is entrusted to a commission, presided over by the Governor of the province of Antwerp, and composed of nine members nominated by the King. This commission meets once a month and delegates to one of its members the duty of visiting the colonies at least once a week.

The staff of the colonies consists of a chief director (whose office is filled by the director of Hoogstraeten), each of the other two colonies having a director, three almoners (priests of the Catholic Church), one at Hoogstraeten and two at Merxplas, three physicians, an accountant, a chief clerk and ten assistants, two superintendents-in-chief, three principal superintendents, and 53 superintendents, an agricultural engineer, two farmers, several farm servants (number varying), master bakers, joiners, gardeners, smiths, masons, bricklayers, gas maker, &c., &c. The knowledge of both Flemish and French is obligatory for all the staff. In addition to the staff a detachment of 150 soldiers is always maintained at the colony.

In the law of 27th November 1891,* which is now the ruling statute on the subject of tramps and beggars, the expression *Colonies de Bienfaisance* does not appear, and the institutions are called *dépôts de mendicité* and *maisons de refuge*. The first class of institutions is devoted to those who are placed at the disposition of the Government by the judiciary authorities for imprisonment in *dépôts de mendicité*; and the second class is to receive those whom the judiciary authorities sentence to residence there, and also those whose imprisonment there is required by the communal authorities.† When imprison-

* Loi du 27 Novembre 1891 pour la Répression du Vagabondage et de la Mendicité. Documents Législatifs. Bruxelles 1893. p. 1.

† It is competent for any man to make application to the communal authorities to be sent to the *maisons de refuge*. This is the only sense in which the voluntary system has remained in the Belgian colonies.

ment is demanded by a commune, the cost of the maintenance of the prisoner is charged to the commune. All individuals found in a state of vagabondage or begging are to be arrested and taken before the tribunal of police. Aliens found begging are to be conducted to the frontier.*

Able-bodied vagrants may be sentenced to detention in the *dépôts de mendicité* for periods of from two to seven years; while infirm vagrants may be sentenced for from one to seven years. The date of liberation depends partly upon the amount at the credit of the colonist in the books of the colony. The cost of maintenance of prisoners is defrayed as follows:—One-third by the communes to which they respectively belong, one-third by the provinces to which they belong and one-third by the State. In certain cases, the whole of the cost is to be defrayed by the commune.

This law was passed after a protracted series of animated discussions, in which the whole policy of establishing *dépôts de mendicité* was sharply criticised by M. Woeste and others.

Among some of the more important points in the speeches of M. Woeste were the following:—"It is said that these *dépôts* "*de mendicité* are not prisons. In reality these dépôts imply a "*régime* much more severe, much more punitive for those who "are detained in them, than the prisons. . . . If I approve "of the proposal of the Government to prolong the period of "detention . . . in these *dépôts de mendicité*, it is because I "am convinced that those who might be disposed to become "vagabonds will recoil from this extremity, that they will "change their mode of life and acquire regular habits of "labour. . . . . In these severe measures, I see this "advantage, that the population of these dépôts would become "less numerous, because those who might be sent there would re-"coil from the imprisonment the dépôts would inflict upon them. ". . . . I am of those who think that when workmen are "out of work, when they search well they will end by finding "it. While waiting until they do find it, it would appear that "legal and private charity has to come to their relief. But I "cannot admit that it offers any acceptable remedy to the "painful situation in which they find themselves, to send them "into the *dépôts de mendicité* or into the houses of refuge "from which they emerge only to return."†

"The statistics which have been supplied by the Government show to the full . . . . . that to send into these depôts workmen temporarily without work, is not the remedy for their distress."‡

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* This provision, which was also in the law of 1866, has never been rigidly carried out. There are now about 40 foreigners at Merxplas.

† M. Woeste. Séance du 8 Août 1891. Documents Législatifs. Loi du 27 Novembre 1891. p. 55.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 57.

M. Woeste went on to say that the number of voluntary entrances into the colonies had steadily diminished, and that in face of an increasing population. This showed, he argued, that the communes would not send their unemployed to the colonies. It must be remembered that now Merxplas receives no voluntary colonists at all. These go to the small colony of Wortel. The figures quoted by M. Woeste were as follows :—*

Voluntary entrances - -	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Merxplas. Able-bodied, healthy	231	203	158	75	78
Hoogstraeten. Infirm - -	298	324	263	263	190
Total - - -	529	527	421	338	268

Under the law of 1866, the colonies were empowered to receive voluntary entrants; workmen out of employment, for example, provided they received authorisation from their local authority (Collège des Bourgmestre et Échevins). The cost of the maintenance of these voluntary entrants in the colony was to be defrayed by their communes. This cost was fixed at 65 centimes per day for healthy adults, and at 85 centimes per day for infirm.

Although the entrance into the colony was free after this fashion, exit from it was not free. A voluntary colonist could not leave until after a stay of one month from the date of his first admission. If, however, he returned to the colony within 12 months of his liberation, he was required to remain for six to 12 months according to circumstances.

The following are the sources of revenue of the Colonies :—

1. The daily allowance charged for inmates, and which has been fixed for 1893 as follows :—
   For invalids whose state of health requires special attention, 1·50 fr.
   For able-bodied or infirm persons in the houses of refuge whose state of health does not require particular care, 0·78 fr.
2. The profits from agricultural operations.
3. „ „ workshops.

On entrance into the colony, the colonists are compelled to bathe, and to have their clothes disinfected. Should they have any money in their possession, this money is changed into tokens which are current in the establishment alone.†

After having been examined by the doctor, the colonists are subjected to interrogation by the director as to their antecedents, their profession, and their family condition. An anthropometric examination and description follows, the results being placed in files. Should the antecedents of the new arrival justify the course

* Documents Législatifs, *loc. cit.*

† This was also formerly the case at the Dutch colony of Veenhuizen.

he is sent to labour for a brief period, and the Minister of Justice is recommended to authorise his liberation. Those who are retained are classified as follows :—

Hoogstraeten.—Infirm.

1st section.—Invalids of bad morals and those with whom contact constitutes a moral danger.

2nd section.—Cripples and old men who are unable to gain their means of subsistence, but who can engage in a certain amount of labour.

3rd section.—The infirm, imbecile, and those absolutely unfit for labour.

Merxplas.—Able-bodied.

1st section.—The immoral, unmanageable, incendiaries, and those who are frequently dangerous nuisances. These are confined under a *régime* of isolation in a separate quarter. In this quarter are the workshops of the isolated prisoners where they are constantly under surveillance. Each man sleeps in a closed alcove.

2nd section.—Men who have been under the surveillance of the police, ex-convicts and others whose conduct is bad.

3rd section.—Ex-convicts who have conducted themselves well in the establishment.

4th section.—The new colonist, who has been in the colony once or twice, but who has had no other conflict with the authorities than simple police offences.

Good or bad conduct in the establishment determines the passage of a colonist from one section to another. The members of the different sections never come into contact with those of any section other than their own. They work, eat, and sleep in separate places. They have even separate churches.

The labour of the separate sections is arranged as follows :—

1st section.—Isolated labour, the most irksome on the farm, &c.

2nd section.—Transporting material by means of barrows in gangs.

3rd section.—Agricultural labour, &c.

4th section.—Same as above; but without contact with the 3rd section.

At Hoogstraeten there is a printing office in which some of those who are capable of light employment do printing for a number of the Government establishments.

Religious services are held by the almoners (of the Catholic Church) attached to the colonies. Dissenters may have the ministrations of those of their own creed.

A library is provided for the use of the colonists on Sundays and holidays.

The colony is situated in the middle of a great plain at a distance of about 30 miles from Antwerp. The air is good and the ventilation of the buildings appears to be adequate.

The mean annual number of deaths during the five years preceding 1891 was 113 in a population of 3,260.

Although the conception of the Belgian colonies included the free as well as the penal colony—the free colony for the workmen out of employment and the penal colony for the beggar and the vagrant—the result of the combination in the same place and under the same administration has been the almost total disappearance of the free element. The number of voluntary colonists has never been large and is now insignificant. There appear to be three reasons for this :—

(1.) The free colony is not really free, a man may enter without being actually committed by a magistrate but he must be sent there by a magistrate's order and he must be paid for by his commune. It may be cheaper for the commune to deal with the man in some other way and if it is there is an inducement for it to do so.

(2). The "free" colonist must chafe against the severe discipline of the colony and against association with those who have been sent there by the police. This has only operated prior to 1891, however, as only the Wortel colony now accommodates voluntary colonists.

(3.) The difficulty of obtaining employment out of the colonies. This is admitted to be almost impossible. The evil reputation of those who form the bulk of the colonists sticks to everybody who goes there, and once within the gates of the colony everything conspires to keep a man there or to force him back again. There seems to be much force in M. Woeste's criticism on this point.

It would appear from the foregoing (1) that the labour colony question is really a twofold one, and that administration by the State of a single colony into which men may enter voluntarily or into which they may be sent by the magistrate must tend to become an institution of the latter sort exclusively ; (2) that it is very questionable whether or not such an institution can be regarded as reformatory in any real sense. The Belgian institution seems to me to be simply punitive. The men remain there for a term of years under strict discipline, and in a position in which they are as nearly as possible prevented from doing any harm to themselves or society ; but when they emerge, their record precludes their being employed in ordinary industry and they again fall into the hands of the police to be sent back to the colony to harder work and a longer term of imprisonment than before.

(*d.*)—The Agricultural Colony at La Chalmelle, Department Marne, France.

This colony was founded in January 1892, at the instance of M. Georges Berry, who had visited in the previous year some of the German and Dutch colonies, and presented a report upon them to the Paris Municipal Council.* The farm of La Chalmelle is situated in the Forêt de Traconne, about 50 miles from Paris, and near the railway station of Les Essarts-la-Forestière. The land upon which the colony has been established was bequeathed to the Paris Hospitals in 1663, and has now been leased by the city of Paris to *l'Assistance Publique*, the branch of municipal administration having charge of executive details of this kind. It is intended to make upon the farm improvements to the value of 30,000 francs, the city of Paris paying to *l'Assistance Publique* interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon the capital employed.

The area of the farm is 128 hectares (316 acres).

The director of the colony, M. Gaston Malet, has had experience in agricultural organisation on a large scale in Portugal.

The staff of La Chalmelle consists of—

A Director with a salary of	-	3,600 frs.	per annum.
2 *garçons chefs*, each - -	-	720 „	„
1 farm foreman -	-	650 „	„
1 cow-keeper - -	-	360 „	„
1 smith - -	-	360 „	„
1 master gardener -	-	600 „	„

The total cost of the colony for the year 1892–93 was 32,000 francs, the receipts from the sale of produce were 17,000 francs, and the net cost of the colony for the year was 15,000 francs.

Wages are paid at the rate of 50 centimes per day.

Clothes are supplied free on entrance, but subsequent requirements are debited to the colonists.

The live stock at La Chalmelle consists of—

Horses - - - - - -	10
Swine - - - - - -	3
Cows - - - - - -	50
Young cattle - - - - -	3
Bull - - - - - -	1
Draught oxen (in winter only) - - -	4
Rabbits - - - - -	100

* *See* Rapports, 1892, Conseil Municipal de Paris; also, Rapport présenté par M. Georges Berry au nom de la Commission d'organisation et de surveillance sur la Colonie agricole de la Chamelle. Conseil Municipal de Paris, 1892. No. 207.

The time-table of the colony is as follows :—

4—5 a.m. Coffee, light meal.
5—10 a.m. Work.
10 a.m. Déjeuner.
10.30 a.m.—1.30 p.m. Rest.
1.30—2 p.m. Lunch (goûter).
2—7 p.m. Work.
7 p.m. Dinner.

The length of the working day is thus 10 hours.

The kind of food provided will be seen from the following table :—

Morning.		Evening.	
Early Meal.	Déjeuner.	Lunch.	Dinner.
Cheese.	Lard Soup.	Salad.	Soup.
Bread.	Vegetables.	Cheese.	Vegetables.
Cider.	Cider.	Cider.	Cider.

On Wednesdays and Sundays meat soup is given for dinner.

The ration of cider is one-third litre, or nearly a quart.

Admission into the colony is reserved for those who are recommended by the directors of the night refuges in Paris.* In this respect the system resembles that adopted by the Salvation Army† in London. The superintendents of the night refuges form an opinion as to the willingness for work of those whom they shelter temporarily, and after making inquiry into their antecedents send them to the colony. M. Georges Berry in his report‡ regrets the necessity for this selection. He would prefer that the colony were free to all who need its services. Yet apart from the limited number of places at La Chalmelle, which imposes a necessary limitation in the numbers admitted, it would not be advisable to admit anyone without previous inquiry. Otherwise the colony, M. Berry thinks, might become the resort of the professional vagabond.

Of the 106 entrants into La Chalmelle between the first foundation of the colony in January 1892 and August 1893—

37 left of their own wish.
5 were expelled for disobedience and misconduct.
36 were placed in situations by the colony.
28 were still in the colony on 16th August 1893.

* "*Refuges de nuit.*"
† Report on Labour Colonies, Glasgow, 1892 p. 13
‡ Rapport, etc., p. 8.

The following is a list of the trades of these 106 colonists prior to their entry into the colony.

Day labourers	27	Bag maker	1
Agricultural labourers	16	Jeweller	1
Gardeners	17	Weaver	1
Florist	1	Locksmiths	2
Shepherd	1	Galoche maker	1
Carman	1	Glass worker	1
Carpenters	3	Soldier	1
Masons	3	Cook	1
Mechanics	6	Waiters	2
Distillery worker	1	Coachmen	2
Navvies	2	Footman	1
Goldbeater	1	Contractor (employé)	1
Bakers	2	Clerk	1
Confectioner	1	Draper's assistant	1
Bronze worker	1	Accountant	1
Painter	1	Doctor and librarian	1
Optician	1		
Leather worker	1		106
Shoemaker	1		

The occupations of those who remained in the colony on 16th August 1893 were as follows :—

Interior	One cook.		6
	One clerk.		
	One draughtsman.		
	One bed maker.		
	One waiter.		
	One invalid.		
Cow sheds, &c.	Four colonists.		4
Workshops	One carpenter.		2
	One smith.		
Repairs to buildings	One mason.		2
	One mason's labourer.		
Gardens	One gardener.		3
	Two gardener's labourers		
Field labour	Ten colonists.		10
Water carrying, &c.	One colonist.		1
			28

The cost of maintaining the colonists varies from month to month. The following are the average costs per man per diem from January to June 1892 in centimes.*

1892.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June.
	47.	59.	62.	68.	69.	78.

* 100 centimes = about 10*d*.

For the month of June 1893, an analysis of the books of the Colony shows the following result:—

	Frs.	Cts.
Total cost of food per man per day - -	0	99
Value of the products of the farm consumed -	0	20
Net cost in money per man per day - -	0	79
General expenditure:—		
Light firing, washing, &c., per man per day -	0	17
	0	96

The disciplinary measures are—1°, reprimand; 2°, retention of salary; 3°, detention in the farm on Sundays; 4°, dismissal.

Though the farm buildings are of old date much of the land has never been cultivated, and some of it has been allowed to get into bad condition, the farm having been vacant for two years. During the first year of the existence of the colony (1892) great difficulties were experienced, as the soil is composed of stiff clay and the water lay in the low fields until late in spring. The canals that have been cut will help to prevent recurrence of the difficulty to the same extent.

The type of men in this colony is on the whole superior to that of the German colonies. Here there are no ex-convicts. The causes of resort to the colony, unless the authorities take too lenient a view, are quite different from those which send the German colonist to his colonies. "Family misfortune," "disgust with the life of Paris" and similar causes are given. The men are however picked, and both in Paris and in the colony are the objects of individual care. Theoretically, at all events, much attention is paid to individual needs and peculiarities.

It is too soon to judge of the results of the "picked colonist" system as carried on at La Chalmelle. Of the 106 intrants, 36 have been placed in situations, and reports of a number of these are said to be favourable.* The numbers are however too insignificant to afford foundation for any conclusions.

* Two letters from employers of ex-colonists are printed by M. Berry in the report cited.

(*e.*)—AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.

I have not been able to extend my inquiries into these countries personally, but I am favoured with information from authentic sources regarding the matters covered by the report.

In AUSTRIA the *Naturalverpflegungsstation*, or relief station, has been adopted by the provincial diets (Landtage) of Lower Austria and Moravia. It is expected that Bohemia and Silesia and perhaps also other provinces will follow. According to the Austrian law of settlement, vagrants are deported to their "home parish" at the cost of the State, there to be dealt with by the local authorities. It is alleged that in the provinces where relief stations have been established, there has been a diminution of vagrancy and that the costs of removal have been reduced. The relief stations also serve as labour bureaus, in so far as they exhibit notices of places at which workmen are wanted. In the exercise of this function they compete with the handicrafts (*Kleingewerbe*); and they are said to compete successfully. So far there are no labour colonies in Austria.

SWITZERLAND possesses one institution—the Tannenhof Arbeiterheim—with aims similar to those of the German Labour Colonies. This establishment or, "workman's home," founded on the 1st April 1889, covers about 107 acres, and is carried on by a Society registered as a limited liability company, the bye-laws of which describe its aims as follows:—

"By farming an estate to provide a temporary home for those in search of work, as well as for unemployed persons discharged from the prisons of Berne; board, lodging, and wages being provided in return for agricultural labour until permanent work be secured elsewhere."*

The Society at present consists of 30 members, each of whom must own at least one share (4*l.*), and a vote of two-thirds of the members must be recorded in favour of candidates before they are admitted to the Society. Its funds consist of (*a*) the members' shares, (*b*) gifts and legacies which are intended to be capitalised. The revenue is made up of (*a*) profits from agriculture, (*b*) private gifts and donations, (*c*) contributions from the State, public bodies, corporations, &c. (*d*) legacies not intended to be capitalised.

Should the Society be dissolved, which may only take place after a vote to that effect by two-thirds of the members, only those funds may be divided which are made up of the members'

* Statuten des Vereins Arbeiterheim, angenommeu in der Hauptversammlung von 2 May 1893.

shares, and any surplus capital must be devoted to the same objects as those for which the Society existed.

The number of colonists sheltered by the colony varies considerably at different seasons of the year. This may be seen from the following statement, extracted from the report of the Society for 1892–3.*

STATEMENT showing the number of Colonists at TANNENHOF ARBEITERHEIM at the beginning of each of the undermentioned months.

Months.	No. of Colonists.	Months.	No. of Colonists.
April 1st, 1892	26	October 1st, 1892	22
May „ „	32	November „ „	16
June „ „	25	December „ „	26
July „ „	15	January „ 1893	26
August „ „	18	February „ „	26
September „ „	22	March „ „	25

These figures show that the "home" provides for a somewhat larger number of the unemployed during the winter months than during the summer season. This is said to be the more embarrassing from the fact that during winter it is difficult to find outdoor work for the colonists, while in summer, when their labour would be useful, they go elsewhere, and some of those who remain are of little use owing to their want of experience in agricultural work.

The labour of the colonists has been utilised to such good purpose during the last few years, and the land so improved, that the colony could now be worked with about half-a-dozen men. Steps are, therefore, under consideration for acquiring more land and increasing the housing accommodation, so as to avoid the necessity of limiting the number of those for whom shelter can be provided during the severities of the winter.

The receipts for the year ended March 31st last amounted to 728*l.* and the expenses to 718*l.* The colony, including its buildings, plant, and cattle, &c., was valued at 3,774*l.* The liabilities reached 1,868*l.*, leaving a net capital of 1,906*l.*

The *Herberge zur Heimat* or *L'auberge de famille* has been developed to a considerable extent. The Herberge at Zürich was founded in 1866, and similar institutions exist in Basle, Berne, Geneva, Vevey, Neuchâtel, Winterthur, and St. Gall.

The Herbergen at Geneva afford accommodation for two classes of guests, professional (including commercial persons), and workmen. In the first class are travelling pastors, merchants, and

* Das Arbeiterheim Tannenhof, Vierter Jahresbericht 1 April 1892 bis 31 Marz 1893.

commercial travellers, and in the second, are agricultural labourers and handicraftsmen in various employments. The following are the numbers of guests:—

—	Professional and Commercial, &c.	Workmen, &c.	Total.
1889 - - - -	910	1,083	1,993
1890 - - - -	1,068	1,188	2,256
1891 - - - -	854	1,277	2,131

The average duration of stay in the under-mentioned years was as follows:—

1889 - - - - 4·00 days.
1890 - - - - 3·64 „
1891 - - - - 4·03 „

There is invariably a restaurant attached to the Herbergen.

The system of relief stations* has attained its fullest development in Canton Zürich, where there are 37 stations.† In Glarus,‡ the stations are aided by a small subsidy (in 1890 of 500 frs., in 1891 of 800 frs.) In Schaffhausen the first station was established in July 1889.§

VI.—General Conclusions.

The general conclusions that may be drawn from a study of the labour colony system are partly positive and partly negative. The answer to the question—Ought the labour colony system to be adopted by England?—will depend upon the answer to another question. For whom and for what is the labour colony intended?

If the intention is to suppress begging, to clear the tramps from the highways, and the beggars from the streets, to hide them away out of sight, to keep them out of mischief, and to compel them to work, then the labour colony may be a means of accomplishing this. If it is intended to provide a refuge for those who have been in prison, and who for that reason are unable to obtain employment, the labour colony is also a means of accomplishing this.

* The question as to whether relief stations should or should not be State institutions has been much discussed in the Swiss cantons. The opinions of the societies in different centres will be found in the Züricher Jahrbuch für Gemeinnützigkeit, 1891, pp. 198 *et seq.*

† *Ib.* p. 196.

‡ *Ib.* p. 201.

§ *Ib.* p. 202.

It may be worth inquiry whether for these two purposes alone, it were not well to establish labour colonies in England.

Such colonies might be of two orders :—

(*a.*) Penal colonies like the colonies of Veenhuizen in Holland, and of Merxplas in Belgium; and (*b.*) Free colonies after the Dutch or German model.*

Careful inquiry would, however, be necessary in the first instance, with the object of ascertaining the numbers of persons for whom it would be necessary to make such provision.

These colonies, if established, would together provide a means of dealing with "the lowest class of occasional labourers, loafers, and semi-criminals."—Class A. in Mr. Charles Booth's classification of the grades of poverty.†

(*a.*) The colony of the first type would be a prison to which vagrants would be committed by the magistrates for specific periods. The only difference between such a colony and a prison would lie in the character of the labour performed and in the nature of the restrictions upon the liberty of the prisoner. The evidence seems to me to be wholly against the supposition that such institutions are reformatory. They form merely a receptacle for those, who, if they were free, would prey upon society and render means for relieving the deserving poor almost wholly futile. (*b.*) The colonies of the second type—the free colonies—would serve, as the German colonies do serve, as an alternative to the penal colonies, for precisely the same class. Men might enter the free colony of their own free will and leave it if they chose. No inquiries, other than for statistical purposes, need be made, and all might be received who apply.

The question as to how such colonies should be administered is difficult to answer. As for the penal colonies it may perhaps be held as proved, that they could not safely be entrusted to private beneficence.

This was tried in Holland and in Belgium, and in both cases it was found necessary for the State to take over the institutions. As for the free colonies, the history of the House of Industry and the Parish Farm in England discloses the development of considerable abuses in the management of such institutions by local authorities, while the rapid development of the German system and its success up to a certain point, show that they may be managed without serious disadvantage by privately incorporated charitable bodies, receiving municipal, provincial, or State aid.

As a means of relieving the able-bodied, homeless, non-effective single man—the German system,‡ and as a means of relieving the able-bodied homeless family,—some modification of the Dutch

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* On the relative merits of these systems see above p. 316–7.

† C. Booth. Life and Labour in East London, Vol. I., p. 33.

‡ About 80 per cent. of the men admitted into the German colonies are unmarried (*Cf.* supra, p. 280); 62 per cent. are homeless (*Cf.* supra, p. 274).

system might conceivably be employed in such a way as to offer advantages over the existing methods of relieving these classes. If all the sums at present expended by indiscriminate and organised charity in such relief were compared with the cost of labour colonies specially designed for these classes, it is probable that the labour colony would be found to be no more expensive to the community than the existing system. The advantages to the community would lie in removing from its streets so many sources of moral and physical contagion, and the advantage to the individuals would lie in a guarantee of subsistence.

On the other hand, the formation of unisexual colonies or of family colonies, both subsidised from sources external to them, tends to develope elements which might result in counterbalancing disadvantages, both social and individual.

Apart from the vagrant, the discharged prisoner and the lowest grade of labour of low efficiency and low *morale*, there is another class for whom the labour colony may be intended, a class much more important to the community than those, viz. :— the unemployed who are willing and able to work, but who cannot get work to do. Can the labour colony system help them ? The answer is that it might conceivably do so, provided that the lower grades just mentioned were previously dealt with. A labour colony open to all comers would speedily be occupied by the vagrant and the discharged prisoner. These might not individually remain long in the colony on any one occasion, but they would come and go. The colony would be occupied by the class. This is most amply proved by the history of the German and Belgian colonies. These colonies are not occupied by the worthy unemployed, but by those who have suffered moral as well as material collapse. The hard working man of reputable life who seeks the colony because he is out of employment is exceedingly rare, if indeed he exists at all.* The classes will not mix, to admit the one is to exclude the other.

It would appear then, as one of the main lessons to be derived from the experience of labour colonies on the Continent, that if the labour colony system is adopted, one system of colonies should be established first, for the discharged prisoner, the vagrant and the loafer, on the "open" principle, and another for the worthy unemployed on the principle of "selection" or at least "investigation."

But here there arise many difficulties both as regards administration and economic influence. No system which involves investigation prior to relief can give immediate relief. No system which involves admission into a colony on individual subsistence wage for individual work can deal with the unemployed workman who has a family to support. No system by which the support of the family as well as of the individual is guaranteed, and dealing with existing material in the lower grade

* This applies to the German "open" colonies; see, however, "La Chalmelle," p. 330, which is founded on the principle of selection.

of labour, can result otherwise than in rapid increase in the population for whom support is required.* The fluctuations of employment are so great in England that applications for admission to a labour colony might fluctuate between widely separated extremes. The prompt placing of widely varying numbers of men in suitable employment and in reasonably comfortable conditions of living, is extremely difficult from an administrative point of view. The provision of housing accommodation alone for numbers varying from a few hundreds to a few thousands is a serious practical question. The differentiation of modern industry also constitutes a grave difficulty.† An industrial and farm colony which could offer to each man who applied the opportunity of working at the trade to which he had been trained, would be quite impracticable. The range of industries which it has been found possible to carry on in the colonies is very limited, partly owing to the difficulty of disposing of varied produce, and partly owing to the administrative necessity of concentrating attention upon a few specific and generally rudimentary industries. Were any other plan adopted, it is probable that the waste of material would bring the schemes to grief.

That the labour colony is a means of employing the discharged prisoner and the vagrant with advantage to society, and, on the whole, with advantage to the colonists themselves, there can be little doubt. The advantages outweigh the disadvantages. But for the workman who has been accustomed to regular employment, and who is suddenly thrown out, or, indeed for the intermittently employed low-grade workmen, the labour colony is a very questionable resort—

Firstly. From the point of view of the probable colonist. If he have a house, and a family, he will be unwilling to break up these for the purpose of entering a colony; and it would be inexpedient to attempt to induce him to do so. Whether he have a family or not, he may be so habituated to town life that the stillness of the country would be insufferably wearisome to him. He would become restless, and would speedily leave the colony. The more self-reliant he is the more he would be inclined to do this. If he has been trained to a specific industry he will, especially if he is a mature man, find great difficulty in adapting himself to a new trade, however rudimentary that trade may be.

Secondly. From the point of view of the administration of the colony. While the alert and skilful artizan from the town would undoubtedly make the best colonist, both in a disciplinary and in an industrial sense, he would be likely to remain for so short a time as to tend to make the class of superior men a positive source of loss to the colony.

* *See* the experience of the Dutch colonies in this respect.

† In Wilhelmsdorf, *e.g.*, there are at present (August 1893) representatives of 47 distinct handicrafts besides the three large classes—day-labourer, factory labourer, and farm labourer.

There remains, however, the consideration that by a series of comparatively small colonies efficiently managed, single men who tend to drift into the ranks of general labour and thus to suffer themselves to be dragged down into the lower social grades, might recover in fresh country air and in healthy conditions the spring they had lost in the town. As a sanatorium for the discouraged single workman the labour colony might thus serve a useful function. The case of the married workman is much more difficult.

The unemployed married workman cannot be transplanted so easily as the unemployed single workman, and to transplant him to a colony may not be the best mode of dealing with him. If he be a town handicraftsman he may not be willing to go back to the land, and if he will not, what is to be done with him? Excepting to the extent indicated, the continental labour colony system in its present condition does not seem to offer the solution to the problem of dealing with the evils of the want of employment of this class in England.

(ii.) LABOUR BUREAUX AND EXCHANGES IN FRANCE.

A report was issued by the "Office du Travail" early in the present year (1893) under the title of "*Le Placement des employés, ouvriers et domestiques, en France,*" in which an account is given of the growth and present operations of the various classes of institutions existing in that country for obtaining workpeople for employers, and employment for workpeople. The chief agencies described are the licensed employment registries (*Bureaux de placement autorisés*), the syndicates of workmen and employers and the Labour Exchanges (*Bourses du Travail*) established by them, the Free Municipal Registries, and the work of Convents and philanthropic agencies, Friendly Societies, and Guilds. The following table, showing the magnitude of the operations of these various classes of agencies in 1891, is abridged from a table published at the end of the report:—

Summary Statement of the Operations of all Classes of Employment Agencies in 1891.

Employment Agencies.	Number in Operation in 1891.	Applications.		Persons Placed	
		For Work.	For Work-people.	Permanently.	By the Day or Temporarily.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Guilds (*Compagnons*) - -	32	6,288	6,188	6,188	—
Free Municipal Registries -	24	24,805	13,292	10,856	—
Trade Syndicates:					
Employers' - - -	54	22,594	20,851	18,396	430
Workers' - - -	322	122,666	71,639	86,124	8,538
Mixed - - - -	13	2,558	1,882	1,896	1,396
Licensed Employment Registries.	1,374	2,495,079*	938,237*	459,459*	361,991*
Friendly Societies - -	59	35,041	33,059	17,794	16,000
Convents and Philanthropic Agencies.	76	132,036	25,911	26,227	107,431

* These figures only relates to the 994 private registry offices which furnished information.

It will be seen that the most extensive of these agencies are the licensed employment registries. Of the other agencies those of greatest interest for the purposes of this Report are the Labour Exchanges and the Free Municipal Registries. A brief account of these three classes of organisations is therefore appended.

(*a.*) Licensed Employment Registries.

The report gives the following account of the regulations under which these registries are conducted :—

The draft decree proposed by the Commission on Employment Registries was sanctioned by Louis Napoleon, and promulgated on the 25th of March, 1852. It is under this decree, possessing the force of law, that the business of employment registries has since been conducted, so that it is well that the text should be given here *verbatim*.

Decree of the 25th of March, 1852.

Art. 1.—Henceforward no one will be allowed to carry on an employment registry, under any pretext, or for any professions, situations, or employments whatever, without a special permit issued by the municipal authority, only to be granted to persons of established repute. Present proprietors of registry offices are accorded a delay of three months in which to obtain the said permit.

Art. 2.—The application for a licence must state the conditions under which the applicant proposes to conduct his business.

He must conform to these conditions and to the regulations which shall be framed in virtue of Art. 3.

Art. 3.—The municipal authority shall supervise the registry offices, so as to ensure that order be maintained therein, and that they be conducted honestly. It shall draw up the rules necessary for this purpose and regulate the list of charges leviable by the owner.

Art. 4.—Any contravention of Art. 1, of the second paragraph of Art. 2, or of the regulations made in virtue of Art. 3, shall be punishable by a fine of from 1 to 15 francs, and imprisonment not exceeding five days, or by either of these penalties. The maximum of the two penalties will always be applied to an offender, who within the previous twelve months has been convicted of an infringement of the present decree or of the police regulations aforesaid. These penalties are apart from any restitution or damages entailed by the acts with which the proprietor is charged. Art. 463 of the Penal Code applies to the above-named contraventions.

Art. 5.—The municipal authority may cancel the licence of—(1) persons who have incurred, or should hereafter incur, one of the penalties provided by Art. 15, paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, and 15, and by Art. 16 of the Decree of 2nd February 1852; (2) of persons who have been, or may hereafter be convicted of conspiracy; (3) of persons who may hereafter be condemned to imprisonment for contravention of the present decree or of the regulations framed in virtue of Art. 3.

Art. 6.—The powers above conferred on the municipal authority shall be exercised by the Prefect of Police for Paris and the jurisdiction of his prefecture, and by the Prefect of the Rhône for Lyons and the other communes in which he discharges the functions conferred on him by the law of 24th June 1851.

Art. 7.—The withdrawals of licences and the regulations issued by the municipal authority in virtue of the foregoing provisions shall not take effect until after the prefect has approved of them.*

The following statement based on a table published in the report (p. 468) gives a summary of the work of these employ-

* Le Placement des Employés, etc., pp. 133–4.

ment registries and the extent to which they touch persons engaged in various groups of trades:—

Summary of the Licensed Registry Offices and their Operations according to Trades.

Trades, &c.	No. of Registry Offices.	No. which furnished information.	Annual Number of			
			Applications for Work.	Offers of Work.	Persons Placed	
					Permanently.	By the Day or Temporarily.
Butchers, including Pork Butchers.	18	17	54,902	21,062	16,980	2,436
Bakers	91	81	121,118	47,332	25,971	40,114
Brewers	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hair Dressers	30	29	84,887	22,929	15,066	42,047
Shoemakers	1	1	6,000	4,200	1,700	—
Servants — Domestic	1,036	717	1,378,124	611,774	254,716	52,440
Servants — Farm	49	37	10,576	8,442	5,682	698
Clerks	4	4	20,340	3,120	1,776	252
Provision Dealers' Assistants	2	2	8,400	7,200	5,760	240
Waiters	74	61	712,848	149,984	88,952	193,380
Grocers' Assistants	3	2	20,080	28,320	26,400	—
Millers' ,,	8	8	1,534	1,284	1,052	228
Cowmen	1	1	6,000	3,000	1,800	360
Schoolmasters and Governesses.	17	9	24,840	12,132	6,480	396
Gardeners	2	2	120	120	120	—
Farriers and Wheelwrights	3	3	956	788	752	—
Sailors	22	9	6,468	1,668	1,200	—
Pastry-cooks, Cooks	8	8	29,662	14,708	4,938	29,400
Tailors	1	1	24	24	24	—
Dyers	3	1	200	150	150	—
Total	1,374	994	2,495,679	938,237	459,459	361.991

(*b.*) Labour Exchanges ("Bourses du Travail.")

The following account is given in the report (pp. 150 ff.) of the establishment and history of Labour Exchanges managed by Trade Syndicates:—

"The idea of creating labour exchanges is usually attributed to M. de Molinari, the economist, who really only originated the publication of offers and applications for work when in 1846 he opened the columns of his paper, the "*Courier Français*," in Paris to the corporations, and subsequently, when, with the same object, he started the paper "*La Bourse du Travail*" in Brussels.

The first idea of a real exchange for workpeople appears rather to belong to M. Doucoux, prefect of police in 1848, who at the time pre-

sented a complete scheme of organisation accompanied by a plan, to the Municipal Council of Paris.

In February, 1851, M. Doucoux submitted the same proposal to the Chamber, the text being as follows:—

Art. 1.—There shall be erected in Paris, under the direction of the State, a Labour Exchange.

Art. 2.—This exchange, divided into sections for the different classes of trades, shall contain employment registries for workmen, and all information adapted for the purpose of enlightening the public as to the different phases of labour.

The cost of commodities, the rates of wages, in fact, all data interesting to employers, workmen, producers and consumers will there be collected and carefully explained.

Art. 3.—This exchange shall be built according to the plans and estimates drawn up by order of the Prefect of Police and handed to the Municipal Council of Paris on the 10th October 1848.

Art. 4.—A supplementary vote of 300,000 francs shall for this purpose be inserted in the budget of expenditure for the year 1851.

This bill was rejected, or rather returned to the Municipal Council of Paris, as being exclusively communal in its character.

The question of labour exchanges was then lost sight of, at least in France, until M. Delâttre and some of his colleagues revived it by lodging the following proposal at the office of the Paris Municipal Council, on the 24th February 1875.

"The undersigned request that measures be considered for esta-
" blishing at the entrance of the Rue de Flandre a labour exchange,
" or at least a refuge enclosed and covered so as to shelter the numerous
" groups of workpeople who collect every morning for the purpose of
" being hired at the docks and other works."

This proposal, which only interested a single district, was made general by the committee appointed to examine it, and the Administration was invited to present a scheme for "the establishment of labour exchanges in
" all places where workmen of different trades assembled for the purpose
" of being hired."

Nevertheless, on the 18th July 1878, the Council specially voted the construction of a permanent shelter in the Boulevard de la Chapelle.

After this resolution the organisation of labour exchanges remained in abeyance until the 19th of November 1883, when M. Manier forwarded to the Municipal Council of Paris the following resolution adopted at a meeting held on the 16th of the same month at the Salle Rivoli.

Considering that the labour exchange will at least have the effect of—

(*a.*) Suppressing the *Places de grève.**

(*b.*) Facilitating the placing of workers;

(*c.*) Suppressing the Registry Offices;

(*d.*) Centralising the supply and demand with a view to rapidly bringing workers into relation with work.

(*e.*) Establishing direct relations between the chambers of syndicates or corporate associations, as well as between all workers in general whether they belong to unions or not,

the assembly, having heard the details of the proposal, invites the Municipal Council to vote the said proposal in its entirety in the present session."

This petition gave rise to further deliberations and schemes in the Municipal Council and the Administration, the original character of which

* Certain localities in Paris, where it was customary for persons seeking work to assemble for the purpose of being hired by employers.

has been modified by the Law of March 21st, 1884, granting to trades unions the right to organise without restriction.

The report, presented by M. Mesureur, on the 5th November 1886, in the name of the Labour Commission, on the establishment of a labour exchange at Paris, summarises in the following paragraph the new light in which this exchange was considered from that time forward :—

"In adhering to the standpoint of liberty of contract, you have the right if not the duty to furnish labour with the means of maintaining a struggle against capital with equal and legal weapons; without the labour exchange, the existence of syndical chambers will always be precarious, the charges which they entail being prohibitive to the majority of workmen.

It is therefore necessary that they should have premises and offices to which every one may come without fear of having to sacrifice more time or money than he can afford; the free and permanent use of the meeting rooms will enable workers to discuss more fully and accurately the numerous questions which interest their trade or affect their wages; they will have for their guidance and instruction all means of information and correspondence, the resources furnished by statistics, a library with books on economy, industry and commerce, and the course of production in every industry, not only in France, but in the whole world.

Perhaps we shall then witness the establishment of veritable labour councils."

It was then in response to these numerous requirements that the Municipal Council of Paris decided to establish a central labour exchange, and that a first branch of this exchange was provisionally established in the old Salle de la Redoute, 35, Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau, where it was opened on the 3rd February 1887.

The central exchange itself was subsequently built in the Rue du Chateau d'Eau, near the Place de la République, and opened on the 22nd of May 1892.

The example of Paris has, since 1887, been followed by several provincial towns, and labour exchanges are multiplying from year to year.

The number of trade syndicates acting as employment agencies in 1891, was 3,253; and the following table, giving a summary of their operations in that year, so far as particulars were obtained, is based on a table published on pp. 521–2 of the Report :—

Summary Statement of the Operations of Trade Syndicates as Employment Agencies in 1891.

Description of Registry.	Number of Registries to which particulars given relate.	Number of Applications for Work.	Number of Applications for Work-people.	Number of Persons placed	
				Permanently.	Temporarily.
Employers' Registries	54	22,594	20,851	18,396	430
Workers' „	323	122,666	71,639	86,014	8,538
Mixed „	13	2,558	1,882	1,896	1,396
Total	390	147,818	94,372	106,306	10,364

Since the report was published the General Council of the Paris Labour Exchange has been dissolved owing to the refusal of certain trade unions attached to the Exchange to comply with the Law of 1884. The following table, based on a statement published in the Report (pp. 506-7), shows the magnitude and character of the operations of the Paris Labour Exchange as an employment agency during the year 1891.

Statement showing the Number of Applications Registered and the Number of Persons for whom Permanent or Temporary Employment was obtained during the Year 1891 *by the Trade Syndicates belonging to the Paris Labour Exchange.*

Unions.	Applications Registered.	Persons placed Permanently.	Persons placed Temporarily.	Remarks.
Jewellery and Parts thereof	92	80	—	
„ Imitation	19	18	—	
„ Gold and "*Joaillerie.*"	98	96	—	
Hosiers	21	17	—	
Butchers (1)	12,042	9,908	—	(1) We have organised a new system of placing which enables us to obtain work for a larger number of our members.
Bakers	2,405	2,220	298	
Engine Drivers	53	44	—	
Carpenters (*Solidarité*)	115	111	—	
Iron Constructors	15	15	—	
Cooks (2)	1,608	993	1,105	(2) Several of those placed "temporarily" were not removed from the register, as their employment was only casual.
Boiler-makers	380	253	—	
Accountants (Clerks)	48	47	—	
Shirt Cutters	218	216	—	
Cutters & Stitchers (Shoes)	246	235	—	
Hair Dressers (3)	3,562	2,385	—	(3) These figures relate to the last four months of the year. Previously the returns were made to the Municipal Council.
Coppersmiths	432	421	—	
Shoemakers of France (4)	307	201	—	
Shoemaking (*Federation*)	—	12	—	(4) Operations have been much restricted in consequence of difficulties which arose in the working of our office.
„ (*talons Louis XIV.*)	133	103	—	
„ (*C. S.*) (5)	92	47	—	
Sewing	78	62	—	(5) The three Shoemakers' Unions are now amalgamated into one Syndical Chamber.
"Ladies"	1,711	1,207	—	
Colour Draughtsman	75	70	—	
Leather Gilders	9	8	—	
Clerks, &c.	530	494	—	
Federation of Metallurgy (6)	107	102	—	(6) These places were secured by different corporations, chiefly artisans, but connected with metallurgy.
Strikers (Smiths')	146	131	—	
Smiths and Locksmiths (*Forgerons-Serruriers*).	22	15	—	
Bag and Purse Claspmakers	—	2	—	

Unions.	Applications Registered.	Persons placed Permanently.	Persons placed Temporarily.	Remarks.
Tin-workers	73	68	—	
Hotel Waiters	1,083	963	97	
Engraving (*Federation*)	43	43	—	
Copper-plate Printers	129	121	—	
Typographic Printers	161	160	—	
Gardeners	14	14	—	
Lithography (*Federation*)	180	172	—	
Coffee House Keepers	2,030	766	1,202	
Engineers (*Union*)	1,401	1,336	—	
„ Modellers	32	31	—	
Cast-iron Moulders	10	5	—	
Joiners (*C. S.*)	101	72	—	
„ (*Union Syndicale*)	43	38	—	
Electrical Fitters	131	132	—	
Farriers	447	412	—	
Page Numberers	31	31	—	
Clock and Watch Makers	—	3	—	
House Painters (7)	603	580	—	(7) During several months of the year 1891 the number of persons out of work was very small.
Paper Stainers	22	21	—	
French Painters	231	236	—	
Sign Painters	152	142	—	
Lacemakers, by Machine	—	5	—	
„ by Hand	22	23	—	
Photo-engravers	53	42	—	
Pastry Cooks	2,640	1,958	112	
Paper Rulers	161	139	—	
Newspaper Employés (8)	190	183	—	(8) A large number were placed by members without the mediation of the office of the Union, the exact number not being known.
Wooden Baluster Makers	32	32	—	
Locksmiths (*Serruriers*)	515	393	—	
Stone Setters	—	12	—	
Ladies' Bag and Travelling Bag Makers.	20	20	—	
Upholsterers (Female)	—	15	—	
„ (Male)	70	53	—	
Turncocks	311	267	—	
Navvies (9)	192	141	—	(9) Our Syndical Chamber increases its membership every day; we shall soon be able to engage regularly in the work of placing.
Scourers (Dyeing) (*C. S.*)	67	32	—	
Dyers	47	27	—	
Commercial Travellers	1,341	1,226	—	
Bed Upholsterers	—	2	—	
Total	37,142	29,429	2,814	

(*c.*) Free Municipal Registry Offices.

The next class of institutions to be considered is that of the Free Municipal Registry Offices. With regard to these registries the report states (p. 569):—

"The want of success attending the experiment made in carrying out the decree of the 8th March 1848, by which the Provisional Government established a free information bureau in each of the *mairies* of Paris, for a long time discounted the idea of free municipal registry offices.

"Some of the municipalities, especially those which administer the arrondissements of Paris, revived this idea in 1886 in consequence of the agitation against the private registry offices, and, following their example, several other towns have established free registry offices, or encourage private undertakings established with this object."

The following table taken from the Report (p. 611) shows the scope of the work of these Registries in 1891:—

Summary Statement of the Number of Applications for Work and Workpeople Registered, and the Number of Persons Placed by the Free Municipal Registry Offices in operation in 1891.

Departments.	Towns.	Date of Establishment of Office.	Number of		
			Applications for Work.	Applications for Workpeople.	Persons placed.
Gironde	Bordeaux	1888	3,161	734	696
Marne	Sainte-Menéhould	„	90	90	90
	Vitry-le-François	„			
	Sézanne	„			
Nord	Lille	1884	1,248	194	—
	Cambrai	1889	100	100	100
	Caudry	„	24	24	24
Orne	Flers	„	74	74	74
	La Ferté-Macé	„			
Seine	Paris 1st Arrondissement	Oct. 1889	1,410	1,035	1,009
	Paris 2nd „	April 1891	975	295	150
	Paris 3rd „	Oct. 1888	4,500	5,000	4,000
	Paris 4th „	March 1889	2,104	956	482
	Paris 5th „	May 1889	284	284	284
	Paris 6th „	Jan. 1889	4,000	1,800	1,500
	Paris 13th „	Sept. 1891	402	156	101
	Paris 14th „	May 1889	1,000	670	604
	Paris 15th „	Nov. 1888	1,000	715	715
	Paris 18th „	July 1887	2,743	765	627
	Levallois-Perret	Oct. 1883	1,600	400	400
		Total	24,805	13,292	10,856

This table shows that the most important free municipal registries are those in Paris, those outside the Department of the Seine, with the exception of that at Bordeaux, being comparatively unimportant.

The following is a description of the work of the oldest of these offices, viz., that of the 18th *Arrondissement* (pp. 599–600), which will serve as a type of those established in the various districts of Paris:—

"The free municipal registry office of the 18th Arrondissement was founded on the 15th July 1887. It is conducted with a subsidy of 2,000 francs from the municipal council. An accountant, who receives 60 francs per month, attends at the office every evening from 7 till half-past 9. A clerk carries the letters, the object of which is explained further on, and receives for this service 40 francs per month, bringing the expenses for staff to 1,200 francs.

A sum of 800 francs then remains for expenses of printing, postage, and advertising; the latter takes place by means of circulars, placards, newspaper reports and notices left with tradespeople.

The two officials are placed under the exclusive supervision of a committee of control consisting of the *maire* as president, some deputies, and five members of the *bureau de bienfaisance* (two governors and three commissaries); one of the officials registers the applications for work, and the other the applications for workpeople.

Registration of applications for work takes place on presentation of a document stating the address, together with certificates, work books and references of candidates; in addition, for the greater convenience of employers, a desk has been put up in the waiting room on which are placed printed forms which employers have only to fill up, and put into a box opened every evening.

Each evening, after the closing of the office the accountant, following the order in which the applications for work have been registered, endeavours to meet the applications for workpeople and sends letters by the clerk to the parties interested, which serve them as introductions to employers."

In order further to give an idea of the scope of the operations of this registry the following table is inserted, giving particulars of the number and occupations of persons placed in situations through its agency during the year 1891 (pp. 601–2).

STATEMENT of the Number of Persons placed in 1891 by the Free Municipal Registry Office of the Eighteenth Arrondissement of Paris, distinguishing the principal Occupations of those placed.

Occupations.	Number Placed.	Occupations.	Number Placed.
Men:—		*Women*:—	
Clerks, commercial employées, &c.	67	General servants	254
Barmen	25	Charwomen	57
Message and shop boys	31	Cooks	38
Mechanics	18	Sempstresses	29
Miscellaneous	39	Miscellaneous	25
Total men	180	Total women	403
Boy apprentices, paid or not	37	*Girl* apprentices, paid or not	6

(iii.) THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

During the severe depression of trade which for some time past has prevailed throughout the Australasian Colonies, many schemes have been started by the various Colonial Governments to assist unemployed persons by helping them to obtain work, by providing State employment on relief works, and by developing projects of land settlement.

A detailed account of the action of the Government in New Zealand with regard to the unemployed is given below, based on the two last annual reports of the Bureau of Industries.

The Report of the Bureau, presented in July 1892 to both Houses of the General Assembly, states that:—

"A 'Bureau of Industries' was established by the New Zealand Government in June 1891, under the direction of the Hon. W. R. Reeves, Minister of Education and Justice. The objects desired by the Government were the compilation of statistics concerning the condition of labour generally; the establishment of agencies for reporting the scarcity or overplus of workers in particular districts; the transfer of such workers from overcrowded localities to places needing labour; and, generally, the control of all industries for the physical and moral benefit of those engaged therein.

"The pressing difficulty at the time the bureau was inaugurated was the presence of 'unemployed' labour in the chief towns of the colony. The centralising tendency of modern institutions is one of the predisposing causes of this plethora of workmen appearing in the cities, aided by the displacement of hands by labour-saving machinery on farms; but these influences were greatly augmented by the cessation (or contraction) of public works consequent on the exhaustion of foreign loans. It was necessary that some outward set should be given to the human tide, and that every facility should be given to labourers to proceed to available work in out-districts.

"For this purpose 200 agencies were established, for economical reasons the agents being selected from officers already in the Government service, and in the country districts the duties generally being allotted to sergeants of police and local constables, as these officers are thoroughly acquainted with the needs and capabilities of the population surrounding them. These agents forward on the last day of every month a schedule stating particulars as to unemployed persons in their district, and make report as to the various works, private and public (if any), in their locality needing more workmen. In this manner the *minus* and *plus* quantities of available labour can be generally equalised.

"On 'unemployed' persons presenting themselves for engagement their names are entered upon schedules, which declare (for statistical purposes only) the age, dependent family, time out of work, &c., of each applicant; and suitable employment (if possible) is offered, men with families having preference. They are assisted by means of railway passes, in some cases given free to those seeking work for themselves, but given to those proceeding to engagements only as advances, orders on the employers against future wages being signed by the men. Most of the said orders on future pay are honoured when matured.

"Every effort, short of espionage, is used to ascertain the *bona fides* of applicants and to prevent the railway-passes falling into the hands of rogues.

". . . The total number assisted to employment from the 1st June, 1891, to the 31st May, 1892, was 2,974, of whom 2,000 were sent to private employers and the others to public works."

The system under which the public works above spoken of have been carried on, is thus described:—

"The new system is that of constructing roads and railways by what are called co-operative contracts. In these, a small party of men, generally six in number, is allotted a certain section or length of road or line; one of them is elected a 'ganger' and trustee for the others, to deal for them with the Government. The Government engineer states a price for the portion of work, and, as this is done by an unprejudiced officer, it is generally accepted without murmur by the men." Progress payments are made fortnightly, for the benefit of the men's families, and the whole amount is paid up in cash on the work being passed by the engineer.

Another measure taken by the Bureau is—

"the issue to the Bureau agents of labour coupons, which are given in small quantities to unemployed in country districts, and which enable the bearer to get food, bed, &c., in certain hotels and lodging-houses at reduced rates. Employment being obtained, the coupons are no longer allowed to be used, but full prices are charged."

The report also describes a scheme contemplated by the Government for the establishment of State Farms for the unemployed. The second report (April 1892—March 1893) states that delays had occurred in the carrying out of this scheme, but that land was being secured for the purpose.*

Tables appended to the last-mentioned report show the number of persons actually assisted by the Department during the year ending March 31, 1893. They set forth the occupations of those dealt with in different centres of population, and in a summarised form for the whole colony. The number of men assisted was 3,874, these having 7,802 dependants, making a total of 11,676 persons. This gives, as the result since the establishment of the bureau in June, 1891 (one year and ten months), the number of 6,467 men assisted, these having 12,531 dependants, being a total of 18,998 persons.

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* A report in the "Argus," dated 15th May, 1893, states that the New Zealand Government has set apart several blocks of bushland for carrying out a scheme for settling the unemployed on the land.

9,900 acres have been allotted for this purpose, viz:—

2,500	acres in the	Auckland district.
2 500	„	Taranaki „
2,200	„	Wellington „
1,500	„	Otago „
1,200	„	Southlands „

After comparing the bureau with those of the other Australasian Colonies the report proceeds :—

"It will soon be necessary in New Zealand to gravely consider the subject of the classification and employment of the poorer members of our society. The present system of charitable aid is faulty in the extreme, and it will need the attention of our wisest men to organise a scheme that will deliver us from the network of our present difficulties. The dependent classes should be divided into three distinct orders—viz., the helpful poor, who only need guidance and direction to enable the work and the worker to be brought together; the helpless poor, who are to be regarded as subjects for benevolent aid; and the criminally-lazy poor, who should be compelled to work, if necessary, under restriction. The organisation of the whole could only be attempted by some strong central power having control and direction of all charitable aid—both that which is now administered by means of private beneficence (unequally collected by the voluntary self-taxing of the generous) and that granted by the State to hospitals, lunatic asylums, orphan asylums, &c. Our present attitude is only a confession of weakness and of inability to grapple with fast-converging difficulties."

The following Tables I. and II. are based on particulars published in the Report :—

TABLE I.—Showing the numbers assisted by the Bureau in the five chief Districts of the Colony, from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893, together with the places from which they came.

——	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Wellington.	Gisborne.	Total.
Total number assisted by the Bureau -	372	547	763	1,991	201	3,874
Total number of persons dependent upon applicants.	576	1,676	2,265	2,951	335	7,802
Number sent to private employment -	363	240	454	1,280	201	2,518
Number sent to Government Works -	9	307	309	731	—	1,356
Number of wives sent to rejoin husbands -	—	2	20	34	—	56
Number of children sent to rejoin fathers -	—	14	62	92	—	168
Places of origin of those assisted :—						
North Island - - - - - -	281	2	—	871	168	1,322
South Island - - - - - -	17	540	745	929	26	2,257
Victoria - - - - - -	6	5	1	36	4	52
New South Wales - - - - -	43	—	3	76	2	124
Queensland - - - - - -	4	—	—	3	—	7
Tasmania - - - - - -	3	—	8	14	—	25
South Australia - - - - -	3	—	—	7	—	10
Great Britain - - - - - -	15	—	6	55	1	77

TABLE II.—Showing the Occupations of the Applicants and the Description of Work found for them in the Year 1892–93.

Trades.	No. of Applicants.	No. sent to Private Employment.	No. sent to Government Works.	Trades.	No of Applicants.	No. sent to Private Employment.	No. sent to Government Works.
Building trades:—				Clothiers:—			
Bricklayers	10	3	5	Drapers	2	2	—
Carpenters	106	68	38	Tailors	5	5	—
Painters	15	9	6				
Stonemasons	30	6	24	Printing and publishing:—			
Others	4	2	2	Compositors	12	9	3
Agriculture:—				Printers	15	15	—
Farmers	16	16	—	Others	4	4	—
Farm-labourers	135	134	1	Leather workers:—			
Grooms	13	13	—	Bootmakers	24	23	1
Ploughmen	5	5	—	Fellmongers	6	6	—
Rabbiters	48	48	—	Saddlers	1	1	—
Station hands	27	27	—	Seafaring men:—			
Bushmen	450	353	97	Firemen	8	8	—
Others	15	14	1	Seamen	41	40	1
Mechanics:—							
Smiths	33	21	12	Wood workers	10	10	—
Engineers	20	17	3	Professional men	13	12	1
Ironworkers and Moulders.	10	8	2	Clerks	16	13	3
Engine-drivers	5	2	3	Flaxmillers	16	16	—
Food trades:—				Miners	52	44	8
Bakers	10	8	2	Miscellaneous trades	50	42	8
Butchers	16	15	1	General labourers	2,567	1,434	1,133
Cooks and waiters	59	58	1	Total	3,874	2,518	1,356
Others	5	5	—				

The following extracts from the reports of the branch bureaux at Auckland, Wellington, and elsewhere, afford some idea of the method of working. The report from Auckland states that:—

"This department was opened on the 9th May 1892. Up to present dates 413 persons have been found in work, or assisted to do so—private employment, 402; public works, 11. Large numbers besides the above called, and were supplied with any information available as to the best districts and methods of finding work. During the harvest season I refused to book any one, simply directing them to the agricultural districts, where I knew men were in demand. When the bureau was first opened, employers seemed doubtful that the class of men which would be sent through the bureau would be inferior workmen. I opened communication with as many contractors and other employers as I could find, assuring them that suitable men would only be sent, the result

being that, after a trial, I generally received information that they (the employers) were suited.

"The difficult phases of the unemployed that I met were the following: A few men past the prime of life, who, from adversity or other causes, had now for the first time to turn to labour for subsistence. As a matter of fact, employers in the present state of the labour market will not employ this class of men. No matter how willing they are to work, they are wanting in physical energy, and are unskilled in handling tools or implements of labour. It would, I am of opinion, be a wise and kind consideration if some kind of relief work could be provided for this class of men, if only for a time, to enable them to get trained and inured to manual labour.

"Married men with families, who are living from hand to mouth, find it hard to get any distance to look for labour, and in the meantime their families would be destitute, so as a rule they are compelled to stop about town, picking up any odd jobs that may turn up. These men are, therefore, at many times to be classed as 'unemployed.'

"There is still another class, and an increasing one, to swell the ranks, namely, young fellows who have always lived in towns, and were not brought up to any trade or calling. These, from the mode of life, become enervated and unfit for country work, and, in a majority of cases, feel little inclination. I succeeded last winter in finding employment for a good number of this class, but, as a rule, they soon drifted back to town, and very soon improvidently spent their earnings without looking out for more work. If these young fellows would only stay out of town it would give a better chance to the men with families I have already mentioned.

"Seeing the large numbers lately arriving by the Australian boats, I apprehended that the bureau would be rushed, but up to the present there is scarcely any perceptible difference in the labour market. A good many of the new arrivals called, but all received the same answer 'Take to the country,' which they apparently have done. As a rule they were a fair class of workmen (many old New Zealanders), and, I may say, few have asked for assistance, and, further than information and advice, none has been given. At the present, as bushfelling and clearing has not as yet set in, labour is quiescent, and there is no direct outlet, but, from deductions, I am of opinion that able and willing workmen taking to the country will not go long unemployed. Except in some special cases, I do not believe in booking all and sundry who apply. I think it better to give information and encourage the men to seek for themselves than to lead them to hang around waiting for the bureau to find them work. As the winter approaches there is no doubt that the question will become more pressing; but, if some unforeseen event, such as a large influx, does not occur, I think that by the judicious issue of a few railway-passes and steamboat fares (the latter of which have been reduced by the shipping companies of Auckland in a very liberal manner), guarantees for refund being got where possible, the difficulty can fairly be coped with."

The report from Gisborne states that—

"since the opening of the bureau in April last 205 men have been found employment . . . . . The bulk of the men have been employed at bushfelling and on road works."

The report from Wellington states that—

"During the winter months of last year we were enabled to find for a large number of men work at bushfelling for private employers,

sending as many as twenty-five and thirty to one contract. On some of these the men made fairly good wages, and finished up their season very well satisfied; others again, though having equally good chances, did not do so well; consequently there was a little grumbling. This can be attributed to various causes, notably want of experience, and want of cohesion among the men themselves. Road contractors also availed themselves of the services of men forwarded by the department, and in most cases have expressed themselves satisfied with the selection made. Station-holders, farmers, and flax-millers have also been supplied with men and boys, the majority of whom have given satisfaction. In addition to those placed in actual employment, and forwarded by the department, many have availed themselves of the information possessed by the department as to the best districts to proceed to on their own account to look for work, notably Australians. We have had as many as twenty men in one day, possessing a few pounds of their own, and desiring no other assistance but to be informed as to the best place to which to steer. Not the least valuable part of our work has been to assist the wives and families of men who had procured work in the colony to get to their husbands, thus relieving the Benevolent and Charitable Aid Boards, and at the same time helping to give these people the chance of becoming good and prosperous settlers. We have also had many visitors from Great Britain, they having been advised by the Agent-General in London to call upon us. We have been enabled to give them such information about labour and other matters connected with the colony that, instead of wasting time hanging about the city, they have gone at once into the country, and should in a very short time give a good account of themselves. By our system of monthly reports from agents, who are to be found in every township and city of the colony, we are constantly in receipt of information as to the requirements of labour in any particular part of the country, and by this means have saved men needless journeys to and fro looking for employment.

These Co-operative works, both road and rail, have provided work for a large number of men, principally married, who in many instances have removed their wives and families to the scene of operations and intend to settle there permanently. . . . . The men who are sent by the bureau to any co-operative work sign orders for the amount advanced for rail or steamer fare. This is deducted from their earnings by instalments, which takes away the feeling of charity an absolutely free pass might give. (I may state that this is also done in the case of men going to private employment, and in the majority of cases the arrangement is loyally carried out.)"

The Agent at Greymouth reports that—

"many of the older hands of the digging community are becoming incapacitated from age, but they seldom leave their districts to seek lighter employment about the towns, and when permanently superannuated are usually generously provided for by friends. The bulk of the unemployed dealt with by me are miners who have adapted themselves as "handy-men," labourers suffering from the cessation of large contracts, and artisans who have speculated a visit to the coast for an opening in their particular calling . . . . . Regarding the work of this branch for the year, twenty-nine men were employed in making bridges on the Greymouth and Hokitika Railway, fifty on the formation of same work, and fifty-one on ballasting and plate-laying. . . . . The average earnings per man per working-day would be in excess a little of 10*s.*, and, as the men were camped out within easy distance of the town, the cheap living enhanced the financial results for the single men.

"I have gone carefully through my lists, and made extensive inquiries to get at a true estimate of the number of *bonâ fide* unemployed. On soliciting names for the ballasting contracts, 359 names were received, which, it is needless to say, was a surprising number. Inquiries, however, prove that exaggerated accounts of the profits of co-operative labour had got abroad, and that a number of men having small claims, or work on hand of a non-pressing character, had left their fixed employments to temporarily get a share in the supposed extravagant wages under the co-operative system. Although the work in dealing with such a number of applications was considerable, I speedily discovered what was the matter, and struck out the names of those who were procrastinating work already in hand.

"As to the average number of unemployed, it is very small, and the continuous flow of contracts and casual labour gives all a chance. I estimate the number of those who have been at times really needy at from thirty to forty (married men being the majority), but I do not think there are any who throughout the year earn insufficient to provide the necessaries of life."

It is reported from Blenheim that—

"private employers have rarely patronised this office during the past year—only when they wanted work done at a ridiculously low price, and failed elsewhere, would they honour us with a call, and that has only occurred three times. Perhaps one of the reasons for the farmers not applying here for labour may be that the department is not sufficiently advertised. The private labour agents advertise extensively, and they are certainly patronised by the farmers, &c., often to the detriment of the men who frequently have to pay a high fee for a very poor job. . . . . There are now 258 men registered since the 2nd March unprovided for—viz., 224 married men, with 479 persons dependent upon them, and thirty-four single men (twenty-five are recent arrivals from Australia, and four from Europe—*i.e.*, within the last six months). I have passed through the office 547 men—283 sent to Government works, and 264 sent to private works, or assisted to go in search of work."

Besides the New Zealand Government, most of the Australian Colonies have taken steps to deal with the unemployed. For example, in Victoria, a bureau was established by the Government in June 1892 at Melbourne, and agencies were opened at about 50 post-offices in the colony under the management of local postmasters. These branch agencies were not very successful, and eventually the Government decided that the bureau was an incumbrance rather rather than an aid in dealing with the labour difficulty, and on the 22nd May 1893 it was abolished.

The Government of New South Wales opened a bureau in February 1892, and according to the first annual report, issued in March 1893, 15,779 persons had been registered during the year, and employment had been found for 8,154. An increased number of unemployed were coming from other colonies, and from 400 to 600 men were in daily attendance at the bureau looking for work.

At Brisbane, in Queensland, a Government Labour Bureau was established in 1886 and branches formed. According to a report for 1892, dated May 1893, the total number registered at Brisbane and the branch offices amounted to 7,033, of whom 4,230 were placed in situations.

PART V.—HISTORICAL EXAMPLES.

(i.) PARISH EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE OLD POOR LAW.

(*a.*) Introductory.

It has been pointed out in an earlier part of the report * that under the system of administration of poor relief which has prevailed in England since the passing of the Act of 1834, Boards of Guardians do not provide able-bodied destitute persons with employment for wages, but relieve them in such manner and to such an extent as appears necessary, the family being taken as the unit, while any work to which they may be set is regarded as a test of destitution, and not as employment.

This was very far from being the principle which was recognised under the old poor law, and the effects of the opposite system of relief (viz., by parish employment) are dealt with at length in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners of 1834. The section of the general report which bears on this subject has been thought of sufficient interest to be reprinted below.

The Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth † (1601) therein referred to provided that the churchwardens, with two or three substantial householders in each parish or group of parishes should meet and among other things "take order from time to time for "setting to work all such persons married or unmarried, having "no means to maintain them, and use no ordinary and daily "trade of life to get their living by; and also to raise . . . . "by taxation of every inhabitant . . . . a convenient stock "of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other ware or stuff to set "the poor on work." Previous Acts had contained somewhat similar provisions, and subsequent statutes defined the duty more precisely. Yet the clause was by no means widely put into operation, being in fact very generally neglected.

During the 17th and 18th centuries a very great number of schemes and reports on the subject of the employment of the poor as a means of relief were published, the authors including such well-known names as Sir Matthew Hale and Sir William Petty. In 1697 after the Board of Trade had been reconstituted by William III., one of the very earliest subjects which engaged its attention was the preparation of a scheme for "the setting of the poor of this kingdome at work." The Minute Book of the Board of Trade for this year contains repeated entries, showing the amount of time devoted to this subject by the

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* See pp. 144-5.

† 43 Eliz. c. 2.

Lords Commissioners, each of whom undertook to draft a plan for the purpose of discussion. Among the schemes thus drafted was one by John Locke, the philosopher, who was one of the Commissioners. His representation on "The Employment of the Poor" is printed in Mr. Fox Bourne's Life of John Locke, vol. II. pp. 377–391, and is reprinted as an addendum to this chapter* for its antiquarian interest alone, apart from any bearing it may have on existing problems.

During the latter part of the 17th century, and the early part of the 18th, several experiments were made in certain districts in the direction of establishing "Houses of Industry" for the employment of the poor, of which one of the first and most famous was the Bristol experiment conducted by Carey. At first these houses of industry were established one by one under special local Acts, but in 1723 an Act was passed allowing a number of parishes to be incorporated for the purpose of carrying them on.

These houses, to which whole families were admitted, appear to have been conducted at a loss to the parishes concerned, but the amount of loss varied very greatly according to the management.

During the last quarter of the 18th century a number of parish farms for the employment of paupers were established and carried on with varying success. The report of 1834, as will be seen below, condemns the parish farms generally as having failed and become sources of malversation. The farm at Cranbrook seems to have been one of the best managed and to have lasted the longest. It is described in an appendix to the report from the Select Committee on the Poor Laws in 1817.

Another plan which prevailed in some districts was for parishes to build "poor houses" in which paupers were lodged, and sent out to work for outside employers during the day. Paupers were also employed by parishes in road making, stone breaking, &c.

The results of the system of relieving the able-bodied paupers by "setting them on work" are described below.

(*b.*) Extract from Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1834, pp. 21–24.

The 43rd of Elizabeth does not authorise relief to be afforded to any but the impotent, except in return for work. And much as this part of the statute has been neglected, its validity is recognised by the judges. In the King *v.* Collett, 2 Barnewell and Cresswell, 324, Lord Tenterden decided it to be the duty of overseers to provide work, if possible, before they afforded relief. And whatever may be the difficulty of finding *profitable* work, it is difficult to suppose the existence of a parish in which it would not be *possible* to provide some work, were it merely to dig

* p. 363.

holes and fill them again. But though such is the law, it appears from the Parliamentary Returns that payment for work is the most unusual form in which relief is administered. The Poor Rate Returns for the year ending the 25th March 1832, state that out of 7,036,968*l.* expended in that year for the relief of the poor, less than 354,000*l.*, or scarcely more than one-twentieth part, was paid for work, including work on the roads and in the workhouses. This may easily be accounted for.

In the first place, to afford relief gratuitously is less troublesome to the parochial authorities than to require work in return for it. Wherever work is to be paid for there must be superintendence, but where paupers are the workpeople much more than the average degree of superintendence is necessary. In ordinary cases, all that the superintendent inquires is, whether the workman has performed an average day's work; and where the work is piece-work he need not make even that inquiry. The practice of his trade fixes the market price of the work, and he pays it without asking whether the workman has been one hour or one day in performing it, or whether it exceeds or falls below his wants. But the superintendent of pauper labourers has to ascertain, not what is an average day's work, or what is the market price of a given service, but what is a fair day's work for a given individual, his strength and habits considered, at what rate of pay for that work, the number of his family considered, he would be able to earn the sum necessary for his and their subsistence; and lastly, whether he has in fact performed the amount which, after taking all these elements in calculation, it appears that he ought to have performed. It will easily be anticipated that this superintendence is very rarely given; and that in far the greater number of the cases in which work is professedly required from paupers, in fact no work is done. In the second place, collecting the paupers in gangs for the performance of parish work is found to be more immediately injurious to their conduct than even allowance or relief without requiring work. Whatever be the general character of the parish labourers all the worst of the inhabitants are sure to be among the number; and it is well-known that the effect of such an association is always to degrade the good, not to elevate the bad. It was among these gangs, who had scarcely any other employment or amusement than to collect in groups and talk over their grievances, that the riots of 1830 appear to have originated. And, thirdly, parish employment does not afford direct profit to any individual. Under most of the other systems of relief the immediate employers of labour can throw on the parish a part of the wages of their labourers. They prefer, therefore, those modes of relief which they can turn to their own account, out of which they can extract profit under the mask of charity.

In those parishes in which labour is the condition on which relief is granted we have found great differences with respect to

the kind and the duration of the labour required, and the amount of its remuneration. In Cookham, in Putney, and in many of the metropolitan parishes the work is irksome, the hours of labour are equal to those which a private employer would exact, and the pay less than he would give. In others, the amount of labour required is far less than that which an independent labourer must afford, but the pay is diminished so far as is consistent with the supposed wants of the applicant. Thus, at Kimpton, Hants:—

"The single young men are employed by piece work, but are restricted to earn only 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, and are then at liberty to go where they like. In the same place children are employed in picking stones by task, and are allowed to earn the price of a gallon of bread and 6*d.* over per week, which they can do in about four days."

At Gamlingay, Cambridge:—

"The paupers are employed in collecting stones at the price of 2*d.* a bushel, until they have earned the sum allotted to them by the bread scale; they then do as they please for that week."

At Uckfield, Sussex, instead of a part of each week:—

"They are required to work a part of each day, so as to earn the sum which is considered necessary for their subsistence; a sum which, according to the magisterial scale of the Uckfield bench appears to be, for a single man, 4*s.*; man and wife, 7*s.*; man, wife, and one child, 8*s.* 6*d.*; with two children, 10*s.*; and for each child above two, the value of a gallon of flour. In a parish in Suffolk 20 acres were hired by the parish and dug by the paupers at piece work, the price being proportioned to their families. Either the work was completed by two or three o'clock, and the rest of the day spent in idleness, or the men consumed the whole day in the lazy performance of the work of a portion of the day."

In Pollington, Yorkshire:—

"They send many of them upon the highways, but they only work *four* hours per day; this is because there is not employment sufficient in that way; they sleep more than they work, and if any but the surveyor found them sleeping, they would laugh at them. In Rancliffe they employed a man in the winter of 1830–31 to look over them; but they threatened to *drown* him, and he was obliged to withdraw. If a man did not like his work, he would say, 'I can have 12*s.* a week by going on the roads and doing as little as I like.' In Carlton from 30*l.* to 40*l.* was paid to men last year (1831) for doing nothing."

In the parish of Mancetter, in the county of Warwick, the overseer stated that young able men received 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, and the magistrates would not allow the parish to employ them more than three days in the week, in order that they might get work for themselves. Upon inquiry it appeared that their characters soon became so infamous, that no person would employ them, having devoted their spare time to thieving and poaching. In the township of Atherstone, Mr. Weilday, a manufacturer, impatient of contributing his property to the encouragement

of vice and idleness by paying men without exacting labour, purchased some watercarts himself, for the purpose of giving employment to paupers. The magistrates refused to allow them to be used after 12 o'clock in the day, in order that these men might procure work for themselves; they were also described as becoming the most worthless characters in the town.

In some of the agricultural districts, the prevalent mismanagement in this respect has created in the minds of the paupers a notion that it is their right to be exempted from the same degree of labour as independent labourers. In the parish of Swallowfield (Berks) the paupers summoned the overseers before the magistrates. They had been——

"Offered task-work at the gravel-pit at 8*d.* a yard, or 1*s.* a load for digging and sifting without loading. This had been considered a fair price with loading. The complainants contended before the magistrates, that by what they considered 'a right,' they ought not to be employed on the part of the parish more than from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, although when working for farmers, they were usually kept at work from six in the morning until six at night in summer, or from daylight until dark in the winter. This, which they claimed as 'their right,' had, in fact, been the previous practice in the parish, and was and is in a greater or less degree the existing practice in adjacent parishes."

In the course of the examination of Mr. Price from Great Farringdon (Berks), he was asked—

"How did you enforce work on the in-door paupers?—Chiefly by admonition. Their labour was as might be expected, very slack comparatively. I, however, insisted that they should work during the same time as independent labourers. This they resisted, and appealed to the magistrates against this usage. The ground of their appeal was, that it was a thing unknown before in this parish, or any other, that parish labourers should work as long or as hard as the other classes of labourers."

But in many places, while the labour required by the parish is trifling, the pay equals or exceeds that of the independent labourer. Eastbourne, in Sussex, is a striking example. In this place, in which the average wages earned from individuals by hard work are 12*s.* a week, the parish pays for nominal labour as much as 16*s.* a week. Two families alone received from it, in year ending Lady-day 1832, 92*l.* 4*s.*, and the wives of the few independent labourers regret that their husbands are not paupers At the parish farm, occupied by the incorporated parishes of the Isle of Wight, 240 men were employed at one time in the year 1830, at the same wages as those usually given by the farmers; they scarcely did any work, and twice left the farm in a body to threaten the directors. Their wages were consequently raised.

In the parish of Hartland, says Mr. Villiers:—

"Mr. ———, ———, who had occupied land there for 17 years informed me that the magistrates were in the habit of ordering the same wages for the men working on the roads, not superintended, as were paid

to the labourers in the employ of the farmers, and that on this account as well as that the poor liked to watch for the wrecks in the winter, they did not seek for work out of the parish."

Mr. Richardson states that in Northamptonshire :—

"The plan generally in use in the agricultural villages is, upon the man's applying to the overseer for work, to send him upon some part of the parish roads, where he is expected to work, not the farmer's hours or anything like them, but to begin at eight, to leave at twelve for dinner, an hour, and to leave the roads finally at four. It is the business of the overseer or the surveyor of the roads, a farmer or a tradesman, who paid or not, has his own business to attend to, to see that the men are actually working. While he is present, and the farmers take credit to themselves for riding up once or twice a day to the roads, the men bestir themselves a little, but the moment his back is turned, a man who gives himself any trouble is laughed at by his companions. As the overseer at Kettering told me their remark is, 'You must have your 12*s.* a week, or your 10*s.* a week, whether you work or not, I would not be such a fool as to work—blast work—damn me if I work,' &c., and of course, under these circumstances, they do anything but work; if there is a wood near, as at Glapthorne and some other places round Oundle, they run into the wood to steal firing, which they hide and carry off at a convenient time, and universally they are in the habit of stealing turnips or posts, or any little thing of that sort that comes to hand.

"In short where there were many able-bodied men employed on the roads, there every body complained of petty thefts, pilfering, poaching, &c., as the natural consequences.

"Whatever the previous character of a man may have been, he is seldom able to withstand the corruption of the roads; two years' occasional employment there ruins the best labourer. Moreover, in very many instances, the difference between parish pay for pretending to break stones on the road, and the real wages given by the farmer, does not amount to more than 1*s.* a week, and if the man has a family entitling him to receive a given sum by the scale as head money, he receives as much from the parish as he would from any other employer. Accordingly the labourers who are only occasionally employed, are nearly indifferent to pleasing or displeasing their employer, they quit with the remark which I heard at least a dozen times from different overseers, 'I can get as much on the roads, as if I worked for you.'"

The following extracts from Mr. Okeden's and Mr. Majendie's Reports afford examples of all these systems sometimes separate and sometimes in combination :—

"At Urchfont, a parish in the district of Devizes, the population of which is 1,340, and the annual poor rates about 1,450*l.* there are above 50 men out of employ for 45 weeks every year. To these the parish pays 3*s.* a week each during that time and inquires no further about their time or labour; thus creating an annual item of expense of nearly 400*l.*"

"At the parish of Bodicott, in the district of Bloxham, a printed form is delivered to those who apply for work. The labourer takes this to the farmers in succession, who if they do not want his labour, sign their names. The man on his return receives from the overseer the day's pay of an industrious labourer, with the deduction of 2*d.* The same system takes place in other parishes.

"In the parish of Sidford Gore, in the same district, where the poor rates are under 650*l*. per annum, 114*l*. was paid last year in six months to men who did not strike one stroke of work for it.

"At Deddington, during the severe winter months, about 60 men apply every morning to the overseer for work or pay. He ranges them under a shed in a yard. If a farmer or any one else wants a man he sends to the yard for one, and pays half the day's wages; the rest is paid by the parish. At the close of the day the unemployed are paid the wages of a day, minus 2*d*. I could multiply instances of this application of the scale to the superfluous labourers, but to do so would only waste your time."

"At Rotherfield, in East Sussex, 120 men were out of employ in the winter 1831–32, and various modes were attempted to dispose of them. First they were set to work on the parish account; single men at 5*s*.; men with families at 10*s*. per week; the pay being the same as farmers pay, the men left the farmers in order to get the same pay with less work. Then they were billeted among the farmers at 1*s*. per day from the farmers, and 8*d*. from the parish. This was changed to 1*s*. from the parish and 8*d*. from the farmer. The men so billeted did not keep the proper hours of work; then the farmers' men, finding that they who worked the regular hours were paid no more than those who were irregular, gave up their employment to become billeted men, and the farmers were induced to throw their men out of employ to get their labour done by the parish purse. The billeting system having failed, a 6*d*. labour rate was made, it soon failed. Magistrates now recommend 6*d*. in the £ to be deducted from the full rate, and that the occupier should be allowed to pay that proportion of his rate by employment of the surplus hands.

"The labourers are much deteriorated. They do not care whether they have regular work or not; they prefer idle work on the roads. The magistrates at the Uckfield bench told the overseer, the year before last, that if the men made complaint they should be allowed at the rate of 2*s*. 4*d*. per head for each member of the family."

"At Burnash, in East Sussex, in the year 1822, the surplus labourers were put up to auction, and hired as low as 2*d*. and 3*d*. per day; the rest of their maintenance being made up by the parish. The consequence was, that the farmers turned off their regular hands, in order to hire them by auction when they wanted them. The evil of this system was so apparent, that some occupiers applied to the magistrates, who recommended that it should be given up. During the last year, the following plan has been adopted:—The names of the occupiers are are written on pieces of paper, which are put into a bag; the labourer draws out a ticket, which represents 10*s*. worth of labour, at fair wages; next week the labourer draws another master, and this is repeated till the occupier has exhausted the shilling rate. This has continued two winters; much fraud is mixed up with the practice. Some farmers turn off their labourers in order to have ticketed men; other occupiers refuse to pay the rate, and against them it is not enforced"

ADDENDUM.

Locke's Representation as to the Employment of the Poor.*

"May it please your Excellencies,—His Majesty having been pleased by his commission to require us particularly to consider of some proper methods for setting on work and employing the poor of this Kingdom, and making them useful to the public, and thereby easing others of that burden, and by what ways and means such design may be made most effectual; we humbly beg leave to lay before your excellencies a scheme of such methods as seem unto us most proper for the attainment of those ends.

"The multiplying of the poor and the increase of the tax for their maintenance, is so general an observation and complaint that it cannot be doubted of. Nor has it been only since the last war that this evil has come upon us. It has been a growing burden on the Kingdom these many years, and the two last reigns felt the increase of it as well as the present.

"If the causes of this evil be well looked into we humbly conceive it will be found to have proceeded neither from scarcity of provisions nor from want of employment for the poor, since the goodness of God has blessed these times with plenty no less than the former, and a long peace during those reigns gave us as plentiful a trade as ever. The growth of the poor must, therefore, have some other cause, and it can be nothing else but the relaxation of discipline and corruption of manners; virtue and industry being as constant companions on the one side as vice and idleness are on the other.

"The first step, therefore, towards the setting of the poor on work, we humbly conceive, ought to be a restraint of their debauchery by a strict execution of the laws provided against it, more particularly by the suppression of superfluous brandy shops and unnecessary alehouses, especially in country parishes not lying upon great roads.

"Could all the able hands in England be brought to work, the greatest part of the burden that lies upon the industrious for maintaining the poor would immediately cease. For, upon a very moderate computation, it may be concluded that above one-half of those who receive relief from the parishes are able to get their livelihood. And all of them who receive such relief from the parishes, we conceive, may be divided into these three sorts.

"First, those who can do nothing at all towards their own support.

"Secondly, those who, though they cannot maintain themselves wholly, yet are able to do something towards it.

"Thirdly, those who are able to maintain themselves by their own labour. And these last may be again subdivided into two sorts, namely, either those who have numerous families of children whom they cannot or pretend they cannot support by their labour, or those who pretend they cannot get work and so live only by begging or worse.

* *Board of Trade Papers*, Journal B, pp. 170, 242–5, 250, 255, 263–9, 275, 278, 285, 316, 326, 348–55; also Life of John Locke, H. R. Fox Bourne. Vol II., pp. 377–91.

"For the suppression of this last sort of begging drones, who live unnecessarily upon other people's labour, there are already good and wholesome laws, sufficient for the purpose if duly executed. We therefore humbly propose that the execution thereof may be at present revived by proclamation till other remedies can be provided; as also that order be taken every year, at the choosing of churchwardens and overseers of the poor, that the statutes of the 39th Eliz., cap. 4. and the 43rd Eliz., cap. 2,* be read and considered, paragraph by paragraph, and the observation of them in all their parts pressed on those who are to be overseers; for we have reason to think that the greatest part of the overseers of the poor everywhere are wholly ignorant, and never so much as think that it is the greatest part, or so much as any part, of their duty to set people to work.

"But for the more effectual restraining of idle vagabonds, we further humbly propose that a new law may be obtained, by which it be enacted,

"That all men, sound of limb and mind, above 14 and under 50 years of age, begging in maritime counties out of their own parish without a pass, shall be seized on either by any officer of the parish where they so beg (which officers by virtue of their offices shall be authorised, and under a penalty required to do it), or by the inhabitants of the house themselves where they beg, and be by them or any of them brought before the next justice of the peace or guardian of the poor (to be chosen as hereafter mentioned) who in this case shall have the power of a justice of the peace, and, by such justice of the peace or guardian of the poor (after the due and usual correction in the case), be by a pass sent, not to the house of correction, (since those houses are now in most counties complained of to be rather places of ease and preferment to the masters thereof than of correction and reformation to those who are sent thither,) nor to their places of habitation, (since such idle vagabonds usually name some remote part, whereby the county is put to great charge, and they usually make their escape from the negligent officers before they come thither, and are at liberty for a new ramble), but, if it be in a maritime county as aforesaid, that they be sent to the next seaport town, there to be kept at hard labour, till some of his Majesty's ships, coming in or near there, give an opportunity of putting them on board, where they shall serve three years, under strict discipline at soldier's pay (subsistence money being deducted for their victuals on board), and be punished as deserters if they go on shore without leave, or, when sent on shore, if they either go further or stay longer than they have leave.

"That all men begging in maritime counties without passes, that are maimed or above 50 years of age, and all of any age so begging without passes in inland counties nowhere bordering on the sea, shall be sent to the next house of correction, there to be kept at hard labour for three years.

"And to the end that the true use of the houses of correction may not be perverted as of late it has for the most part been, that the master of each such house shall be obliged to allow unto everyone committed to

* The former of these Acts provided for the erection of houses of correction and the due punishment of vagabonds therein. The latter is the famous statute on which our Poor Laws are based, directing that there shall be overseers of the poor in every parish, empowered, conjointly with the justices of the peace, to levy poor rates, set the able-bodied poor to work, provide for impotent paupers, apprentice out pauper-children, and so forth.

his charge fourpence per diem for their maintenance in and about London; but, in remoter counties, where wages and provisions are much cheaper, there the rate to be settled by the grand jury and judge at the assizes; for which the said master shall have no other consideration nor allowance but what their labour shall produce; whom, therefore, he shall have power to employ according to his discretion, consideration being had of their age and strength.

"That the justices of the peace shall, each quarter-sessions, make a narrow inquiry into the state and management of the houses of correction within their district, and take a strict account of the carriage of all who are there, and, if they find that anyone is stubborn and not at all mended by the discipline of the place, that they order him a longer stay there and severer discipline, that so nobody may be dismissed till he has given manifest proof of amendment, the end for which he was sent thither.

"That whoever shall counterfeit a pass shall lose his ears for the forgery the first time that he is found guilty thereof, and the second time that he shall be transported to the plantations, as in case of felony.

"That whatever female above 14 years old shall be found begging out of her own parish without a pass (if she be an inhabitant of a parish within five miles' distance of that she is found begging in), shall be conducted home to her parish by the constable, tithing-man, overseer of the poor, churchwarden, or other sworn officer of the parish wherein she was found begging, who, by his place and office, shall be required to do it and to deliver her to the overseer of the poor of the parish to which she belongs, from whom he shall receive twelvepence for his pains, which twelvepence, if she be one that receives public relief, shall be deducted out of her parish allowance, or, if she be not relieved by the parish, shall be levied on her or her parents' or her master's goods.

"That, whenever any such female above 14 years old, within the same distance, commits the same fault a second time, and whenever the same or any such other female is found begging without a lawful pass, the first time, at a greater distance than five miles from the place of her abode, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or guardian of the poor, upon complaint made, to send her to the house of correction, there to be employed in hard work three months, and so much longer as shall be to the next quarter-sessions after the determination of the said three months, and that then, after due correction, she have a pass made her by the sessions to carry her home to the place of her abode.

"That, if any boy or girl, under 14 years of age, shall be found begging out of the parish where they dwell (if within five miles' distance of the said parish), they shall be sent to the next working school, there to be soundly whipped and kept at work till evening, so that they may be dismissed time enough to get to their place of abode that night. Or, if they live further than five miles off from the place where they are taken begging, that they be sent to the next house of correction, there to remain at work six weeks and so much longer as till the next sessions after the end of the said six weeks.

"These idle vagabonds being thus suppressed, there will not, we suppose, in most country parishes, be many men who will have the pretence that they want work. However in order to the taking away of that pretence, whenever it happens, we humbly propose that it may be further enacted,

"That the guardian of the poor of the parish where any such pretence is made, shall, the next Sunday after complaint made to him, acquaint

the parish that such a person complains he wants work, and shall then ask whether any one is willing to employ him at a lower rate than is usually given, which rate it shall then be in the power of the said guardian to set; for it is not to be supposed that any one should be refused to be employed by his neighbours whilst others are set to work, but for some defect in his ability or honesty, for which it is reasonable he should suffer, and he that cannot be set on work for twelvepence per diem must be content with ninepence or tenpence rather than live idly. But, if nobody in the parish voluntarily accept such a person at the rate proposed by the guardians of the poor, that then it shall be in the power of the said guardian, with the rest of the parish, to make a list of days, according to the proportion of every one's tax in the parish, to the poor and that, according to such list, every inhabitant in the same parish shall be obliged in their turn, to set such unemployed poor men of the same parish on work, at such under-rates as the guardians of the poor shall appoint; and if any person refuse to set the poor at work in his turn as thus directed, that such person shall be bound to pay them their appointed wages, whether he employ them or no.

"That if any poor man, otherwise unemployed, refuse to work according to such order (if it be in a maritime county) he shall be sent to the next port, and there put on board some of His Majesty's ships, to serve there three years as before proposed, and that what pay shall accrue to him for his service there, above his diet and clothes, be paid to the overseers of the poor of the parish to which he belongs, for the maintenance of his wife and children, if he have any, or else towards the relief of other poor of the same parish; but, if it be not in a maritime county, that every poor man thus refusing to work shall be sent to the house of correction.

"These methods we humbly propose as proper to be enacted in order to the employment of the poor who are able but will not work; which sort, by the punctual execution of such a law, we humbly conceive, may be quickly reduced to a very small number or quite extirpated.

"But the greatest part of the poor maintained by parish rates, are not absolutely unable, nor wholly unwilling to do anything towards the getting of their livelihoods, yet even these, either through want of fit work provided for them, or their unskilfulness in working in what might be a public advantage, do little that turns to any account, but live idly upon the parish allowance or begging, if not worse. Their labour, therefore, as far as they are able to work, should be saved to the public, and what their earnings come short of a full maintenance should be supplied out of the labour of others, that is, out of the parish allowance.

"These are of two sorts:—

"1. Grown people, who, being decayed from their full strength, could yet do something for their living, though, under pretence that they cannot get work, they generally do nothing. In the same case with these are most of the wives of day labourers, when they come to have two or three or more children. The looking after their children gives them not liberty to go abroad to seek for work, and so, having no work at home, in the broken intervals of their time they earn nothing; but the aid of the parish is fain to come in to their support, and their labour is wholly lost; which is so much loss to the public.

"Every one must have meat, drink, clothing, and firing. So much goes out of the stock of the kingdom, whether they work or no. Supposing then, there be a hundred thousand poor in England, that live upon the parish, that is, who are maintained by other people's labour

(for so is every one who lives upon alms without working), if care were taken that every one of these, by some labour in the woollen or other manufacture, should earn but a penny per diem (which, one with another, they might well do and more), this would gain to England 130,000*l.* per annum, which, in eight years, would make England above a million pounds richer.

"This, rightly considered, shows us what is the true and proper relief of the poor. It consists in finding work for them, and taking care they do not live like drones upon the labour of others. And in order to this end we find the laws made for the relief of the poor were intended; however, by an ignorance of their intention or a neglect of their due execution, they are turned only to the maintenance of people in idleness, without at all examining into the lives, abilities, or industry of those who seek for relief.

"In order to the suppression of these idle beggars, the corporations in England have beadles authorised and paid to prevent the breach of the law in that particular; yet, nevertheless, the streets everywhere swarm with beggars, to the increase of idleness, poverty, and villany, and to the shame of Christianity. And, if it should be asked in any town in England, how many of these visible trespassers have been taken up and brought to punishment by those officers this last year, we have reason to think the number would be found to have been very small, because that of beggars swarming in the street is manifestly very great.

"But the remedy of this disorder is so well provided by the laws now in force, that we can impute the continuance and increase of it to nothing but a general neglect of their execution.

"2. Besides the grown people above mentioned, the children of labouring people are an ordinary burden to the parish, and are usually maintained in idleness, so that their labour also is generally lost to the public till they are twelve or fourteen years old.

"The most effectual remedy for this that we are able to conceive, and which we therefore humbly propose is, that, in the fore-mentioned new law to be enacted, it be further provided that working schools be set up in every parish, to which the children of all such as demand relief of the parish above three and under fourteen years of age, whilst they live at heme with their parents, and are not otherwise employed for their livelihood by the allowance of the overseers of the poor, shall be obliged to come.

"By this means the mother will be eased of a great part of her trouble in looking after and providing for them at home, and so be at the more liberty to work; the children will be kept in much better order, be better provided for, and from infancy be inured to work, which is of no small consequence to the making of them sober and industrious all their lives after; and the parish will be either eased of this burden or at least of the misuse in the present management of it. For a great number of children giving a poor man a title to an allowance from the parish, this allowance is given once a week or once a month to the father in money, which he not seldom spends on himself at the alehouse whilst his children for whose sake he had it are left to suffer, or perish under the want of necessaries, unless the charity of neighbours relieve them.

"We humbly conceive that a man and his wife in health may be able by their ordinary labour to maintain themselves and two children. More than two children at one time under the age of three years will seldom happen in one family. If therefore all the children above three years old be taken off from their hands those who have never so many,

whilst they remain themselves in health, will not need any allowance for them.

"We do not suppose that children of three years old will be able at that age to get their livelihoods at the working school, but we are sure that what is necessary for their relief will more effectually have that use if it be distributed to them in bread at that school than if it be given to their fathers in money. What they have at home from their parents is seldom more than bread and water, and that, many of them, very scantily too. If therefore care be taken that they have each of them their belly-full of bread daily at school, they will be in no danger of famishing, but, on the contrary, they will be healthier and stronger than those who are bred otherwise, nor will this practice cost the overseers any trouble, for a baker may be agreed with to furnish and bring into the school-house every day the allowance of bread necessary for all the scholars that are there. And to this may be also added, without any trouble, in cold weather, if it be thought needful, a little warm water gruel; for the same fire that warms the room may be made use of to boil a pot of it.

"From this method the children will not only reap the fore-mentioned advantages with far less charge to the parish than what is now done for them, but they will be also thereby the more obliged to come to school and apply themselves to work, because otherwise they will have no victuals, and also the benefit thereby both to themselves and the parish will daily increase; for, the earnings of their labour at school every day increasing, it may reasonably be concluded that, computing all the earnings of a child from three to 14 years of age, the nourishment and teaching of such a child during that whole time will cost the parish nothing; whereas there is no child now which from its birth is maintained by the parish but before the age of fourteen, costs the parish 50*l.* or 60*l.*

"Another advantage also of bringing children thus to a working school is that by this means they may be obliged to come constantly to church every Sunday, along with their schoolmasters or dames, whereby they may be brought into some sense of religion, whereas ordinarily now, in their idle and loose way of breeding up, they are as utter strangers both to religion and morality as they are to industry.

"In order, therefore, to the more effectual carrying on of this work to the advantage of this kingdom, we further humbly propose that these schools be generally for spinning or knitting, or some other part of the woollen manufacture, unless in countries * where the place shall furnish some other materials fitter for the employment of such poor children, in which places the choice of those materials for their employment may be left to the prudence and direction of the guardians of the poor of that hundred. And that the teachers in these schools be paid out of the poor's rate, as can be agreed.

"This, though at first setting up it may cost the parish a little, yet we humbly conceive, (the earnings of the children abating the charge of their maintenance, and as much work being required of each of them as they are reasonably able to perform,) it will quickly pay its own charges with an overplus.

"That where the number of the poor children of any parish is greater than for them all to be employed in one school they be there divided into two, and the boys and girls, if thought convenient, taught and kept to work separately.

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* That is, districts.

"That the handicraftsmen in each hundred be bound to take every other of their respective apprentices from amongst the boys in some one of the schools in the said hundred without any money; which boys they may so take at what age they please, to be bound to them till the age of 23 years, that so the length of time may more than make amends for the usual sums that are given to handicraftsmen with such apprentices.

"That those also in the hundred who keep in their hands lands of their own to the value of 25*l.* per annum, or upwards, or who rent 50*l.* per annum or upwards, may choose out of the schools of the said hundred what boy each of them pleases, to be his apprentice in husbandry on the same condition.

"That whatever boys are not by these means bound out apprentices before they are full fourteen shall, at the Easter meeting of the guardians of each hundred every year, be bound to such gentlemen, yeomen, or farmers within the said hundred as have the greatest number of acres of land in their hands, who shall be obliged to take them for their apprentices till the age of 23, or bind them out at their own cost to some handicraftsmen; provided always that no such gentleman, yeoman, or farmer shall be bound to have two such apprentices at a time.

"That grown people also (to take away their pretence of want of work) may come to the said working schools to learn, where work shall accordingly be provided for them.

"That the materials to be employed in these schools and among other the poor people of the parish be provided by a common stock in each hundred, to be raised out of a certain portion of the poor's rate of each parish as requisite, which stock, we humbly conceive, need be raised but once; for, if rightly managed, it will increase.

"That some person experienced and well skilled in the particular manufacture which shall be judged fittest to set the poor of each hundred on work, be appointed storekeeper for that hundred, who shall, accordingly, buy in the wool or other materials necessary; that this storekeeper be chosen by the guardians of the poor of each hundred, and be under their direction, and have such salary as they shall appoint to be paid *pro rata* upon the pound out of the poor's tax of every parish, and, over and above which salary, that he also have 2*s.* in the pound yearly for every 20*s.* that shall be lessened in the poor's tax of any parish from the first year of his management.

"That to this storekeeper one of the overseers of the poor of every parish shall repair as often as there shall be occasion, to fetch from him the materials for the employment of the poor of each parish; which materials the said overseer shall distribute to the teachers of the children of each school and also to other poor who demand relief of the said parish to be wrought by them at home in such quantity as he or the guardian of the parish shall judge reasonable for each of them respectively to despatch in one week, allowing unto each such poor person for his or her work what he and the storekeeper shall agree it to be worth; but, if the said overseer and storekeeper do not agree about the price of any such work, that then any three or more of the guardians of that hundred (whereof the guardian of the same parish in which the contest arises to be always one) determine it.

"That the sale of the materials thus manufactured be made by the storekeeper in the presence of one or more of the guardians of each hundred and not otherwise, and that an exact account be kept by the said storekeeper of all that he buys in and sells out, as also of the several quantities of unwrought materials that he delivers to the

respective overseers and of the manufactured returns that he received back again from them.

"That, if any person to whom wool or any other materials are delivered to be wrought shall spoil or embezzle the same, if it be one who receives alms from the parish, the overseers of the poor of that parish shall pay unto the storekeeper what it cost, and deduct that sum out of the parish allowance to the person who has so spoiled or embezzled any such materials, or, if it be one that receives no allowance from the parish, then the said overseers shall demand it in money of the person that spoiled or embezzled it, and if the person so offending refuse to pay it, the guardian of the poor of that parish, upon oath made to him by any of the said overseers that he delivered such materials to such person, and that he paid for them such a sum to the storekeeper (which oath every such guardian may be empowered to administer), shall grant unto the said overseer a warrant to distrain upon the goods of the person so offending, and sell the goods so distrained, rendering the overplus.

"That the guardian of the poor of every parish, to be chosen by those who pay to the relief of the poor of the said parish, shall be chosen, the first time, within three months of the passing of the Act now proposed; that the guardians thus chosen by the respective parishes of each hundred shall have the inspection of all things relating to the employment and relief of the poor of the said hundred; that one-third part of the whole number of the guardians of every hundred thus chosen shall go out every year, the first year by lot out of the whole number, the second year by lot out of the remaining two-thirds, and for ever afterwards in their turns, so that after the first two years every one shall continue in three years successively and no longer; and that for the supply of any vacancy as it shall happen a new guardian be chosen, as aforesaid, in any respective parish at the same time that the overseers of the poor are usually chosen there, or at any other time within one month after any such vacancy.

"That the guardians of the poor of each respective hundred shall meet every year in Easter week, in the place where the stores of that hundred are kept, to take an account of the stock, and as often else at other times as shall be necessary to inspect the management of it and to give directions therein, and in all other things relating to the poor of the hundred.

"That no person in any parish shall be admitted to an allowance from the parish but by the joint consent of the guardian of the said parish and the vestry.

"That the said guardians also, each of them within the hundred whereof he is guardian, have the power of a justice of the peace over vagabonds and beggars, to make them passes, to send them to the seaport towns or houses of correction, as before proposed.

"These foregoing rules and methods being what we humbly conceive most proper to be put in practice for the employment and relief of the poor generally throughout the country, we now further humbly propose for the better and more easy attainment of the same end in cities and towns corporate, that it may be enacted,

"That in all cities and towns corporate the poor's tax be not levied by distinct parishes, but by one equal tax throughout the whole corporation.

"That in each corporation there be 12 guardians of the poor, chosen by the said corporation, whereof four to go out by lot at the end of the

first year, other four of the remaining number to go out also by lot the next year, and the remaining four the third year, and a new four chosen every year in the rooms of those that go out, to keep up the number of 12 full, and that no one continue in above three years successively.

"That these guardians have the power of setting up and ordering working schools as they see convenient, within each corporation respectively, to which schools the children of all that are relieved by the said corporation, from 3 to 14 years of age, shall be bound to come as long as they continue unemployed in some other settled service, to be approved of by the overseers of the poor of that parish to which they belong.

"That these guardians have also the sole power of ordering and disposing of the money raised in each corporation for the use of the poor, whether for the providing of materials to set them on work, or for the relieving of those whom they judge not able to earn their own livelihood, and that they be the sole judges who are or are not fit to receive public relief, and in what proportion.

"That the said guardians have also the power to send any persons begging without a lawful pass to the next seaport town or house of correction, as before propounded.

"That they have likewise power to appoint a treasurer to receive all money raised for the relief of the poor; which treasurer shall issue all such money only by their order, and shall once a year pass his accounts before them; and that they also appoint one or more storekeepers, as they shall see occasion, with such rewards or salaries as they think fit; which storekeepers shall in like manner be accountable unto them, provided always that the mayor or bailiffs or other chief officers of each corporation have notice given him that he may be present (which we humbly propose may be enjoined on all such officers respectively) at the passing of the accounts both of the treasurer and storekeepers of the poor within each respective corporation.

"That the teachers in each school, or some other person thereunto appointed, shall fetch from the respective storekeepers the materials they are appointed to work upon in that school, and in such quantities as they are ordered, which materials shall be manufactured accordingly, and then returned to the storekeeper, and by him be either given out to be further manufactured or else disposed of to the best advantage, as the guardians shall direct.

"That the overseers of the poor shall in like manner take from the storekeeper, and distribute unto those who are under the public relief, such materials, and in such proportions, as shall be ordered each of them for a week's work, and not pay unto any of the poor so employed the allowance appointed them till they bring back their respective tasks well performed.

"That the overseers of the poor of each parish shall be chosen as they are now, and have the same power to collect the poor's rates of their respective parishes as now, but that they issue out the money so collected for the relief and maintenance of the poor according to such orders and directions as they shall receive from the guardians. And that the accounts of the overseers of the poor of each parish, at the end of their year, shall be laid before such persons as the parish shall appoint to inspect them, that they may make such observations on the said accounts, or exceptions against them, as they may be liable to, and that then the said accounts, with those observations and exceptions, be examined by the treasurer and two of the guardians (whereof one to be nominated by the guardians themselves and the other by the

parish), and that the said accounts be passed by the allowance of those three.

"That the said guardians shall have power to appoint one or more beadles of beggars, which beadles shall be authorised and required to seize upon any stranger begging in the streets, or any one of the said corporation begging either without the badge appointed to be worn or at hours not allowed by the said guardians to beg in, and bring all such persons before any one of the said guardians. And that if any of the said beadles neglect their said duty, so that strangers or other beggars not having the badge appointed or at hours not allowed, be found frequenting the streets, the said guardians, upon complaint thereof made to them, shall have power and be required to punish the beadle so offending, for the first fault at their own discretion; but upon a second complaint proved before them, that they send the said beadle to the house of correction, or (if it be in a maritime county and the beadle offending be a lusty man and under 50 years of age), to the next seaport town, in order to the putting him aboard some of his Majesty's ships, to serve there three years as before proposed.

"That those who are not able to work at all, in corporations where there are no hospitals to receive them, be lodged three or four or more in one room, and yet more in one house, where one fire may serve, and one attendant may provide for many of them, with less charge than when they live at their own choice scatteringly.

"And, since the behaviour and wants of the poor are best known amongst their neighbours, and that they may have liberty do declare their wants and receive broken bread and meat or other charity from well-disposed people, that it be therefore permitted to those whose names are entered in the poor's book, and who wear the badges required,* to ask and receive alms in their respective parishes at certain hours of the day to be appointed by the guardians, but if any of these are taken begging at any other hour than those allowed, or out of their respective parishes, though within the same corporation, they shall be sent immediately, if they are under 14 years of age, to the working school to be whipped, and, if they are above 14, to the house of correction, to be remain there six weeks and so much longer as till the next quarter-sessions after the said six weeks are expired.

"That if any person die for want of due relief in any parish in which he ought to be relieved, the said parish be fined according to the ircumstances of the fact and the heinousness of the crime.

"That every master of the king's ships shall be bound to receive without money, once every year (if offered him by the magistrate or other officer of any place within the bounds of the port where his ship shall be), one boy, sound of limb, above 13 years of age, who shall be his apprentice for nine years." †

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* A law passed shortly before Locke's preparation of this document (8 & 9 William III., cap. 30), chiefly to make new arrangements for the settlement and and removal of paupers, and for the apprenticeship of pauper-children, had stipulated that no one should be allowed to beg who did not wear the distinctive badge of the parish to which he belonged.

† Board of Trade Papers Domestic, bundle B, No. 6.

(ii.)—THE "PARIS NATIONAL WORKS" OF 1848.

One of the most famous and most extensive attempts that has been made in modern times to provide employment on the part of the State for the unemployed was probably that of the French Provisional Government immediately after the Revolution of 1848. The establishment, difficulties, and failure of the national works organised in Paris by M. Émile Thomas, under the direction of M. Marie, the Minister of Public Works, have been so often referred to since, that it has been thought desirable to give here some account of them drawn, so far as possible, from actual documents and decrees.* It should, however, be distinctly understood, that the state of Paris at the time, the acuteness of the industrial and political crisis, the supposed necessity of doing something at once on a large scale for political no less than economic reasons, and the jealousies and intrigues of opposing parties both within and outside the Provisional Government, were all factors in the situation which tended to make difficult, if not impossible, the execution of any carefully planned scheme. The most cursory examination of the evidence shows that it is impossible to judge correctly of the "Ateliers Nationaux" on the supposition that they were merely a *bonâ fide* effort to carry out the decree establishing the "right to work."

The violent and sudden crisis of the Revolution of February 1848, naturally disturbed the course of industry in Paris. There was a commercial panic, and large numbers of workpeople were thrown out of work. Thus the prevailing want of employment was one of the first questions with which the Provisional Government, established on February 24th, 1848, found itself face to face. On February 25th, on the proposal of Louis Blanc, and on the demand of a deputation claiming to represent the people, the Provisional Government passed a decree from which the following is an extract:—

"The Provisional Government of the French Republic undertakes to guarantee the existence of the workmen by work. It undertakes to guarantee work for every citizen."

For the purpose of carrying out this decree, Louis Blanc advocated the formation of a Ministry of Labour, but this was

* The chief authorities consulted are—"Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux," Emile Thomas (1848); "Histoire de la Révolution Française," Louis Blanc; "Histoire de la Révolution de 1848" (Lamartine); Le Placement des Employés (Office du Travail), 1892.

negatived on the ground that a mere provisional Government could not thus anticipate the decision of the future assembly. In place of it, as a compromise, a Government Labour Commission, under the presidency of Louis Blanc, was established by a decree of February 28th, with power of inquiry and consultation only. The Commission met at the Luxembourg. Meanwhile the carrying out of the decree of February 25th, by the establishment of national workshops, was confided not to this Commission but to the Minister of Public Works, M. Marie, by the following decree of February 26th:—

"The Provisional Government decrees the immediate establishment of national workshops. The Minister of Public Works is entrusted with the execution of the present decree."

This was followed next day by a decree specifying various public works to be started.

"Earth works shall be started without delay:—

1. To clear the trench of Clamart and convey the earth to Paris, so as to prepare for the construction of a railway station for the Chemin de fer de l'Ouest between the outer tunnel and the Boulevard.
2. To construct the Paris terminus of the Paris-Chartres railway.
3. To improve the navigation of the Oise.
4. To extend the Sceaux railway to Orsay."*

At the same time the immediate resumption of work on Government buildings, &c., was decreed. Besides the works organised by the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of War opened works in the Champs de Mars. From this time the responsibility for the national works as actually organised rested primarily with M. Marie, the Minister of Public Works, while Louis Blanc and the Commission at the Luxembourg, organised co-operative societies of tailors, and other trades, to which the State gave certain contracts to execute. The history of these societies has an interest of its own, but they were entirely separate from the national works organised by the State.

Émile Thomas (who subsequently acted as director of the national works) thus describes their arrangement and difficulties in their earliest stages.†

"Admission to these various works was obtained in the following manner:—

"The workman first of all obtained a certificate from the landlord of his house, or furnished apartments, showing his address, whether in Paris or the department of Seine.

"This certificate was visad and stamped by the police commissary of the district. The workman then repaired to the office of the *maire* of his ward, and, on delivering this document, received in exchange a note of admission to the national works, bearing his name, residence, and calling, and enabling him to be

* Le Placement des Employés (Office du Travail), p. 115.
† Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux, p. 29.

received by the director of the workplaces in which vacancies existed.

"All went well while the number of the unemployed was less than 6,000, but as soon as that number was exceeded the workmen of each *arrondissement*, after having visited all the open works in succession without result, returned to their *maire's* offices tired, starving, and discontented.

"The workmen had been promised bread when work was not to be had, which was reasonable and charitable; the great mistake was, however, then committed of giving them money, and distributing it in public at the offices of the *maires* instead of distributing assistance in kind, which might have been done so easily through the agency of the *bureaux de bienfaisance.*

"Each *maire's* office was authorised to pay every unemployed workman 1.50 frs. per day on production of a ticket showing that there was no vacancy for him in the national works.

"The fixed sum of 2 francs was paid to any workman engaged on the public excavation works, without regard to his age, the work done, or his calling. . . . . The workman made the following simple calculation, and he made it aloud: 'The State gives me 30 *sous* for doing nothing, it pays me 40 *sous* when I work, so I need only work to the extent of 10 *sous*." This was logical. . . .

"The works opened by the Minister of Public Works being far distant from each other, and the workmen not being able to visit them all in turn to make certain that there were no vacancies for them, two central bureaux were established, one at the Halle-aux-Veaux under M. Wissocq, the other near the *maire's* office in the 5th *arrondissement* in the Rue de Bondy, entrusted to M. Higonnet. . . . The workmen went to have their tickets examined at one of these bureaux; and the absence of employment having been proved, they returned to get their 30 sous at their maires' offices."

As the numbers claiming work or relief rapidly increased the whole organisation got rapidly out of hand, and both the bureaux and the *maire's* offices became the centres of tumultuous crowds, which those in charge were quite unable to satisfy or keep in order. On March 6th, therefore, Émile Thomas, a chemist connected with the *Ecole Centrale,* was commissioned by M. Marie to re-organise the works on a semi-military plan, in which he was aided by some of the senior pupils of the *Ecole Centrale.*

The workmen were divided into companies, each of which, when the organisation was fully developed, contained 900 men. Each company was divided into four lieutenancies, each containing 224 men and a lieutenant, and each lieutenancy into four brigades, each with 55 men and a brigadier. Finally each brigade was divided into five squads with ten men and a chief of squad, all belonging to the same *arrondissement.* The brigadiers and chiefs of squads were elected by the men

whom they had to control. This complicated organisation was not fully developed during the first month.

On March 5th, when Emile Thomas took the work in hand, the number of unemployed in Paris was estimated at from 13,000 to 14,000, in addition to 4,000 or 5,000 already engaged on public works.* This number continued steadily to increase day by day, without, however, any corresponding expansion of the public works. The engineer officers were directed by the Government to suggest plans for new works, but they appeared unable or unwilling to do so, and day after day slipped by, the director having to exercise all his ingenuity to provide some means of occupying the idle masses of men who had been enrolled, and who were drawing 30 sous a day from the State.

On March 15th, after a meeting of the chief engineers, who were still unable to suggest means of employing usefully more than a few hundred of the 14,000 unemployed men, it was resolved to undertake a series of works in the plain of Monceaux, which, if serving no other object, would at least have the advantage of keeping the crowd employed. Already the whole scheme was costing 20,000 francs a day, and measures were contemplated for reducing and finally extinguishing the pay to the idle. The following is an extract from an order of the day dated March 16th :—

"From to-morrow, Friday, the 17th inst., the daily pay of workmen who are not working will be reduced to 1 franc instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ francs. The director can guarantee to workmen that from this day forward they will be employed at least every other day; in this case their pay will be 2 francs."

Already political feeling between the moderate and the extreme sections of the Provisional Government was running high in view of the elections which were fixed for April. The strength of the "moderate" party, centred in the Hôtel de Ville, that of the socialists in the Luxembourg. From the middle of March onwards the national works depended politically on the Hôtel de Ville,† and were more and more utilised to counteract the influence of the Luxembourg, and to secure the return of the Hôtel de Ville "list" of candidates at the elections. Hence from this time it becomes progressively more difficult to treat the works as a purely economic experiment.‡

Private industry was practically at a standstill and workshops were closing every day: some for want of capital, others through strikes of their workmen who had recourse to the national works if their demands were not granted. The Minister of Public Works vainly issued on March 20th a pro-

* Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux, p. 54.

† See the Proclamation to the workmen of the Mayor of Paris, dated March 19th, 1848, from which date M. Emile Thomas says, "My relations were clearly defined. "Although I had only to consult the Minister of Public Works for administrative "purposes I depended politically on the Mayor of Paris." (Histoire, p. 107.)

‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 146, 147.

clamation urging the workmen to return to their workshops, and pointing out that large workshops had been closed or were threatened with closing owing to the crisis. At this time 12,000 men were actually employed at the national works, and the number of men enrolled was increasing very rapidly.

It may be well at this point to give in full the regulations in force in the works, from which at least, the nominal character of their organisation may be gathered. It should be added that the regulations, which are here given complete, were only gradually formulated.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.*

National Works.

Regulations for Enrolment in Brigades.

§ I. Enrolment in brigades will take place for the different *arrondissements* in the order, and at the time indicated by an order of the day sent to the offices of the *maires*.

§ II. No enrolment in brigades takes place on Sundays or national holidays.

§ III. In order to be enrolled, a workman must—

(*a.*) Certify at the office of the *maire* of his district, that he is over 16 years of age, or else fatherless, or the eldest of a family of six children.

(*b.*) He must appear in person, and only on the day, and at the hour specified for his *arrondissement*, provided with a note bearing his name, calling, address, the stamp of the *maire* of his district, and dated at least the day previous to the enrolment.

(*c.*) If a workman is on guard on the day of admission for his *arrondissement*, he shall ask leave from the officer in charge of the guard in order to go to the central bureau.

(*d.*) A workman who desires to be enrolled in a brigade which has already been formed, must appear in person on the day and at the time fixed for his *arrondissement*, with a message from the chief of that brigade, stating his own number, that of the company and of the service.

(*e.*) A workman who has lost his book shall call at the *bureau des réclamations* with a certificate from the chief of his company, in order to obtain a fresh one; he shall then pay 50 centimes.

(*f.*) The workmen shall enter by brigades made up of 56 of the men who are present. Each brigade which presents itself incomplete shall be completed by the latest arrivals of the following brigade. No brigade shall start uncompleted from the bureau of enrolment, except the last.

(*g.*) Brigadiers and chiefs of squads are elected beforehand by the workmen; but their brigade or squad may be taken to fill up incomplete lists belonging to the same *arrondissement.* Their nomination is not confirmed until after the enrolment in brigades.

(*h.*) Every day a lieutenant sent by the *chef de l'arrondissement* shall come to announce the service numbers of the companies and brigades to which newly-enrolled workmen belong, in order that these

* Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux, pp. 59–73.

numbers may be entered on their books. These books, moreover, shall bear the names and addresses of the *chefs de service* of the men in charge of companies, of the lieutenants, brigadiers, and chiefs of squads.

The Commissary of the Republic,
Director of National Works,
ÉMILE THOMAS.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NATIONAL WORKS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR WORKMEN ENGAGED ON THE WORKS OR AWAITING ENGAGEMENT.

The Commissary of the Republic, Director of the National Works, considering that hitherto different orders of the day have regulated the measures adopted for the administration of these works:

That it is important to combine in one regulation the different orders of the day enumerated above:

Enacts the following provisions which have been discussed in a council of the *chefs d'arrondissement*, and laid before the assembly of workmen's delegates engaged in the national works, who have adopted them in their entirety.

The payments of brigadiers, chiefs of squads, and workmen are fixed as follows:—

Days of Work.

	fr.	c.	
Brigadiers - - - -	3	0	per day.
Chiefs of squads - - -	2	50	„
Workmen - - - -	2	0	„

Non-working Days.

	fr.	c.	
Brigadiers - - - -	3	0	per day.
Chiefs of squads - - -	1	50	„
Workmen - - - -	1	0	„

On Sundays work is suspended; brigadiers, chiefs of squads, and workmen receive no pay.

No person enrolled in a brigade shall be entitled to two days' work until after the first Monday following his enrolment.

Chiefs of squads, and workmen selected for guard duty on any day except Sundays, or legal holidays, shall be considered as discharging a public duty, and shall be entitled to the payment accorded for days of active work, provided that within 24 hours they deliver to the chief of their company the document summoning them on guard, stamped with the seal of the staff officer of their legion, which document must bear the Christian name of the workman. After 24 hours the document will not be accepted.

The document, handed as aforesaid to the chief of the company, shall be transmitted to the director by the *chef de service* stating the

arrondissement, the service, the company, and the brigade to which the workman belongs.

Extra guard duty, and similar duty when performed as a punishment are excepted from the above provisions.

Lieutenants and brigadiers are exempted from national guard duty by the *chef de l'arrondissement*, who shall write to the sergeant-major who has summoned them.

The list of the men who have received the indemnity for guard duty shall be forwarded on the Monday and Thursday of each week, at one o'clock, to the office of the sub-directorate of M. Dellisse, with the names and addresses of the men who have been summoned.

Men who are ill and confined to bed, and not admitted to the hospitals, receive without distinction, the payment of two francs per day from the special agents of the medical bureau if their state of health has been previously attested by a medical certificate, visad by the commissary of police, and verified by one of the doctors of the central bureau.

Men admitted to the hospitals shall not be paid, as the State bears the cost of the hospital treatment; if they are married their wives and children shall receive indoor relief.

The family of every workman admitted to the hospital in consequence of injuries sustained during work receives the wages payable to the latter when not engaged in actual work.

On days when the weather is considered too bad for the proper execution of the works, operations shall be suspended. The *chef de l'arrondissement* shall decide as to the possibility of carrying on the work.

Any workman who, having presented himself in his turn for work, leaves without the permission of the *chef de service* shall be considered as absent.

Should he obtain leave to absent himself there will be deducted, at the time of payment, quarter, half, or three-quarters of the day's pay, according to the time at which he has left.

With a view to simplifying and reducing the number of separate accounts the squad roll sheets are from this day suppressed, and new roll sheets by brigades will be established after the following model :—

PUBLIC WORK. REPUBLIC OF FRANCE. NATIONAL WORKS.

ROLL SHEET.

Arrondissement. Service. Company.

Day of . Brigade. . 1848.

Squad No.	Consecutive Number.	Surnames, Christian Names and Ranks. The Brigadier should place his Name and Signature first.	Wages to pay.	Sums paid.	Fines	Signature.	Remarks. State cause of Punishment, Absence, &c.

Companies not occupied in active work shall receive payment in a place determined by the *chefs de service*, and of which the lieutenants, brigadiers, and chiefs of squads shall be notified.

Payment will begin at half-past three, and conclude at half-past four.

The lieutenants are responsible for the payment to the chiefs of their companies. This payment shall be made, under the superintendence of the lieutenant, by the brigadiers, assisted by a pay clerk.

The roll sheet bears the names of the 56 men who make up a brigade, including the brigadier and the chiefs of squads. This sheet shall be delivered on the preceding day to the brigadier, who shall first write his name at the top and then enter those of his 55 men. Each man must always occupy the same place in the numerical order of the roll sheet.

When the chief of a brigade pays a workman, he shall make the latter sign opposite to his name in the column provided for that purpose. Any one refusing to sign shall not be paid. If the workman is unable to sign, a man belonging to his squad, and the delegate of the same, shall certify by their signatures that the payment took place in their presence.

The workman, on receiving his pay, shall hand his book to the brigadier, who shall initial it, inserting the date, and the sum paid.

The lieutenant shall receive the roll sheet from the brigadier, and return it, immediately after the payment has concluded, to the chief of his company, so that the latter may in his turn send it back to his *chef de service*.

Fines for Breaches of Regulations.

Chiefs of brigade whose roll sheets are not drawn up as prescribed by the present regulation shall be liable to a fine of one franc. In the case of serious irregularities they shall be dismissed.

Any workman who, without just cause, fails to reply when his name is called, shall not be paid, unless his absence be duly justified on the following day.

Any workman who, without just cause, has on two successive occasions failed to reply to his name at pay-time, shall be struck off the lists.

A daily report of the fines shall be transmitted by the *chefs de service* to the *chefs d'arrondissement*.

Any brigadier, chief of a squad, or workman fined three times in one fortnight shall be struck off the lists.

Fines are inflicted on workmen by the chiefs of companies on the reports of the brigadiers and lieutenants.

The accumulated fines shall be distributed every fortnight among the workmen of each brigade.

Special Provisions affecting Brigadiers and Chiefs of Squads.

No chief elected by the workmen may resign his post, except for very grave reasons, of which the administration shall be the judge.

A stoppage of 5 francs shall be made from the pay of chiefs of squads, for the purpose shown further on under the article "Tools."

Stoppages shall be made from the pay of brigadiers, the total of which will form a guarantee of 15 francs. When this sum has been reached no further stoppage shall be made.

Tickets for Relief in Kind.

Tickets for bread, meat, and soup are distributed at the relieving office, 4, Rue de Chartres, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. every day to the indigent fathers of families belonging to each brigade, in the following proportion, and on presentation of the list given by the delegate, verified and visad by the chief of the company.

Bread.

No. of children.	Kilo-grams.	Weight. (Avoir.). lbs. ozs.
1	¼	0 9
2	½	1 1
3	¾	1 10
4	1	2 3
5	1¼	2 12
6	1½	3 5
7	1¾	3 13
8	2	4 6
9	2¼	4 15
10	2½	5 8

Bread and Meat.

(1.) Fathers of families who are ill and treated at the hospital are not paid. Their wives and children shall receive assistance in bread, meat, and soup, daily.

(2.) Fathers of families who are ill, but are treated at their own homes, receive working pay—that is to say, two francs; medicines and medical attendance are rendered gratis. In this case they are only entitled to the allowance of breat, meat, and soup granted to all indigent fathers of families.

General Regulations.

(3.) For families numbering from six to ten children and over, the distribution of food shall take place three times a week.

For families of three to five children, twice a week.

For families of one to two children, once a week.

Medical Office.

An office is organised under the direction of the Chief Physicians Bujeon and Gaston Gaudinot, 14, Avenue Chateaubriand.

The workmen engaged in the national works alone are admitted—

(1.) For consultation, which takes place every day between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning.

(2.) For the delivery of applications from sick persons confined to bed for domiciliary visits, daily between the hours of 8 and 4. These visits are made by the chief and assistant physicians.

Consultations.

All workmen who are ill are admitted to consultation on presenting their book. They receive (1) advice, medicine, and the dressing of any wounds or injuries; (2) temporary dispensations from work, in

the case of simple indisposition; such dispensations may not exceed the term of ten days.

For any workman who presents himself for consultation, and only obtains a medical prescription, without dispensation from work, the fixing of the seal and date on his book shall certify to the brigadier that the workman has presented himself for consultation without receiving the indemnity and that he is entitled to the pay of one franc.

Domiciliary Visits.

Workmen confined to bed receive domiciliary visits in response to an application transmitted by their chief of brigade or delegate, and addressed to the medical bureau, open between the hours of 8 and 4. In case of urgency patients may apply to the physician nominated by the administration.

Twelve physicians are attached to the medical office; a list of the patients whom they have to visit is sent to them every morning. These patients receive attendance on the same day. In case of urgency patients may, as already stated in the order of the day of May 10th, apply to the nearest doctor, who shall receive two francs for his visit. The patient must, at the same time, give notice to the medical office, so that the physician of the administration may visit him on the following day.

The wives and children of workmen are likewise entitled to medical assistance.

The delegates shall receive the list of the addresses of the physicians in the various *arrondissements*.

The applicant, in case of simple indisposition, receives—

(1.) Advice; medicines, which are supplied by certain stated apothecaries; and a few days' dispensation from work, towards which he will be assisted with 1 fr. 25 c. per day. Only workmen confined to bed and who have families dependent on them shall be entitled to the pay of 2 francs.

(2.) In the case of serious illnesses requiring a period of more than 10 days, workmen must obtain admission to a hospital or apply to the ordinary physicians of the benevolent institutions.

Payment and Assistance to Sick Persons.

1. Workmen who, after consultation, have received a dispensation from work, shall receive, in addition to attendance and medicine, a sum of 1 fr. 25 c. per day until the expiration of that period. This payment shall be made at the medical office by the cashier, who must sign his name below the seal of the medical department. He shall only remit 25 centimes for each day's leave. The pay of 1 franc is to be remitted to the house by the delegate of the brigade.

The payment allowed by the physician to a patient confined to bed shall each day be discharged by the medical office.

The physician summoned to the house of a sick workman shall in case of urgency attend to the family of the latter.

Workmen at the Works.

The chiefs of companies, lieutenants, brigadiers, chiefs of squads, and workmen must be assembled at half-past six at the meeting place, whence they are to set out for the works.

The *chef d'arrondissement* shall determine the hour of arrival at the works according to the distance to be traversed by the men in order to reach them.

The meal times are fixed as follows :—

Morning meal, 1 hour, 9 to 10.
Evening meal, 1 hour, 2 to 3.

Work shall cease at six o'clock in the evening.

Two roll-calls at least shall be undertaken every day by the chiefs of companies. Any inspector passing through the works may demand a supplementary roll-call from the chief of a company, or, in the absence of the latter, from the lieutenant, or even from the brigadiers.

Any workman failing to answer incurs a fine of 25 centimes. Failure to respond at two calls entails the loss of the day's pay.

Any workman who fails during two days to appear at his yard shall be struck off the lists, except in one of the circumstances provided for by the above order of the day regulating payment.

Any workman leaving the works for a moment without the permission of the chief or deputy chief of the company shall be fined 50 centimes.

The delegates shall not make inquiries of the workmen, nor receive their claims during working hours.

Only the central delegates shall be admitted to the relieving offices ; they must present the lists which have been handed them by the three other delegates.

Any workman neglecting his work, on being reported by the chief of his company, by the lieutenant, or inspector, shall be fined 50 centimes.

All gaming is prohibited during working hours; infractions of this clause shall entail a fine of 50 centimes.

Any workman, or person in charge of a squad or brigade, refusing to obey his superiors, or found under the influence of drink on the works, shall forfeit his day's pay. If he repeat the offence he shall be struck off the lists.

Under certain circumstances of a grave nature, not provided for in the regulations, the *chef d'arrondissement* is authorised to suspend any officer or workman from his duties pending the decision of the administration. A report on the step taken shall be immediately made to the director.

No officer elected by the workmen can be deprived of his office until the matter has been inquired into by the administration.

Every workman must carry his book about his person and show it at the first request of one of his superiors.

The chiefs of squads are always at the disposal of the brigadier and the delegate to aid them in their duties.

Any brigadier or chief of a squad, deprived of his rank on the report of one of his superiors, may make a written appeal to the director, but should his claims not be found valid, he shall return to the ranks as a simple workman and shall not be eligible for re-election.

No measure, purchase, or payment is valid without the written authority of the director.

Tools.

The depôt for all tools belonging to the national works, is situated in the Rue Chartres, No. 4.

Divisional depôts shall be established in the yard; the tools must be

deposited there every evening. Special keepers, selected and appointed by the sub-director of Stores, shall be responsible for the tools during the time they are not in use.

The brigadiers shall, every morning and evening, sign the sheet regarding the putting in and taking out of the tools.

All the tools shall be marked "A. N." This mark shall be placed on the sheds by the storekeepers for tools already taken out.

No tool may leave the depôt without a ticket from the *chef de service* for whom it is intended, visad by the sub-director of Stores.

No purchase of a tool shall take place without a written order of the sub-director; this order is to be kept by the merchant to establish his claim for payment.

No tool shall be replaced in the depôt except on presentation to the keeper of a ticket from the sub-director.

No tool shall be used which has not first been entered and sent out from the store in the regular way.

Brigadiers are responsible for all the tools of their brigade. The sum of 15 francs, which is deducted from their pay, shall answer for the consequences of this responsibility.

The person in charge of a squad is answerable to his brigadier for the tools of his squad. The five francs deducted from his pay shall also be guarantee for the consequences of this responsibility.

Every workman is responsible to the man in charge of his squad for the tools entrusted to him.

Tools, broken or unfit for service, should be returned to the depôt so as to be replaced by an equal number of serviceable ones.

Commissary of the Republic,
Director of National Works,
Émile Thomas.

The administration of the works was divided among three sub-directors, of whom one dealt with questions of general order, enrolment in brigades, staff and relief; the second had charge of the accounts, stores, and the internal administration of the offices and the out-door police; and the third was concerned with actually carrying out the works and studying plans proposed for their extension. Besides the large staff of clerks cashiers and book-keepers, an army of inspectors and agents was employed. Twelve *inspecteurs d'ordre* were charged with carrying out the regulations at the works and reporting on the state of discipline to the first sub-directorate. Eight special commissaries originally chosen from the more turbulent of the populace were attached to the enrolment and relief offices to preserve order among the applicants. Sixteen doctors were employed from time to time at the medical relief office. Forty-eight agents visited a certain number of workmen's houses every day to satisfy themselves as to the genuineness of applications for relief; four inspectors supervised the stores, including tools, vehicles, materials, and articles manufactured in the special workshops described below. An office of out-door police employing six or seven persons was engaged in inquiring and reporting as to cases of suspected fraud. Finally, the actual inspction of the carrying out of the public

works was entrusted to twelve inspectors under the direction of a chief inspector. Daily meetings of inspectors took place for consultation.

That the administration of the works was on an altogether unnecessary scale is not denied even by the director, who, however, declared that he was continually under the necessity of finding places for crowds of applicants sent to him with recommendations which he could not resist. Thus a large number of actors, painters, commercial clerks, and others thrown out of work by the crisis, having been refused tickets for admission to the works as not wearing the workman's blouse, were employed by the director as pay agents. Notwithstanding this army of officials it is stated that "no serious control was exercised over "these crowds of humanity. Many of the workmen had themselves enrolled in several brigades so as to draw wages from "each; others came solely for the purpose of drawing wages "though they worked as usual in private workshops. Brigadiers exaggerated the number of men in their brigades in "order to appropriate the excess wages which they were supposed to distribute, workmen who had a disagreement with "their employers combined, deserted their own workshops, and "went to the national workshops. This was done by the "paper stainers and the hatters."*

Towards the middle of April the numbers enrolled again far outran the number for whom work of any kind could be provided. The director, left to his own resources, organized a few special workshops to employ certain classes of workmen at their own trades. Thus a number of wheelwrights and joiners were employed to mend the tools which were constantly being broken by the inexperienced workmen. Workshops of shoemakers and tailors were also established, from which the more needy and ill-clad of the workmen could be supplied with cheap clothes and boots. It was, however, impossible to persuade the shoemakers to accept this arrangement, by which they were compelled actually to work instead of loafing, except by the threat of the alternative of expulsion from the national works. After a time the system, in these special workshops, was changed from time work to piece-work, but not in most cases without great opposition from the workmen.

Another plan of M. Thomas was to attempt to stimulate the building trades of Paris, by advancing to employers who would re-open their workshops a sum of one franc a day, on certain terms of repayment, for each workman employed. He hoped thus to get off his hands a large proportion of the 20,000 members of the building trades who now crowded the national works. The proposal, however, was rejected, as was also a proposition to employ the building operatives in erecting workmen's dwellings.

* Le Placement des Employés, &c., p. 216.

The following table, based upon the published results of a census of the national works taken on May 19th, shows the magnitude to which the numbers enrolled had by this time attained and the composition of this vast army by trades :—

Building trades	18,182
Furnishing and wood-working trades	12,801
Engineering and metal trades	8,345
Clothing trades	5,806
Textile trades	3,602
Jewellery, fine instruments, goldsmiths, &c.	5,361
Printing, books, paper, &c.	3,442
Leather and fur trades	1,117
Glass, pottery, sculpture, &c.	1,468
Food and drink preparation	1,179
Workers in rope and fibre, &c.	432
„ „ chemicals, oils, &c.	168
Public and private service, messengers, and transport	2,439
Dealers, &c.	465
Commercial	1,143
Labour, &c.	11,163
Miscellaneous employment	3,194
Unoccupied	7,635
	87,942*

The National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, met on May 4th. A few days later the Executive Commission was elected, containing all the members of the Provisional Government except Louis Blanc and Albert, the Socialist representatives. On May 10th Louis Blanc renewed his motion for a Minister of Labour, which was rejected. On the 15th the Assembly was invaded by the mob, and from that time the anti-socialist tendency of the Government became more marked. The new Government immediately determined to reduce and suppress the national works, which were draining the Treasury and demoralising the people, and which were suspected of being centres of intrigue on the part of Louis Bonaparte.

On May 15th M. Marie was transferred to another post in the Provisional Government, and was succeeded by M. Trélat, who at once set about the task of reduction.

On May 24th the project of the Commission of the Executive Power was conveyed by him to the director in the following terms :—

"SIR,

"I HAVE the honour to inform you that the *Commission du Pouvoir Exécutif* has just adopted the following measures regarding the national works :—

"1. Unmarried workmen from 18 to 25 years of age shall be invited to enlist under the flag of the Republic, in order to complete the different regiments of the army.

"Those who refuse to enlist for voluntary service shall be at once struck off the brigade-rolls of the national works.

* Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux, pp. 376–8.

"2. A census of the workmen of Paris shall be undertaken without delay. This census shall be carried out concurrently by the offices of the *maires*, and by the clerks of the central office of national works appointed for the purpose.

"Workmen who are unable to afford regular proof of a six months' residence before the 24th of May shall be dismissed, and shall cease to receive wages and relief.

"3. The lists of workmen drawn up according to *arrondissement* and occupation shall be placed in a special office, established as near as possible to the centre of Paris, and where information regarding them shall be given to masters by the employés of the administration. Masters may make a requisition for such number of these workmen as they shall declare necessary for the resumption or continuation of their works. Those who refuse to follow them shall be instantly struck off the general roll of the national works.

"4. Workmen not excluded under the foregoing provisions, and continuing temporarily to form part of the national works must work by the piece and not by the day.

"5. There shall be organised, with the least possible delay, brigades of workmen which shall be drafted into the departments for employment, under the direction of the engineers '*des ponts et chaussées*,' in the execution of extensive public works.

"I beg, sir, that you will take steps as quickly as possible for the application of the provisions decreed by the *Commission du Pouvoir Exécutif*. The necessary lists should be prepared for distinguishing those workmen, who, owing to their age, must enlist in the armies of the Republic; those who will have to be sent back to their respective departments owing to inability to give regular proof of a six months' residence; those for whom employers might again apply, or whom they might employ; and finally those whom it will be expedient to enrol in brigades as destined for the great works of the provinces, and of the suburbs of Paris. I will inform you to-morrow of the place for depositing the lists of workmen of various callings not excluded from the national works in virtue of the two first provisions, and for informing employers with regard to them.

"You will have to appoint two or three clerks of your administration who will have to remain in that locality, for the purpose of placing at the disposal of employers the workmen for whom they apply.

"I leave to you the duty of informing the public by means of placards and newspaper advertisements of the day when application may be made at the *bureau des renseignements*. You understand that this measure is extremely urgent, and that no single moment should be lost in carrying it out.

"I attach great importance to the measure which re-establishes piece-work as the basis of wages. You should apply it at once.

"Later on I will furnish you with instructions as to the organisation of brigades of workmen to be drafted into the departments.

"For the Minister of Public Works,
"P. P. the General Secretary,
"BOULAGE."

On the following day a Commission, including a number of engineers and other practical men, was appointed to inquire into the condition of the national works and to devise measures for reducing their cost "without prejudice to the sacred principle of

the *guarantee of work*," and to superintend the carrying out of these measures. M. Lalanne, an engineer of bridges and roads acted as secretary. The first measure ordered was a complete census of the workmen in the national works. On May 26th the director Émile Thomas was compelled to resign and was sent, practically under arrest, to Bordeaux on the pretext of a commission to study the prolongation of a canal. He was succeeded as director by M. Lalanne. On May 30th the National Assembly decreed the substitution of piece-work for day-work, but the change was difficult to carry out, and the results were unsatisfactory. On June 15th the Assembly determined on the suppression of the works, and to guard against the consequences an army under General Cavaignac was concentrated on Paris. On June 22nd the proposals for the enlistment of workmen between 18 and 25 and the other measures of reduction detailed in M. Trélat's letter to Émile Thomas of May 24th appeared in the "Moniteur," and the same day an attempt was made to organise the first batch of departures from Paris. The result was the bloody insurrection of June 23rd and following days, which, thanks to the military organization of the national works, was only suppressed after three days of street fighting. In the course of the insurrection the Executive Commission resigned, and General Cavaignac became dictator.

Soon after this Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Republic. The gigantic schemes subsequently carried out under the Second Empire for the re-building of large parts of Paris, served for many years to provide employment for Paris workmen, and while they lasted, formed an effective substitute for the ill-fated national works.

(iii.) THE COTTON FAMINE AND THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT.

On the 29th of April 1861 President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the ports of the States seceding from the Union subject to a strict blockade. It was expected that the blockade would be extensively evaded and that by means of inland navigation and railways the raw material for the cotton manufacture would find its way to Europe through the Northern States. The Confederate Congress, however, passed an Act prohibiting, under the strictest penalties, the export of cotton wool, except by sea, from and after the 1st of June. Meanwhile, on the 13th of May, the British Government issued a proclamation commanding the observance of a rigid neutrality between the belligerents, and the example was followed a few days later by the French Government. An end was thus put to commerce with the Southern States. By the end of autumn short time had become the rule in the cotton mills in Lancashire, in the mills that still kept going, and of these the number had in many cases greatly diminished. In the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board for the year 1861–62 it is stated that "the lamentable "events which have taken place in the United States of America "have not only paralysed one of the principal manufactures of "this country, by stopping the supply and raising the price of "cotton to about double its usual amount, but have deranged one "of the most important of the markets for the chief products of "our industry." The increase throughout the cotton manufacturing districts in the weekly average number of paupers throughout the half-year ended at Lady-day 1862, on a comparison with the corresponding period of 1861, was 26,512, or 47·6 per cent.*

A circular was issued by the Poor Law Board, dated the 11th November, 1861, stating that the Board viewed with some apprehension the effects which might ensue from the stagnation in the cotton trade, and asking the guardians of unions in the cotton manufacturing district to furnish the Board with a report of the position and prospects of their district, and as to the condition of the class more immediately affected by any displacement of the ordinary employment of the district.†

The answers to this circular assured the Board that no serious pressure existed at that time, and that generally the guardians were prepared to meet any emergency which might be expected to arise.‡

In the fifteenth annual report of the Poor Law Board for 1862–63, it was stated that the number of persons in receipt of relief in the cotton district, had increased rapidly from the

* Fourteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1861–62, p. 15.
† " " " Appendix, p. 27.
‡ " " " p. 17.

commencement to nearly the end of the year 1862. In consequence of the very heavy and extraordinary burdens to which the ratepayers in the cotton manufacturing districts were being subjected, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to enable boards "of guardians of certain unions to obtain temporary aid to meet "extraordinary demands for relief therein." This Act applied to any unions situated wholly or in part within any of the counties of Lancaster, Chester, or Derby; and it had reference to the expenditure of such unions in the quarters ended at Michaelmas and Christmas 1862. One clause of this Act provided that if the aggregate expenditure of the union in and about the relief of the poor, should exceed the rate of 3*s.* in the £ per annum, the guardians might, under the authority of the Poor Law Board, borrow a sum sufficient to meet that excess, and charge the same on the common fund of the union, the loan being repayable by seven annual instalments with interest. In the quarter ending at Michaelmas, 1862, two unions only, Preston and Blackburn, had reached such an amount of expenditure in the quarter ending at Michaelmas, as enabled them to avail themselves of the borrowing powers conferred by the clause. By Christmas seven other unions found themselves obliged to make similar applications to the Board.*

In May of the same year the Poor Law Board had sent Mr. H. B. Farnall as the Special Commissioner of the Board to report upon the methods adopted of relieving distress in the cotton district, and to take superintending charge of the administration of relief. Local relief committees were formed throughout the distressed districts, and large sums of money from all parts of the United Kingdom, from India and the Colonial Dependencies, and from America, were received by these committees through a central committee having its head-quarters at Manchester, to whom the local committees were responsible.

At the beginning of December Mr. Farnall reported that whereas in the third week of November, 1861, the total number relieved in the 27 unions which formed the manufacturing district, was 53,206, or 2·7 per cent. of the population; during the week ending 22nd November 1862 the number relieved had reached 259,385, or 13·1 per cent. of the population. Nine unions showed a per-centage higher than this average, the per-centage being in—

Ashton-under-Lyme	25·1
Preston	20·4
Manchester	19·9
Blackburn	19·4
Todmorden	16·5
Haslingden	16·4
Glossop	16·1
Rochdale	15·0
Oldham	14·6

* Fifteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1862–63, p. 15.

The classes of the total pauperism were :—

Old and infirm - - - -	36,815
Able-bodied adults - - -	97,796
Persons under 16 years of age - -	124,774
	259,385

The weekly cost of outdoor relief as compared with the corresponding week in 1861 had increased 578·0 per cent.

In addition to the relief administered by the guardians, 105 local committees were administering funds subscribed voluntarily. Of these, 78 had reported to Mr. Farnall, and were then aiding 172,010 persons who were *not* also receiving parochial relief from the guardians of the poor. The total number of persons receiving parochial relief or aided by the charitable committees was 431,395, or 21·7 per cent. of the population of the 27 unions. The total weekly expenditure by the guardians in out-relief and by the committees of charity was 33,545*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 1*s.* 7¼*d.* per week to each recipient.*

In subsequent reports Mr. Farnall gave returns from 141 local committees instead of 78. The maximum number relieved throughout the whole period of distress was attained during the week ending 6th December 1862. The following table gives the state of affairs from 6th December up to the end of May 1863 :—

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND COST OF RELIEF 1862–3.

Week ending	Relieved by Guardians or by Guardians *and* Committees.	Relieved by Local Committees only (Average per week during month).	Total Number Relieved.	Total Cost of Relief.
				£
6th December 1862 -	271,983	236,310	508,293	43,471†
10th January 1863 -	244,307	236,310	480,617	43,188‡
28th February 1863 -	215,218	226,452	441,670	38,710‡
28th March 1863 -	209,872	216,084	425,956	36,859§
25th April 1863 -	192,708	177,355	370,063	32,349‖
30th May 1863 - -	169,597	128,793	298,390	28,149¶

Up to this period there had been hardly any movement in the direction of instituting public works for the employment of the men thrown out of work. The policy hitherto adopted is briefly summed up in the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law

* Fifteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1862–63, Appendix, p. 46.
† " " " " pp. 51–57.
‡ " " " " pp. 57–58.
§ " " " " p. 66.
‖ " " " " p. 76.
¶ " " " " p. 79.

Board, dated June 8th, 1863: "We have urged upon the Guardians "the wholesome practice of setting to work all able-bodied men "to whom relief is afforded, and we believe that this practice has "to a great extent been followed. We have found it necessary, "however, throughout the manufacturing district of the north-"west of England, to acquiesce in a large amount of relief given "at variance with the provisions of the General Relief Regula-"tions Order."*

In a report dated April 10th, 1863, Mr. Farnall wrote:—

"It is a satisfaction to me to inform you that the Local Committees do not benefit the ratepayers solely by pecuniary aid, but also by means of the system of employment of the poor persons whom they are aiding. Of the 216,084 persons whom the Committee are aiding, the following numbers are employed either in work or educational classes, viz.:—

Men	23,420
Boys under 15	16,465
Women and Girls	40,147
Children at school for whom the Committees pay	53,199
	133,231

". . . There is now an increase of employment; but if the best authorities on these matters may be relied on, employment will greatly fluctuate during the summer; during the autumn and winter, however, the whole supply of the raw material will be worked up by the millowners and thus give employment to the operatives when they will most require it. I have been unremitting in my endeavours to stimulate Boards of Guardians and Local Committees to find manual and useful work for the able-bodied men whom they relieve; and it is a gratification to me to state that both the Boards of Guardians and the Local Committees have cordially adopted my suggestions. That, however, which would be acceptable to the workpeople, advantageous to the ratepayers, and serviceable to the interests of the community at large, would be to supply the unemployed hands with work for wages; they have no interest in work which they are forced to perform in return for parish relief or charitable aid, and they long for remunerative employment. I am fully aware that the counties of Lancaster and Chester and the towns in the cotton district present available and profitable resources for the employment of the people on public and private works of utility; but hitherto no corporation, no public body, no great landed proprietors have attempted to convert these resources into a means of setting the able-bodied men to work for remunerative wages."†

* Fifteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1862–63, p. 14.
† " " " Appendix, pp. 69–70.

Mr. R. Arthur Arnold, in his "History of the Cotton Famine," wrote:—

"The question of employment was now one of most serious concern. The relief committees had been from the time of their establishment utterly unable to provide manual labour for all the able-bodied men whom their funds supported and the Guardians, not unnaturally, neglected a requirement which the committees did not make. There were now some 60,000 or 70,000 girls employed in sewing schools and 20,000 men and boys being taught and teaching themselves, all of whom were accounted to be working for their relief allowances. But there were upwards of 25,000 able-bodied men and boys who were now receiving the means of subsistence without labouring in any way in return for it. The reduction observable in the numbers receiving relief was rather owing to a resumption of outdoor labour on the part of those who were accustomed to such work than to the increased production of cotton manufactures. It had been evident during the debates on the Continuance Bill, and notably in what had fallen from Lancashire members, that the subject of providing employment was one calculated to give great uneasiness to those who were best acquainted with the district and its population, large numbers having now been maintained for a whole year in virtual idleness.

It could not but be expected that this should have demoralised many, and together with this reflection came recollections of outrage and violence of which the experience of former times ominously suggested the recurrence. The labour question now rested at the bottom of the difficulty in the councils of the Government as well as in the minds of those who were locally engaged in dealing with the distress."*

On the 29th April 1863, Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E. (afterwards Sir Robert Rawlinson), received instructions from the Home Office to proceed to the cotton districts to inquire into the situation and into the best means of organising relief works, and to report to the Poor Law Board thereon.

The result of Mr. Rawlinson's inquiries is stated in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board:—

"It soon became evident to us both from the reports of Mr. Rawlinson and a careful consideration of the local Acts in force in the principal towns of the district, that the obstacles to commencing the suggested works were of two kinds: viz., 1, Financial; 2, Legal.

"The financial difficulty consisted in the impossibility of obtaining loans at a low rate of interest.

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* History of the Cotton Famine, by R. Arthur Arnold (1865), p. 249.

"The legal difficulties arose chiefly from the following circumstances, viz.:—

"1. That in some of the towns under the Local Government Act and in other towns under local Acts the borrowing powers were exhausted.

"2. That powers were required for the execution of additional works as well as for the execution of works partly of a public and partly of a private character.

"3. That the local authorities were not authorised to undertake works of private improvement for landowners in the neighbourhood.

"4. That the length of the period required for the entire or partial adoption of the Local Government Act prevented works from being promptly commenced.

"5. That Boards of Guardians, as the local authority under the Nuisance Removal Acts, possessed but very limited powers for the execution of works of sanitary improvement, and were not authorised to borrow money for that purpose.

"In order to meet the difficulties which have been enumerated, a Bill, prepared after several conferences with the Public Works Loan Commissioners, who rendered us very prompt and valuable assistance in framing some of its provisions, was introduced on the 8th of June, and received the Royal Assent on the 21st of July following.

"By this measure (the 26th and 27th Vict., c. 70), a sum of 1,200,000*l.* was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, which, in addition to certain other moneys under control, they were empowered to advance to the various local authorities in the distressed district to which the Union Relief Aid Acts apply, to enable them to execute such permanent works of the nature specified in the Act as might be approved and sanctioned by the Poor Law Board.

"The Act likewise contained important provisions for abridging very considerably the time requisite for the adoption of the Local Government Act."*

The sum assigned by the Public Works Act was that recommended by Mr. Rawlinson in a report dated May 30th, 1863:—

"My experience in town improvement works generally and my recent inspection and inquiries in the distressed cotton district, lead me to the conclusion that one million and a half sterling may be expended in permanent improvements of a beneficial character, such as main sewerage, drainage, new reservoirs for water supply, forming and completing streets, forming suburban roads, forming parks, recreation grounds, enclosing waste lands, draining lands, cleansing and improving rivers and other similar works."†

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* Sixteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1863-64, pp. 16, 17.
† " " " Appendix, p. 47.

Assuming the sum of 1,500,000*l.* to be expended upon such works Mr. Rawlinson estimated the distribution of the amount as follows:—

	Materials, &c.	Skilled Labour.	Unskilled Labour.	Plant and Superintendence.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Main sewers	191,760	67,280	105,760	35,200	400,000
House drains	72,000	25,230	39,660	13,110	150,000
Streets paved with square sets	204,675	12,800	20,500	12,025	250,000
„ „ „ boulders	153,320	12,500	20,800	13,380	200,000
Waterworks, reservoirs, &c.	12,390	10,680	21,370	5,560	50,000
Suburban roads	30,000	15,000	100,000	5,000	150,000
Parks and recreation grounds	10,000	20,000	66,666	3,334	100,000
Enclosing waste land	1,000	500	8,000	500	10,000
Cleansing rivers	3,500	5,500	10,000	1,000	20,000
Land drainage	20,000	6,000	30,000	4,000	60,000
Baring rock	Nil.	Nil.	9,000	1,000	10,000
	698,645	175,490	431,756	94,109	1,400,000
Add for land for parks and recreation grounds.					100,000
					1,500,000

On the 20th January 1864 Mr. Rawlinson reported that applications for loans to the amount of 883,706*l.* had been granted by the Poor Law Board, that applications for 46,100*l.* were under consideration, and that intimation had been given that within the next two months applications to the amount of 494,000*l.* would be sent in to the Board.*

"No application for a loan under the provisions of this Act has been entirely rejected. In three or four cases I have felt it necessary to advise the Board to refuse some portion of the amount applied for. Three of the applications included a sum which it was intended to devote to the erection or enlargement of town halls, which, though works of 'permanent utility,' did not fulfil the requirement of being 'a sanitary improvement.' In one case it was proposed to devote a portion of a loan to the drainage of a coal mine, but deeming this a questionable improvement to the estate I advised that this portion be disallowed. In cases where the amount applied for has exceeded the estimates the surplus has been disallowed, and also where the amount applied for has exceeded the rateable value of the property assessed to the relief of the poor within the jurisdiction of the local authority making the application.

"Of the twin purposes of the Public Works Act, the execution of works of public utility and sanitary improvement and providing em-

* Sixteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1863–64, Appendix, pp. 55, 56.

ployment for indigent factory operatives, under all circumstances, the first is the more important. At the time of the passing of the Act, with the uncertain and dangerous prospect of the autumn and winter months, great anxiety was felt as to the latter purpose. But against the employment of such large numbers as were then calculated upon many circumstances have militated, some of which, perhaps, are not now to be regretted. Chief among these must be mentioned the admirable and perfect system of relief administered so liberally and yet so wisely by the Central Relief Committee aided by 170 local committees whose action centred in and whose bounty has been mainly drawn from the Central Relief Committee. This liberal relief has spread a feeling of contentment throughout the superior classes, who by this means have been to a great extent disburdened of their responsibility, a feeling which operated prejudicially against the employment of the distressed cotton 'hands' upon the public works. This feeling does not amount to apathy in the local authorities, but it has certainly influenced their decision as to the character of works to be undertaken in their respective neighbourhoods and may have tended to prolong their deliberations.

"With reference to the character of works undertaken, the great bulk of the expenditure will be upon sewerage and street improvement works, including the formation, paving, flagging, channelling, and kerbstones of streets. Of the 883,706*l.* already ordered by the Board it is intended to expend 149,849*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in the former and 425,407*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in the latter class of works, amounting together to 575,257*l.*, or 65 per cent. of the total sum. The length of sewerage works thus undertaken is 227,083 yards, or 129 miles. The area of paving and street works undertaken in respect of the above-mentioned sum is 2,411,109 square yards, or about 500 acres, the length of streets being 234,866 yards, or 133·4 miles.

In my report dated the 30th of May 1863 I stated that "the class of "works which will require the largest expenditure in material and in "skilled labour will be main sewerage, house drainage, forming and "paving streets, flagging footwalks, and similar works." I then referred to this class of works as affording the minimum of employment for unskilled and indigent operatives. But these street and road improvement works do include an amount of earthwork equal to about 1,000,000 cubic yards which is affording a considerable amount of employment and will afford much more for unskilled labour. In the construction of sewers a rapidly increasing number will be employed, and as a striking instance of the skill some have already acquired, I may mention that an experienced guardian lately laid before his Board a complaint that the men at work near his residence were not factory operatives, but upon inquiry it was found that he had formed an erroneous conclusion from their healthy-looking faces and from the skilful manner in which they wielded their implements. A practical instance of their superior industry upon measured work came also under my notice, where, while the men were working as "a labour test," they had earned 7-8ths of a penny per day, but within two days after the change was made from "test" to "measured work" the same men earned wages exceeding 2*s.* per day, the work being measured and priced on both occasions at the same rate.

"Considering the very defective sanitary condition of nearly all the boroughs, towns, and townships in the manufacturing districts, I cannot think it matter for regret that the local authorities have in every appli-

cation for loans to carry out public works made the interests of the property to be affected their first consideration. The peace and order of the district has been completely maintained, relief for the destitute in money, food and clothing has never been wanting, and now that it is felt the distress will soon be declining never to return again in all its recent severity, there is reason for satisfaction in the reflection that the improvement of the district rather than the employment of the operatives will have been the useful and enduring result of 'The Public Works Act.'"

During the week ending 26th December 1863 the total number of men employed was 822 skilled workmen and 2,250 factory operatives, and the total amount of wages paid in the week was 2,629*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* To these numbers might be added upwards of 2,000 men also engaged in out-door labour, under the direction of local authorities, but whose wages were not drawn from funds furnished by the Public Works Act. There were also a considerable number indirectly employed under the Public Works Act, engaged in procuring materials furnished by contractors and needed for carrying out the public works.

On the 7th April 1864 Mr. Rawlinson reported as follows* :—

"In some places to which loans have been granted the local authorities have not yet commenced work, but, as will be seen from Table III. annexed to this Report, there are now 49 places in which works are actually progressing. With reference to employment afforded by the Act, my last monthly return, March 26th (Table III. of this Report), shows that during the last week in March there were 4,838 men directly engaged upon works, of whom 3,435 had been factory operatives, the average wages of such factory operatives amounting to about 12*s.* 6*d.* per week. Two places make no return. To these 4,838 men must be added—as previously intimated—the large number who are directly employed under the Public Works Act in obtaining and conveying materials furnished by contractors, which both experience and inquiry lead me now to estimate at not less than 3,000 additional. This makes a total of 7,838 men employed directly and indirectly and receiving payment from funds provided by the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act.

"Some doubt having been thrown upon my estimate of the numbers dependent upon these men, the surveyor of one of the most important towns (Oldham), was good enough at my request to make special inquiry, when it was found that 141 men working in that borough represented 684 persons, or 4·85 each man. Adopting this estimate with reference to the numbers employed under the Public Works Act (7,838), the result would show that there are about 38,014 persons supported by means of the public works.

"The measure of the benefits of the Act are, however, but very partially represented by this statement. The public works are popular with those who are employed, and the moral effect of the work in prospect as well as in action has been very valuable in its influences upon the unemployed population.

"A number of small shopkeepers have been delivered from a condition little above the level of pauperism by the timely expenditure of large

* Sixteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1863–64, Appendix, pp. 67–68.

sums now paid in weekly wages through the provisions of the 'Public Works Act.'

"There are more than 1,000 men (besides those I have now mentioned) engaged in outdoor labour in the towns of this district, whose wages are derived from private funds or from public funds obtained before the passing of this Act; 629 men are so employed and paid at Preston.

"This experiment in Lancashire ought to inculcate a lesson for future use, namely, that unskilled men may soon be taught the use of tools where practical means are found to furnish employment.

"The work must, however, be necessary and useful, the men must have reasonable treatment and equitable payment, if possible, by measurement. All notion of work as a punishment must be removed, and the men must be intelligently and kindly taught. Many of the Lancashire operatives who never worked outside the walls of a cotton mill before this period of distress, can now execute sewer and drain trenching in a workmanlike manner and can even lay and joint sewer and drain pipes equal to any skilled labourer.

"The men have, for the most part, striven to be useful and to escape from living on the dole of charity. More men might have been earlier at work if in every town and district there had been that diligence and willingness which the crisis demanded, but I do not think any additional external interference or assistance by Government, or even remonstrance, would have done so much as the quiet and silent force of local example has done.

"Government provided legal powers and money under certain specified and favourable conditions, but did not, in any respect, meddle or dictate as to the sort of works to be executed, other than as the Act requires, namely, that works must be locally necessary, nor has Government interfered as to the manner of executing such works. Advice has been given by myself when asked for.

"The Central Relief Committee has rendered most material assistance to the successful working of the Act. This committee has provided and distributed to distressed cotton operatives going on public works 3,000 suits of warm woollen clothing for winter wear, as also 300 pairs of stout water-tight boots for men working in water; such wise expenditure of money has encouraged men to go on the works, has enabled them to bear up against the severity of this severe winter, and, in my opinion, has prevented much sickness and misery, as also saved many lives.

"The works are generally progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and the operatives in increasing numbers are becoming skilled in the labour of carrying them out.

"The returns do not give the actual state of the works in hand. The 'skilled' and 'unskilled' men are in many cases mixed, but there are instances of town sewers and land drains being completely executed as respects trenching, timbering and earthenware pipe laying by so termed unskilled men, that is, by men who previously earned their living within the four walls of some cotton factory. Before the coming summer is far advanced I may strike out of my future reports the term 'unskilled labourers.'"

It has been maintained by critics of the action of the Poor Law Board that Mr. Rawlinson's advice was sought too late and his suggestions acted upon long after the crisis had been passed.*

* "Lancashire's Lesson," p. 107, by W. T. M. Torrens, 1864.

That the distress, although diminished, was yet abnormally widespread at the time that the Public Works Act was put in operation is apparent when we compare the numbers relieved in the week ending 18th June 1861 (47,243) with the numbers relieved in 1863–4, as stated in the first column of the following table:

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND COST OF RELIEF, 1863–4.—*See* also Table on p. 391.

Week ending	Relieved by Guardians or by Guardians *and* Committees.	Relieved by Local Committees only; (average per week during the month).	Total Number Relieved.	Total Cost of Relief.
				£
30th May 1863 -	169,597	128,793	298,390	28,149*
27th June 1863 -	159,222	104,140	263,362	22,804†
31st October 1863 -	127,957	49,925	177,882	15,258‡
26th December 1863 -	133,889	57,006	190,895	16,027§
30th January 1864 -	144,391	69,090	213,481	19,826‖
30th April 1864 -	108,038	48,381	156,419	14,216¶
28th May 1864 -	92,725	32,450	125,175	9,836**
18th June 1864 -	88,261	32,450	120,711	9,515††

By an Act passed in July 1864 power was given to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to advance the sum of 350,000*l.* beyond the sum already authorized, to the Public Works Loan Commissioners and under this Act orders were issued by the Poor Law Board during the next six months for the whole sum authorized to be advanced, excepting a small balance.‡‡

On the 7th November 1864 Mr. Rawlinson reported that the number directly employed upon the public works was 6,424. Of these only 4,002 were returned as factory operatives, but this he considered due to the fact that numbers of men, formerly factory operatives, had, through a long experience upon those public works, become skilled labourers and were unwilling to declare themselves 'factory operatives' lest the confession should be taken to invalidate their skill as labourers. He estimated the number engaged in getting stone and other materials at not less than 2,000, making a total of 8,424 who with their dependent families represented a population of from 30,000 to 40,000 persons deriving their subsistence from these works.§§

* Fifteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1862–63, Appendix, p. 79.
† Sixteenth " " 1863–64, " p. 78.
‡ " " " " " p. 85.
§ " " " " " p. 95.
‖ " " " " " p. 99.
¶ " " " " " p. 102.
** " " " " " p. 104.
†† Seventeenth " " 1864–65 " p. 67.
‡‡ " " " " pp. 14–15.
§§ " " " " Appendix, p. 30.

Mr. Rawlinson in a supplement to this report compared the conditions under which the Public Works Act was being carried out in Lancashire and those under which public works had been instituted in Ireland.*

"Public works to be executed in the distressed cotton districts by means of money to be advanced, 'lent' by Government, have been regarded with suspicion by many persons who have had experience of such works in Ireland. The loan to Lancashire appears to have been acquiesced in by many members of Parliament and others as a matter of stern necessity, sure to end in failure, and ultimately in being converted, if not wholly, at all events partially, into a loss or gift. Such was not the intention in framing the Act, nor will failure in this form be the result of the Public Works Manufacturing District Act. The reasons why failure will not take place as in Ireland may be stated as under.

"All works undertaken and executed in the distressed cotton districts are necessarily devised, planned, estimated, executed and superintended by the local authorities. The proviso as regards public bodies being that each work shall be one of 'public utility and sanitary improvement.' The entire rateable value of the property in the district is given in mortgage as security for repayment of interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and the principal by equal annual instalments in 30 years. Private improvements may be effected on similar terms. It is understood that distressed cotton operatives will be employed on the works as far as is practicable, as also that such works as will offer employment to the greatest numbers of distressed operatives shall be first commenced. The amount of money loaned is not advanced in one sum but by instalments (say in tenths of the whole); before a second or any subsequent instalment is advanced application must be made to the Poor Law Board for an additional sum; with such application there must be a balance sheet produced, setting forth the details of expenditure, as also necessary plans and sections to show the progress of the works up to the date of application. The works are then inspected, the accounts investigated, and, if found satisfactory, a short report recommends the payment of a further instalment. Although the Government engineer is in no way responsible for the works, it is his duty to make inspection and to report to the Poor Law Board from time to time as to the character of the works and as to the mode of execution. Advice is freely given by the Government engineer to any local surveyor or local body who may ask for it, and frequently consultations take place and works are modified according to suggestions made on such occasions. Short general rules and instructions as to works have been printed and circulated.

"On public works in Ireland, river improvements, arterial drainage, &c., the works are entirely devised, planned, estimated and executed by Government engineers. The land and property owners, or a majority of them, consent to the works. A loan as per estimate is made by Government on security of the property to be benefited; but it has been found that in the execution of such works first estimates have been exceeded to the extent in instances of double and even threefold. Repudiation of such excess has then taken place on the plea that the owners of property mortgaged have been deceived. The mortgage, they say, was prepared upon the assumption that estimates prepared by Government engineers could be relied upon, and ought to be taken as binding in respect to the mortgage.

* Seventeenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1864-65, Appendix, pp. 32-33.

"In Ireland, local authorities, owners, and others for whom public works have been executed, have neither devised, estimated, nor superintended the execution of such works. In the distressed cotton district (Lancashire) under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts, 1863-64, as previously stated, the works are necessarily in each case devised, estimated, executed, and superintended by the local authorities. The loan is made on security of the rates of the entire property of the district, and is advanced by instalments, but only upon satisfactory evidence of proper expenditure of the sum previously paid over for the purposes sanctioned by the Poor Law Board."

In his next Report dated January 25th, 1865, Mr. Rawlinson gave a summary of his views on the extent and cause of the successful operation of the Public Works Act* :—

"The public works in Lancashire have served to prove that willing and intelligent men can soon learn a new occupation when stern necessity forces them to it and a fair opportunity is afforded them.

"It was said previous to this great trial that cotton factory workers were entirely unfitted for any other sort of labour than that of attending to machines in heated factories or of working at the loom. It was also asserted that using the pick and the spade would ruin their hands and fingers by destroying that delicacy of touch required in manipulating cotton thread. Experience, however, teaches the contrary, and further shows that in a month or six weeks the cotton worker's hands harden to rough out-of-door work, and breathing fresh air under the excitement of a new exercise helps to set the muscles, and speedily to strengthen both the appetite and the man's bodily frame. It must, however, be remembered that this is not true of all factory workers, but only of a portion of them, and these the best morally and physically. The public works executed in Lancashire have been in a great degree undertaken by volunteers from amongst the distressed factory operatives. That is, by men willing and wishful to escape from dependence on either the dole of charity or the taint of pauperism. The work has not been 'test work,' and yet it has proved the most effective form of test. Willing men have accepted the work so soon as it has been offered to them, and they have striven to the uttermost of their ability to earn an honest and independent living at it. Unwilling men have moved away to some other district or have managed to do without this form of labour, and thus the Local Relief Committees and the Poor Law Guardians were for the most part as effectually relieved from their presence as if they had remained at work. It will be, however, a great mistake to look on this Lancashire experiment as proving that large numbers of men may suddenly be turned from one occupation to another wholesale. This has not been accomplished in Lancashire, nor will it ever be practicable. Out of thousands of men involuntarily idle, hundreds only have had profitable work found them. This has, indeed, been brought as a charge of failure against the Public Works Act. The notion seems to have been prevalent that all the distressed men as enumerated and published in the weekly returns could and would be set to work at once on the passing of the Act, and when this was seen not to be the case a charge of 'failure' has been made. The experiment of attempting to provide labour wholesale for large numbers (whole

* Seventeenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1864–65, Appendix, pp. 36-38.

masses of men) was tried in Ireland during the years of famine and utterly failed. If any similar attempt had been made in Lancashire the failure must have been as palpable. If Government engineers had been sent down to set out works on which to find employment for all the distressed men, the best and the worst alike, there could have been no choice, no independence, no emulation, so that the incapable, the unwilling, and the idle would have leavened the entire mass. Fortunately for this Lancashire experiment, the works have been divided and subdivided so that men in small gangs could be employed and there duly mixed with skilled workmen and entirely directed by local superintendence. The list of names of places in which works have been undertaken and are in progress will show that the works are general over the entire area of the distressed cotton manufacturing district, and the reports by the several local surveyors also show that in many instances the progress of the several works has been quite as fast as it has been found possible to obtain suitable materials, stone-flags and bricks. Then in street and road works, local traffic, in some degree, controlled the numbers of streets it was possible to take possession of and shut up at one time, and in the formation of public parks, markets, cemeteries and waterworks, where there was wider scope for numbers of men being employed, negotiations as to land had to take place and then delay as to plans deferred active operations, so that this form of obstruction should not be charged to the Public Works Act. The local authorities have for the most part been in earnest in desiring to provide useful employment; and the local surveyors bear testimony to the great value of the several works undertaken, as also to the industry and good conduct of the men. I beg also to bear my testimony to the earnest and indefatigable zeal of the local surveyors in devising and setting out works, in making plans and estimates, and in teaching and in superintending the men. The Central Relief Committee have throughout rendered all the assistance required in the most prompt manner and practical form. An allowance to supplement wages for the first six weeks of training was made, with suitable warm clothing for winter wear, and waterproof boots for those men who were required to work with their feet in water. In my opinion, the public works in Lancashire have been a great success; but I also consider that all the contingencies must be taken into account. It will not be wise either to praise them extravagantly or to blame them unduly, but fairly to examine the experiment in its strength and in its weakness. The several reports by the local surveyors set forth and describe the extent and utility of the works undertaken."

In 1866 the Poor Law Board reported that in Lancashire the decrease in expenditure for the year had been at the rate of 19·4 per cent. "But notwithstanding such decrease, the total "expenditure in that county has still much exceeded its former "and ordinary amount. In the year ended at Lady Day 1862, "the total expenditure for relief in the county was 468,430*l.*; "in 1864, 856,048*l.*; in 1865, 689,707*l.* It is probable that "the repayment of the loans raised to provide for the relief of "the poor during the crisis of the distress in the cotton trade "may for some time prevent the expenditure in that county "from returning to its usual level. It is satisfactory, however, "to state that the administration of relief appears to have "resumed its ordinary course, and that our assent is seldom

" now required to deviations from the provisions contained in " the Out-door Relief Regulations Order."*

Mr. Rawlinson's report dated January 12th, 1866, stated that during the last nine months of 1865, the progress of works in course of execution had been somewhat retarded owing to a scarcity of skilled labour, the resumption of work in cotton mills and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of stone bricks, paving setts, and other materials.†

" No work has been executed under the provisions of the Public Works Acts which was not desirable as a work of a permanent utility and sanitary improvement, altogether independent of the circumstances which during the existence of the cotton famine, gave rise to the special Acts of Parliament, and during the dearth of employment in this district their beneficial operation was even more signal than I was able to convey to you by report.

" It has been observed that while up to the time of the passing of the Public Works Act the district had been disturbed by suggestions of large and Imperial measures of emigration, as also by other less peaceful occurrences, subsequently to its coming into operation no other measure has been suggested as necessary or expedient, nor has disturbance or tumult troubled the peace and order of the district. The numbers of distressed factory operatives which I reported to you as being engaged upon these works, large as they were, did not convey a just idea of the total number who passed through a course of training fitting them for other out-door labour. For example, in the case of Manchester cemetery works, the largest number reported as being engaged upon these works was 130, but up to the end of last March there had been not less than 453 factory operatives so employed during varying intervals, of whom only 28 had been engaged upon more than one occasion.

" From the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, the numbers from time to time returned as being " out of work " were much exaggerated, and the numbers engaged upon the public works much more nearly represented the entire number of really able-bodied men out of employment capable of useful and practicable labour than was at the time supposed.

" I am informed, on the authority of Poor Law Officers in the district, that the prevention of pauperism by means of the public works was at least to the extent of three times the number of men employed upon them.

" These works relieved the district of direct imposture to an extent which cannot be calculated. When useful work could be tendered in place of relief, all men who would not attempt work were struck off the relief lists and were disposed of, so far as any requirement for charity was concerned.

" It is not pleasant to give such an example of the working of the Act, but it is much the best to know and to understand the truth. If makeshift works had been devised on which to place every applicant for relief at a low rate of pay, the result would have been disgraceful failure. The good and honest would have taken no interest in test labour, and the example of the idle and worthless would have influenced

* Eighteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1865–66, p. 13.
† " " " Appendix, 42–49.

the whole mass of labour. The works devised were, however, *bonâ fide* works, and the men were, to a considerable degree, self selected, and were consequently earnest and honest workers.

"No form of labour on a large scale to be executed by untrained men alone has ever been found to be economical, whether used as a test for relief or as a punishment. During the Irish famine this was proved to be the case in that country; similar results have been developed in other countries, under other circumstances. Large masses of men, such as were thrown out of employment in Lancashire during the cotton famine, cannot be organised into efficient workers on a grand scale, as the evil influences of the worst men appear to leaven the mass, and idleness will then inevitably prevail. The gangs of labourers attempted to be organised in Lancashire before the introduction of the Public Works Act, as at Stockport, at Preston, and at some other places, proved utter failures. However little the men were paid, the work performed represented much less. Idleness soon verged into mischief, and mischief soon became actual riot.

"Under the Public Works Act, as previously stated, all the men were in a degree, volunteers; they were divided into small gangs directed by skilled men, and every possible encouragement was offered to honest industry. So soon as any gang of men wished it, they were placed on 'piece-work,' and every encouragement was given to induce self-reliance and independent action. Sewer-trenching and earthenware sewer-pipe laying required manipulative skill, but more care; the trenches had to be 'timbered,' to preserve the deep sides upright and in place; the bottom had to be formed truly in line and in gradient, so as to receive the sewer pipes, and these required to be laid so as to prevent breaking or crushing. Before three months had passed over, some of the cotton operatives, at their own solicitation, commenced this form of work, and they very speedily became to all intents and purposes 'skilled workmen.' Many of these men selected themselves into gangs, and contracted for trenching and sewering street after street to the satisfaction of themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of their employers. The men chose to become responsible agents, and this induced interest in their work as also earnestness and care."

In conclusion Mr. Rawlinson wrote:—"The public works in Lancashire, are being gradually and rapidly brought to a close. They have afforded useful work to several thousands of earnest, sober, striving men. Many of these men have learned new occupations, and, whilst doing so, by labouring in the open air, have found that they rapidly improved in health and gained bodily strength. Some have gone back to their former occupations, some have moved into other parts of the county to find work as skilled out-of-door labourers, and others, though remaining in the district, prefer to follow their new form of occupation rather than return to the cotton mill, even when larger wages have been offered.

"The local authorities, as per agreement, have regularly paid the stipulated interest for the money advanced by Government, and in due course of time the entire amount of borrowed capital will be returned into the National Exchequer, leaving Lancashire richer by the full money value of all the works undertaken under the powers of the Public Works Acts, 1863–4, and executed in the time of her deep distress."

The following analysis of the expenditure in the more important towns and districts indicates some of the benefits which have been conferred upon these localities, as well as the skill and ability with which the several surveyors have designed and executed the works committed to their charge :—

Name of Place.	Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation and Incidentals.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ashton-under-Lyne	29,602	14,905	5,471	—	2,774	52,752
Ashton and Stalybridge Waterworks.	3,793	15,238	879	5,000	312	25,222
Blackburn - -	46,644	33,707	7,146	—	1,965	89,462
Bolton - -	22,049	35,373	2,816	21,389	—	81,627
Burnley - -	11,627	11,432 and teamwork		129	124	23,312
Glossop - -	3,011	13,493	1,845	—	967	19,316
Macclesfield -	6,665	10,257	697	—	23	17,642
Oldham - -	26,555	30,771	8,255	16,326	3,868	85,775
Over Darwen -	7,416	5,390	716	—	620	14,142
Preston - -	22,141	18,728	3,089	718	—	44,676
Stalybridge - -	4,970	3,793	1,341	—	632	10,736
Stockport - -	13,594	10,005	1,497	7,773	1,722	34,591
Wigan - -	18,092	23,794	2,079	2,018	69	46,052
	216,159	226,886	35,831	53,353	13,076	545,305

PART VI. CONCLUDING SUMMARY.

It is easier to catalogue and describe the work of the various classes of agencies that deal with the unemployed, than to summarise in any useful form the practical conclusions that can be drawn from the review. Want of work is no new phenomenon, but many of the schemes for dealing with its results have been in existence too short a time for any but provisional judgments to be formed regarding the permanent effect of their operations. The whole problem is in an experimental stage, and all experiments which are carefully devised and fully recorded are valuable as contributions to its solution, even if they meet with little immediate success.

So far as any sound judgment can be formed on the evidence brought together in the course of this inquiry, it appears that many of the agencies described rather touch the fringe of the distress caused by want of employment than go to the heart of the evil. Many of them are useful within their own limits, and might be still more useful if duly co-ordinated. But there is yet too little attempt to map out and divide the field of work, and to assign to each agency its proper function; and the loss of power due to isolated action must be very great. More complete co-operation among the agencies in each district seems a more pressing need than the establishment of fresh institutions dealing with the unemployed.

Within their own sphere, and so far as their own members are concerned, the trade societies which make provision for their unemployed are doing a most valuable work and pursuing a policy which for the most part is sound, and which would be still more highly beneficial if it could be further extended. But the work of trade societies in this direction is at present chiefly confined to members of skilled trades, and though covering many persons employed in some of the industries (*e.g.*, iron and shipbuilding), in which the fluctuations of employment are greatest, it leaves almost untouched the mass of semi-skilled and unskilled labourers whose Unions, where they exist, do not receive sufficiently high contributions to enable them to pay out-of-work benefit, even if they desired to do so.

Labour bureaux appear in some cases to afford a valuable means of placing work-people in employment, especially as regards certain classes of occupations. They are, however, liable to be least useful when the depression in the labour market is greatest, and they are usually successful in proportion to the care taken to select applicants for registration, and thus virtually to exclude the chronically "unemployed" class, which is the crux of the problem.

Special classes of unemployed persons who, like discharged soldiers, or discharged prisoners (other than members of the criminal class), often find an initial difficulty in getting a situa-

tion by their own efforts out of proportion to the difficulty which they may afterwards find in keeping it, may be usefully dealt with by judiciously planned organisations, and some of the organisations for this purpose are highly to be commended. Those dealt with, however, form only a small per-centage of the total unemployed.

Turning from agencies for finding situations for the unemployed to those for providing work, we find that, as far as experience has yet gone, permanent labour colonies, in countries in which they have been long enough at work to enable any safe conclusion to be drawn, almost invariably tend to become receptacles for those who have suffered "inward" as well as "outward shipwreck," to use the words of the description of the German colonies published by the Central Board. They are valuable agencies for the suppression of vagabondage and the employment of vagrants and ex-prisoners, and are discharging an important function in relieving society of the presence of these classes. They do not appear, however, in any great degree to touch the effects of trade fluctuations. As Professor Mavor states in an earlier section, "the hard-working "man of reputable life who seeks the colony because he is out "of employment is exceedingly rare, if indeed he exists at all. "The classes will not mix, to admit the one is to exclude the "other." This statement appears fully borne out by the fact that 76 per cent. of the inmates of the German colonies have been imprisoned.

There is no sufficient evidence that such colonies reform any sensible proportion of their inmates, or do much more than provide for them and relieve society of their presence so long as they choose to remain at the colonies. There is an unquestionable tendency towards repeated re-admissions, and it is not clear that any large proportion of inmates are restored permanently to the ranks of self-supporting labour. This applies to the colonies which receive single men for limited periods. The Dutch system of planting families permanently in free colonies on the land is costly in character and limited in scope. It will therefore probably be thought inapplicable as a remedy for the evils of want of employment in this country. These colonies form, to use the words of Professor Mavor, "an endowed "institution where a privileged few of the Dutch poor live in "more or less comfortable circumstances at a cost of about 23*l.* "per family per annum to the charitable societies of the country."

No English experiments in labour colonies are long enough established for their results to be safely judged, and it is as yet doubtful how far their experience will be materially different from that of the German colonies. If any further projects are started for labour colonies in this country, some disappointment will probably be avoided if it be realised at the outset that their probable tendency will be to become filled with "social wreckage" rather than with the reputable unemployed. This does not

necessarily imply that they will be failures, because it is this class (termed Class "B." by Mr. Charles Booth), *i.e.*, the class of men who are unable or unfit to guide their own lives in the competitive world, which is the most difficult to deal with effectually. How far free colonies without power of penal discipline or detention are likely to be of much use for this purpose is a matter open to doubt, and to judge from the experience of foreign experiments, promoters of such colonies would do well to limit their expectations as regards the reformatory effect of their schemes.

Temporary projects of relief work such as those started by local authorities last winter are usually intended to tide workmen over periods of seasonal slackness or special trade depression. So far as they discharge this function they obviate much suffering, at least for the time. The evidence, however, given in an earlier part of this report, based on the experience of the past winter seems to show that there is a danger lest the offer of relief work be chiefly embraced by members of the loafing and shiftless class, to the partial or total exclusion of the competent victims of trade fluctuations; for in England as in Germany these classes do not easily mix. For purposes of permanent reformation or improvement temporary relief works are not likely to be of much use.

The arrangement of the ordinary routine work of local authorities with some regard to seasonal changes, so that as far as possible such work may be performed when the demand for labour is least, may do good service in mitigating seasonal slackness in certain branches of labour. It is well, however, not to entertain exaggerated expectations of the effect which such arrangements are likely to exercise on the general labour market. The engagement of particular individuals because they want work, rather than because they are the best suited to do such work as requires to be done would form no necessary part of such schemes.

Of the historical examples given in the later sections of the report the description of parish employment under the old Poor Law shows the terrible abuses which may arise from a policy of indiscriminate employment without adequate organisation, supervision, or control. The disastrous history of the French National Works in 1848 teaches perhaps little, since the experiment was tried under very great disadvantages. Many of the difficulties, however, which arose in the course of that experiment differ rather in degree than in kind from those which were met with by many of the local authorities which organised temporary relief works during the last winter in the United Kingdom. The administration of the Public Works Act in Lancashire during the cotton famine offers an instructive example of the methods to which it may be necessary to have recourse to meet a sudden and unforeseen emergency such as fortunately does not often occur.

The meagreness of the results which either have been achieved or appear possible of achievement in the direction of permanently

assisting the unemployed, compared with the amount of effort expended upon them, may seem at first sight disappointing. It is, however, to be remembered that the problem so far as the *cure* of the effects of want of employment is concerned is essentially one of arresting decay—a process always difficult and often impossible. The matter for wonder is not that greater results have not been attained, but that those who are familiar with the difficulties of effecting the permanent reformation of a single individual prone to idleness or drink, should seriously expect by the aid of the loose organisation of a relief committee acting on imperfect knowledge, and limited in time, resources and powers, to exercise much lasting influence on the future lives of large masses of men whose want of work is often a symptom rather than a cause of the evils from which they suffer. By the time the unemployed crowd to the register of the vestry or relief-committee the mischief has, in many cases, already gone too far for remedy. The relief work with which they are provided is to many of them merely one out of the series of casual jobs by which they are accustomed to live, and when it is over they are in the same position as when it began. They have been supported for a few days, but they have not been set on their feet.

It is possible, of course, to under-rate as well as to over-rate the utility of temporary assistance. Even if those who receive it relapse shortly after into their former condition, their suffering has in many cases been mitigated for the time being. But against the advantages of all schemes for providing work for the unemployed must be set the grave danger of their tendency to become chronic, and to be looked forward to and counted on every winter; a danger on which it is unnecessary to make any comment.

The fact is that the central difficulty to be met is not so much the existence of an unemployed class, as the economic deterioration of the casually and insufficiently employed; and this is an evil which must in the main be met, if met at all, by measures of prevention rather than of cure. Any proposal which sets out with the idea that the evils resulting from want of employment are capable of immediate remedy on a large scale should for this reason be regarded with the greatest caution.

The result, then, of this inquiry is not to pronounce the problem insoluble but to suggest that any hopeful solution is less a question of remedying results than of removing causes. Here we open up questions lying outside the scope of this report. So far as inefficiency is due to imperfect knowledge of a trade, we touch the question of training; so far as it is a matter of personal or moral deterioration, questions of sanitation, and the general physical surroundings and conditions of labour are involved; so far as it is a matter of excessive trade oscillations, we verge on the wide and difficult question of the extent, if any to which the violence of these fluctuations is due to preventible causes. Some of these questions will form the subject of future reports.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF TRADE UNIONS which paid OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT or TRAVELLING ASSISTANCE to their Unemployed Members in 1891, with Total Amounts Paid, Number of Members Receiving Benefit (where stated), Average Amount per head of Total Membership, and per head of Members in receipt of Benefit, and other particulars with respect to the payment of Unemployed Benefits.

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Bakers and Confectioners:—		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
517	Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Great Britain and Ireland.	4,000	—	12	—	0 0 0½	—	*See* p. 84.
44 I.	Dublin Operative Bakers' Trade Union.	665	1,393	—	—	2 1 10½	—	16*s.* per week.
38 I.	Kilkenny Operative Bakers' Trade Union.	38	54	—	9	1 8 5	6 0 0	10*s.* per week for 13 weeks. Must be 10 weeks in employment before being again eligible.
Unregd.	United Society of Brushmakers	1,521	1,855	—	804	1 4 4¼	2 6 1¾	10*s.* first 18 weeks, 8*s.* for the second, and 7*s.* for the next 18. Travelling money of ½*d.* per mile only allowed if unemployed after that date.
	Building Trades:—							
1	Operative Bricklayers' Society	17,058	—	97	—	0 0 1¼	—	*See* p. 42.
Unregd.	United Operative Bricklayers' Trade Accident and Burial Society.	2,198	—	14	—	0 0 1½	—	Travelling relief 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for seven days to the week. A traveller can only be relieved once in four months at the same place.
62	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	34,779	17,689	—	—	0 10 2	—	*See* p. 41.
Unregd.	Associated Carpenters and Joiners	5,558	467	—	—	0 1 8½	—	8*s.* per week for 16 weeks in one year (established in 1888).

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Building Trades—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
190	General Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	2,564	540	—	—	0 4 2½	—	10*s.* per week for 8 weeks. 1*s.* 8*d.* per day travelling money for 8 weeks.
91	London Wood and Tin Packing-Case Makers' Trade Society.	459	425	—	65	0 18 6½	6 10 9½	6*s.* to 12*s.* per week, according to membership, for 13 weeks.
89 I.	Belfast Packing-case Makers' Society.	55	22	—	15	0 8 0	1 9 4	10*s.* for 10 weeks.
446	National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters.	4,140	1,662	—	—	0 8 0½	—	*See* p. 47.
274	Woolwich Society of House Decorators and Painters.	15	4	—	—	0 5 4	2 0 0	11*s.* weekly for 8 weeks.
120	London Paper Stainers' Benevolent Society and Trade Union.	136	102	—	—	1 3 9¼	—	10*s.* per week for 12 weeks. Emigration benefit, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*, according to length of membership.
442	Window Glass Cutters' Trade and Benefit Society.	31	9	—	—	0 5 9¼	—	
587	Glass Painters' Union - -	131	78	—	20	0 11 11	3 18 0	12*s.* per week for 10 weeks in any one year.
79	National Association of Operative Plasterers.	5,554	—	153	—	0 0 6½	—	*See* p. 45.
250	South London Society of Operative Plasterers.	23	31	—	—	1 6 11½	—	2*s.* per day in winter only.
41 I.	Belfast Operative Plasterers' Protective and Friendly Society.	180	—	15	—	0 1 8	—	Travelling benefit is 12*s.* 6*d.*, to be repaid if the member returns in less than three months.
407	United Operative Plumbers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.	5,549	—	332	895	0 1 2½	0 7 5	10*s.* 6*d.* per week travelling.
193	Amalgamated Society of Mill Sawyers and Wood-cutting Machinists.	1,505	306	—	199	0 4 0½	1 10 9	9*s.* per week for 13 weeks, and 4*s.* 6*d.* for a further 13 weeks.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rates of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Building Trades—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
277	Bradford, Halifax and Keighley Steam Sawyers, Saw Sharpeners, Planing and Moulding Machine Workers' Society.	142	104	—	27	0 14 7½	3 17 0½	10*s.* per week for three months, 5*s.* for a further six months, after which each case must be separately considered.
112 I.	Amalgamated Mill Sawyers and Machinemen (Belfast).	88	5	—	4	0 1 1½	1 5 0	(Now a branch of the English Society, No. 193.)
499	Amalgamated Slaters' of England Provident Society.	460	—	13	—	0 0 6½	—	Travelling benefit, 1*d.* per mile.
470	Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons of England, Ireland, and Wales.	13,485	—	1,024	—	0 1 6½	—	Travelling benefit for 14 weeks only in the year, 6*d.* per day, and a bed at each relief station, with 1*s.* and a bed for Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.
585	National Association of Builders' Labourers.	3,321	3	—	23	0 0 0½	0 2 7½	——
53	Amalgamated Society of Kitchen Range, Hot Water and other Fitters.	272	109	—	—	0 8 0½	—	10*s.* per week for 10 weeks, 8*s.* for a further 8 weeks.
102 I.	Operative Butchers' Society (Dublin).	48	2	—	—	0 0 10	—	8*s.* per week for not more than two months in the year.
	Cabinet Making and Furniture Trades:—							
339	Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association.	5,380	2,084 (Includes 66*l.* Emigration).	—	1,050	0 7 9	1 19 8½	Out-of-work support, 8*s.* to 14*s.* per week, according to contributions. Travelling allowance, 1½d. per mile. Emigration, maximum, 5*l.*
425	Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers.	1,374	885	—	—	0 12 10½	—	*See* page 81.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Cabinet Making and Furniture Trades—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
381	Perseverance Cabinet Makers' Association.	50	16	—	8	0 6 4¼	2 0 0	14*s.* per week. Travelling allowance, 1½*d.* per mile. Emigration gift, 3*l.* to 5*l.*, according to length of membership.
272	Progressive Union of Cabinet Makers.	775	144	—	—	0 3 8½	—	10*s.* for 8 weeks, but not more than two such periods in one year.
Unregd.	United Operative Association of Cabinet and Chair Makers of Scotland.	1,330	419	—	446	0 6 3½	0 18 9½	2*s.* a day for 6 weeks. A member emigrating after three years' membership receives the full amount of the out-of-work benefit in a lump sum, or as much of it as he has not drawn for a year.
Unregd.	United Trade Society of Organ Builders.	203	55	—	29	0 5 5	1 17 11½	10*s.* per week for 14 weeks in one year.
436	Alliance French Polishers' Society	310	445	—	—	1 8 8½	—	12*s.* per week for 9 weeks in any one year.
104 I.	Belfast French Polishers' Trade Union.	58	10	—	8	0 3 5½	1 5 0	10*s.* for 6 weeks in any one year.
Unregd.	Amalgamated Society of Upholsterers (London).	225	136	—	—	0 12 1	—	2*s.* 6*d.* per day for 14 weeks in any one year.
684	Mattress and Palliasse Makers' Society.	115	2	—	2	0 0 4½	1 0 0	9*s.* per week for 6 weeks in one year. Members proceeding to employment in the country can obtain from the funds a loan not exceeding 1*l.*
Unregd.	Cigar Makers' Mutual Association	1,274	1,081 (Includes Emigration and travelling).	—	—	0 16 11½	—	*See* p. 87.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Clothing Trades :—		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
323	Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers.	5,526	—	122	—	0 0 5½	—	*See* p. 76.
432	National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	30,046	—	487	—	0 0 4	—	*See* p. 77.
618	Norwich United Clickers and Rough Stuff Cutters' Mutual Benefit Society and Trade Union.	196	22	—	20	0 2 3	1 2 0	*See* p. 77.
414	Operative Glovers' Society - -	181	24	—	—	0 2 7¾	—	10*s.* per week.
Unregd.	Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters.	4,258	762	—	—	0 3 7	—	Unemployed through slackness of work, 6*s.* per week for 13 weeks, and 1*s.* for each child under 12; through fires or failures, 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, and 1*s.* for each child.
428	Leicester and Leicestershire Amalgamated Hosiery Union.	3,887	129	—	—	0 0 8	—	10*s.* 6*d.* per week for 4 weeks, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for a further 4 weeks in 12 months.
64	Amalgamated Society of Tailors -	17,573	—	934	468	0 1 0¾	1 19 11	*See* p. 75.
Unregd.	Scottish National Operative Tailors' Trade Protection and Benefit Society.	3,763	—	57	89	0 0 8¾	0 12 9¾	*See* p. 76.
357	Bristol Clothiers Cutters' Trade Association.	96	14	—	6	0 2 11	2 6 8	2*s.* each working day for 6 weeks. Travelling benefit not more than 1½*d.* per mile, or more than 1*l.* altogether.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Clothing Trades *cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
647	Leeds Wholesale Clothiers' Operatives' Union.	225	17	—	10	0 1 6½	1 14 0	—
688	London Clothworkers' Union	104	37	—	28	0 7 1½	1 6 5½	Amount not fixed. Committee has power to allow such benefits as the funds will afford.
741	Manchester and District Mantle and Waterproof Cutters' Society.	70	7	—	5	0 2 0	1 8 0	1st six weeks 10*s.* per week; 2nd six 7*s.*; 3rd six 2*s.* 6*d.* Apprentices half these rates.
111 I.	Londonderry Shirt, Collar, and Underclothing Cutters' Union.	73	12	—	7	0 3 3½	1 14 3½	—
	Coach Building:-							
Unregd.	United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers.	5,486	2,547	—	—	0 9 3½	—	Unemployed, 8*s.* per week for 8 weeks. Member of 5 years and upwards 10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, with half-pay afterwards for like periods. Travelling, 1*s.* per day for 91 days, with 6*d.* for a bed, afterwards reduced to 9*d.* per day, and 6*d.* for bed.
278	London Coachmakers' Trade Union	170	180	—	—	1 1 2½	—	18*s.* per week for 3 months, 10*s.* for the next 3, 6*s.* for the next 3, and 4*s.* for the next 3 months.
158	Amalgamated Society of Railway Wagon and Carriage Makers, Wheelwrights, and Carpenters.	198	20	—	—	0 2 0½	—	—
607	National Amalgamated Society of Railway Wagon and Carriage Builders and Lifters.	421	104	—	—	0 4 11½	—	10*s.* per week for 4 weeks, and 6*s.* for a further 4 weeks. Apprentices half these rates.
Unregd.	Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths' Society.	987	186	—	—	0 3 9½	—	10*s.* for 6 weeks, 6*s.* for next six weeks, and 3*s.* for a further 40 weeks. Travellers allowed mileage and bed-money.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Coopers:—							
Unregd.	Philanthropic Coopers' Society -	840	244	—	—	0 5 9¼	—	12*s* per week. Emigration, from 1*l*. in first year to a maximum of 5*l*. in the ninth. Travelling allowance to a limit of 5*s*. in one week.
702	Amalgamated Society of Coopers -	370	11	—	12	0 0 7½	0 18 4	Not stated in rules. Exemption from contributions during idleness provided for.
Unregd.	Leith Edinburgh and District Friendly and Protective Society of Journeymen Coopers.	440	222	—	122	0 10 1	1 16 4¾	6*s*., 7*s*., and 8*s*. per week for six weeks, according to length of membership. No member can receive more than 6 weeks' benefit in any one year.
71 I.	Belfast Coopers' Society - -	93	2	—	3	0 0 5½	0 13 4	7*s*. 6*d*. per week for 13 weeks, members leaving Belfast in search of work receive 5*s*. and railway fare.
43 S.	International Union of Cork Cutters -	270	205	—	—	0 15 2½	—	10*s*. per week for members of 2 years' standing, 9*s*. of 12 months, and 8*s*. of 3 months, for a period of 13 weeks.
	Enginemen:—							
138	Amalgamated Society of Stationary Engine Drivers and Stokers.	118	59	—	26	0 10 0	2 5 4⅓	10*s*. weekly for 10 weeks.
317	Enginemen's National Protection Association (Dewsbury).	46	26	—	—	0 11 3¾	—	——
628	Amalgamated Society of Engine Drivers and Firemen (Land and Marine).	350	53	—	37	0 3 0½	1 8 7¾	6*s*. per week for 10 weeks.
280	National Independent Protection Association of Enginemen (Worsboro' Dale).	473	50	—	31	0 2 1½	1 12 3	12*s*. weekly for 13 weeks, and 6*s*. for a further 13 weeks.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Female Labour Trades :—		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Unregd.	Upholsteresses' Society (London)	38	7	—	—	0 3 8¼	—	—
359	Amalgamated Protective and Provident Society of Women Working in Trades in Oxford.	79	1	—	2	0 0 3	0 10 0	7*s.* per week for not more than eight weeks in one year.
Unregd.	London Society of Women employed in Bookbinding.	230	9	—	—	0 0 9½	—	4*s.* 2*d.* allowance for 5 days.
	Glass Making :—							
Unregd.	United Trade Protection Society of Glass Bottle Makers of Yorkshire.	2,304	945	—	—	0 8 2½	—	—
266	North of England Society of Glass Bottle Makers.	260	7	—	—	0 0 6½	—	5*s.* for 12 weeks.
Unregd.	National Society of Flint Glass Makers of Great Britain and Ireland.	2,123	1,939	—	—	0 18 3¼	—	10*s.* per week for 13 weeks. 8*s.* for 13, 6*s.* for 26, 5*s.* for 26, and 4*s.* for 26. Any unemployed member sent to a job receives his fare and a further sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* according to distance travelled.
	Labour, Agricultural and General Unskilled :—							
154	National Agricultural Labourers' Union.	15,000	858 (Emigration, Migration, &c.).	—	—	0 1 1¾	—	Railway fare to members only when migrating. Railway fare to any port of embarkation to members and families emigrating. When family consists of two or three children under 12 years of age, 10*s.* to each family; when of four or more under 12 years of age, 20*s.* to each family.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Labour, Agricultural and General Unskilled—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
38	Amalgamated Labour League	148	3 (Emigration).	—	—	0 0 4¼	—	Amount not stated in rules.
28	London and Counties Labour League.	13,000	16 (Emigration).	—	—	0 0 0¼	—	Amount not stated in rules.
121	Bristol, West of England, and South Wales Operative Trade and Provident Society.	5,021	—	6	—	0 0 0¼	—	Travelling allowance, 2*s.* on arrival at branch to which bound, with an additional 1*s.* if compelled to stay over next day, 2*s.* extra if compelled to stay over Sunday. One relief only in any town during six months.
717	National Labour Union of Municipal and Vestry Employés.	3,377	9	—	—	0 0 0¼	—	
703	St. Helen's and District Labour Union.	52	1	—	—	0 0 4½	—	(Union dissolved July 1893.)
	Leather and India Rubber Manufacture:—							
219	Leeds and District United Society of Tanners.	164	50	—	23	0 6 1½	2 3 5¼	9*s.* per week first 8 weeks, 4*s.* 6*d.* second 8 weeks.
480	Fancy Leather Workers' Society	177	6	—	8	0 0 8	0 15 0	10*s.* per week for 8 weeks in any one year.
439	National Union of Life Assurance Agents.	1,179	34	—	—	0 0 7	—	Dismissal allowance of 10*s.* per week for 10, 15, or 20 weeks, according to rate of contributions.
	Metal Trades:—							
402	Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland, and Wales.	15,291	15,197	—	—	0 19 10¼	—	*See* p. 29.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Metal trades—*cont.*							
53 S.	Associated Society of Iron Moulders, Scotland.	6,121	7,619	—	—	1 4 10¾	—	*See* p. 33.
62 S.	Central Association of Iron Moulders, Scotland.	1,254	111	—	—	0 1 9½	—	10*s.* per week.
248	Iron Dressers' Trade Society -	1,010	556	—	—	0 11 0	—	7*s.* for first 8 weeks, and 5*s.* for second 8 weeks. At expiration of 16 weeks the member must work four clear weeks before he can again receive benefit.
715	Cast Iron Hollow Ware Turners' Friendly and Trade Society.	34	1	—	—	0 0 7	—	Exemption from contributions during idleness.
729	Cast Iron Hollow Ware Tinners' Association.	256	1	—	—	0 0 1	—	5*s.* first 13 weeks, 3*s.* 9*d.* second 13, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the next 26 weeks.
52 S.	British Steel Smelters - -	2,917	3,671	—	1,631	1 5 2	2 5 0¾	10*s.* per week first 13 weeks, 5*s.* second 13, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for remainder of idleness.
424	Amalgamated Society of Engineers	71,221	55,160	—	2,233	0 15 5¾	—	*See* p. 20.
144	Steam Engine Makers' Society -	5,965	2,297	—	84	0 7 8½	—	*See* p. 26.
Unregd.	United Machine Workers' Association.	2,786	1,960	—	—	0 14 0¾	—	10*s.* weekly for 8 weeks, 5*s.* for next 8 weeks, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for a further 8 weeks.
45 S.	United Pattern Makers' Association	2,314	1,832	—	1,014	0 15 10	1 16 1½	*See* p. 28.
395	National Amalgamated Society of General Toolmakers and Machinists.	1,200	421	—	12	0 7 0¾	35 1 8	10*s.* weekly for first 13 weeks, 7*s.* for the next 13, and 5*s.* for a further 13.
750	Amalgamated Society of Metal Planers, Shapers, Slotters, &c.	1,566	1,454	—	533	0 18 7	2 14 6¾	10*s.* per week for 14 weeks, 7*s.* for a further 14 weeks, and 4*s.* during remainder of idleness.
640	Electrical Trades Union - -	1,123	48	—	14	0 0 10½	3 8 7	

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Metal Trades—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
578	Scientific Instrument Makers' Trade Society.	302	35	—	56	0 2 3¾	0 12 6	10*s.* per week for not more than 13 weeks in one year.
Unregd.	Co-operative Society of Smiths -	759	554	—	—	0 14 7½	—	11*s.* per week for 16 weeks, and 8*s.* for a further 16 weeks.
3 S.	Associated Society of Blacksmiths, Scotland.	2,379	660	—	537	0 5 6¾	1 4 7	7*s.* 6*d.* per week for 12 weeks, 5*s.* for a further 10 weeks, and 3*s.* until work is obtained.
115 I.	Dublin Smiths' United Society -	38	16	—	—	0 8 5	—	10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, and 6*s.* for a further 13 weeks. Travelling benefit 1*l.* with one week's donation pay to last for a period of 21 days.
542	United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Smiths and Strikers.	1,584	—	66	—	0 0 10	—	6*s.* per week for 8 weeks. Benefit optional for each branch. Travelling benefit, gift of 3*s.* 6*d.*, at 1*d.* per mile (beginning at 6 miles) from last branch where relieved, once a day; 4*s.* for steamer when necessary.
373	London Unity of Hammermen -	33	8	—	6	0 4 10½	1 6 8	
648	Liverpool Society of Sheet Metal Workers.	49	9	—	8	0 3 8	1 2 6	1*s.* 8*d.* per day for 4 weeks once in 6 months. Not more than 4*l.* allowed in one year.
529	National Amalgamated Society of Brass Workers.	6,005	3,873	—	1,338	0 12 10¾	2 17 10¾	*See* p. 34.
426	Birmingham Operative Brass Cock Finishers' Trade, Sick, and Dividend Society.	49	9	—	7	0 3 8	1 5 8½	12*s.* per week for married men, 8*s.* for single. Travelling in search of work 10*s.* per week.
502	Hull Society of Journeymen Brass Founders and Finishers.	138	44	—	10	0 6 4½	4 8 0	10*s.* per week for 12 months in one year. Emigration, 1*l.* to 5*l.* as decided by committee.
116 I.	Belfast Brass Founders' Society -	119	8	—	5	0 1 4½	1 12 0	10*s.* per week. 10*s.* per week as walking money.
521	London Braziers' Society - -	66	13	—	5	0 3 11½	2 12 0	12*s.* per week for 8 weeks in any one year.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Metal Trades—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
644	Association of Block Chain Makers	250	524 (Includes dispute.)	—	—	2 1 11	—	Unemployed members exempt from paying contributions.
393	Amalgamated Mutual Aid and Protection Society of Electro-plate Operatives.	328	98	—	—	0 5 11¾	—	—
670	Manchester Society of Tinplate Workers.	436	230	—	83	0 10 6½	2 15 5	—
175	Amalgamated Society of Tinplate Workers, London.	784	129	—	57	0 3 3¼	2 5 3¼	2*s.* per day for 36 days.
335	General Union of Tinplate Workers	1,158	576	—	324	0 9 11½	1 15 6¾	—
385	London Trade Society of Tin Canister and Tinmen.	60	31	—	8	0 10 4	3 17 6	5*s.* 3*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, according to length of membership, for not more than 13 weeks in one year.
230	London Operative Zinc Workers' Society.	73	20	—	20	0 5 5¾	1 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.* per day for 36 days, and 1*s.* 3*d.* per day for 36 days further in six months. Travelling or emigration bonus of 10*s.* allowed.
576	National Union of Millers - - -	1,600	193	—	122	0 2 5	1 11 7¾	8*s.* per week for not more than 8 weeks in any one year.
	Mining:—							
289	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Miners' Association.	4,134	21	—	—	0 0 1¼	—	Victimised members allowed 15*s.* per week, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per head for each child for a month.
43	Durham Miners' Association -	55,000	3,377	—	—	0 1 2¾	—	10*s.* per week if laid idle for a week or upwards by breakage of machinery, or other similar cause of stoppage.
420	Leicestershire Association of Miners	3,235	129	—	—	0 0 9½	—	"Victims" 10*s.* per week, and 1*s.* for each child for one month.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Mining—*cont.*							
210	Northumberland Mutual Confident Association of Miners.	17,366	271	—	—	0 0 3¾	—	1*s.* 6*d.* per day for six days, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for every succeeding consecutive working day they are idle. Should they work one day in a fortnight, they shall receive pay for five days, two days in a fortnight four days pay, and three days in a fortnight, two days pay at 1*s.* 6*d.* per day.
401	Northumberland Mutual Protection Association of Colliery Mechanics.	650	29	—	—	0 0 10¾	—	1*s.* 8*d.* per day for first six weeks, and 1*s.* per day for the next six weeks.
301	West Yorkshire Enginemen's Mutual Protection Association.	134	—	4	3	0 0 7½	1 6 8	Travelling in search of work 10*s.* per week, and 1*s.* per head for each child under 14 years of age.
26	Durham County Mutual Aid Association of Colliery Enginemen.	1,676	267	—	116	0 3 2¾	2 6 0½	10*s.* per week for 6 months.
486	St. Helen's Association of Colliery Enginemen.	153	27	—	14	0 3 6¾	1 18 7	7*s.* per week for 6 weeks, and 3*s.* 6*d.* per week for a further 12 weeks.
182	Durham Cokemen and Labourers' Association.	3,045	43	—	—	0 0 3½	—	15*s.* per week allowed to any member losing his employment for advocating the rights of his fellow-men. Half members, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week. Accidental stoppage, 10*s.* per week.
528	Dalton and District United Workmen's Association (Iron Mining).	2,142	254	—	419	0 2 4¼	0 12 1½	7*s.* per week for eight weeks in a period of eight months.
	Pottery Trades :—							
27	Printers' and Transferrers' Amalgamated Trade Protection Society.	892	46	—	116	0 1 0¾	0 7 11½	Printers 8*s.* to 12*s.* per week if thrown out of work by a strike or lock-out in some other branch of trade. Tranferrers half these rates.
664	Staffordshire Potteries Operative Society of Crate Makers.	98	48	—	15	0 9 9½	3 4 0	10*s.* per week (after six months' membership) for 26 weeks in any one year. Apprentices in proportion to their payments.
55 S.	Associated Stoneware Throwers	72	1	—	—	0 0 3½	—	10*s.* per week for eight weeks.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Printing and Bookbinding Trades:—		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
316	London Society of Compositors	9,350	11,138	—	2,031	1 3 9¾	5 9 8¾	*See* p. 49.
Unregd.	Typographical Association	10,262	2,367	—	—	0 4 7½	—	*See* p. 59.
309	Amalgamated Association of Pressmen.	401	148	—	71	0 7 4¾	2 1 8¼	*See* p. 57.
496	Printing Machine Managers' Society.	1,450	779	—	150	0 10 9	5 3 10½	*See* p. 55.
Unregd.	Scottish Typographical Association.	2,784	1,067	—	528	0 7 8	2 0 5	*See* p. 63.
32	Edinburgh Typographical Society	757	306	—	163	0 8 1	1 17 6½	
620	Amalgamated Trade Society of Typefounders.	166	74	—	12	0 8 11	6 3 4	10*s.* per week for 10 weeks in any one year.
697	Printers', Joiners', and Woodtype Cutters' United Trade Society.	44	4	—	2	0 1 9¾	2 0 0	—
475	Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland.	2,502	1,315	—	430	0 10 6¼	3 1 2	*See* p. 65.
474	National Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Writers, Draughtsmen, and Copperplate and Wood Engravers.	290	85	—	—	0 5 10¾	—	—
295	London Society of Lithographic Printers (late Machine Minders).	800	1,581	—	212	1 19 6¼	7 9 1¾	12*s.* to 18*s.* for 8 to 12 weeks according to length of membership.
596	Lithographic Stone and Zinc Preparers' Society.	228	45	—	22	0 3 11½	2 0 11	8*s.* per week for 6 weeks.

LIST of TRADE UNIONS which paid OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Printing and Bookbinding Trades—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
652	London Society of Litho Music Printers.	120	9	—	4	0 1 6	2 5 0	After one year's membership 10*s.* 6*d.* for eight weeks, two years 11*s.* 6*d.* for nine weeks, and after three years 12*s.* 6*d.* for 10 weeks.
654	Printers' and Stationers' Warehousemen, Cutters' and Assistants' Union.	527	124	—	38	0 4 8½	3 5 3½	*See* p. 58.
124	Caxton Association of Printers' Warehousemen.	127	32	—	34	0 5 0½	0 18 10	10*s.* per week for 6 weeks, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for a further 6 weeks. No member may receive more than 5*l.* 5*s.* in 15 months.
137	United Society of Vellum and Parchment Makers of Great Britain.	74	91	—	20	1 4 7¼	4 11 0	12*s.* per week for 6 months, 10*s.* per week for second 6 months, and 8*s.* per week afterwards. Any member being employed while receiving according to either scale, must work 13 weeks before he can again claim full benefit.
459	Trade Society of Vellum Account Bookbinders.	842	309	—	75	0 7 4	4 2 4¾	*See* p. 67.
Unregd.	London Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders.	1,370	547	—	320	0 7 11¾	1 14 2½	*See* p. 66.
Unregd.	Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union.	2,621	1,072	—	—	0 8 2¼	—	*See* p. 68.
	Saddle and Harness Trades :—							
80	London Saddle and Harness Makers' Trade Protection Society.	648	61	—	44	0 1 10½	1 7 8¾	12*s.* per week for 6 weeks.
549	Saddlers', Harness Makers', Collar Makers', and Bridle Cutters' Union.	815	67	—	45	0 1 7¾	1 9 9½	10*s.* per week for not more than six weeks in one year.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per head.		Rates of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Shipbuilding:—							
3	United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders.	36,996	18,127	—	2,072	0 9 9¾	—	*See* p. 35.
568	Sunderland and District Society of Drillers and Cutters.	145	15	—	—	0 2 0¾	—	—
47	London Bargebuilders' Trade Union.	408	53	—	29	0 2 7½	1 16 6½	1*s.* 8*d.* per day for not more than 96 days in any 12 months.
505	Associated Society of Shipwrights -	10,120	488	—	500	0 0 11½	0 19 2	*See* p. 37.
76 I.	City of Dublin Shipwrights' Benevolent Society.	103	—	29	35	0 5 7½	0 16 6¾	(Now a branch of the Associated Society.)
86 I.	Arklow Shipwrights' Society -	14	6	—	6	0 8 6¾	1 0 0	—
93 I.	Belfast Machine and Hand Drillers' and Cutters' Society.	90	2	—	—	0 0 5¼	—	—
	Textile Trades:—							
21	Mutual Defence and Provident Association of Power Loom Carpet Weavers.	1,348	30 (Migration and Emigration.)	—	—	0 0 5¼	—	Emigration and migration in certain states of trade, 1*l.* to 5*l.*, according to destination.
464	Oldham Provincial Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives.	10,126	1,508	—	—	0 2 11¾	—	Fires, failures, breakdowns, &c., 3*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* and 8*s.* weekly for contributions of 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 9*d.* respectively.
674	South-east Lancashire Provincial Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives.	2,905	200	—	—	0 1 4½	—	—
290	Friendly Associated Card and Blowing Room Operatives of Mossley.	1,258	98	—	170	0 1 6¾	0 11 6½	In case of fire, failure, breakdown, &c., 3*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* per week for weekly contributions of 3*d.* and 6*d.* respectively.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per head.		Rates of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Textile Trades—*cont.*							
93	Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, Self-actor Minders and Twiners of Lancashire and adjoining Counties.	19,662	17,910	—	—	0 18 2½	—	See p. 69.
Unregd.	Blackburn and District Power Loom Weavers' Association.	10,800	2,969	—	—	0 5 6	—	3*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* per week according to contributions for 6 weeks only in cases of breakdowns, stoppages, &c.
429	Blackburn and District Protection Society of Power Loom Weavers.	2,384	727	—	—	0 6 1¼	—	Ditto.
Unregd.	North-east Lancashire Amalgamated Society of Power Loom Weavers.	29,167	5,003	—	—	0 3 5½	—	Payments to members thrown out of work by failures, fires, &c., vary with the scale of contribution paid.
240	Blackburn District of the Amalgamated Beamers', Twisters', and Drawers' Association.	340	67	—	98	0 3 11½	0 13 8	See p. 71.
162	Oldham Association of Power Loom Overlookers.	123	95	—	27	0 15 5½	3 10 4½	*See* p. 70.
389	Chorley and District Power Loom Overlookers' Association.	75	12	—	—	0 3 2½	—	12*s.* per week for first 3 months, and 6*s.* for second three months.
37	Pattern Card Makers' Original Trade, Sick and Burial Society.	330	263	—	45	0 15 11¼	5 16 10¾	*See* p. 71.
398	Manchester and District Association of Warp Dressers.	110	2	—	4	0 0 4¼	0 10 0	*See* p. 71.
445	Nelson and District Association of Warp Dressers.	453	48	—	—	0 2 1½	—	8*s.* first six weeks, and 4*s.* for a further six weeks.
245	Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers.	3,200	3,654	—	—	1 2 10	—	See p. 74.

LIST of TRADE UNIONS which paid OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Textile Trades—*cont.*							
571	Long Eaton and District Association of Operative Lace Makers.	238	39	—	155	0 3 3¼	0 5 0½	7*s.* per week for not more than 8 weeks in any one year.
655	Bulwell Association of Lace Makers	60	21	—	41	0 7 0	0 10 3	(Society now dissolved.)
406	Carriage Straighteners' Society	55	32	—	—	0 11 7½	—	Identical conditions with Amalgamated Lacemakers (above).
621	East London Ropemakers' Union	144	14	—	108	0 1 11½	0 2 7	—
24	Silk Dressers' Trade Society	611	522	—	—	0 17 1	—	10*s.* per week for 13 weeks, 5*s.* per week afterwards.
467	Amalgamated Society of Silk Pickers.	237	113	—	—	0 9 6	—	Officers or delegates discharged for holding office allowed 15*s.* per week until employment is found. The greater part of the 1891 expenditure is believed to be distress grants.
415	Amalgamated Tape Sizers' Friendly Protection Society.	126	15	—	22	0 2 4½	0 13 7½	Accidents or breakdowns, 10*s.* per week. Travelling 1½*d.* per mile, and 1*s.* for a bed.
S.	Scottish United Brotherly Society of Calico Printers.	252	314	—	163	1 4 11	1 18 6½	12*s.* per week for 6 months, apprentices, 6*s.* Must be employed 3 months before again being entitled to benefit, and can then receive 6*s.* per week for 18 months.
10 I.	Flax Dressers' Trade and Benevolent Union.	1,349	105 (Emigration).	—	—	0 1 6¾	—	10*s.* 8*d.* per week for 8 weeks, in any one year. Emigration maximum, 5*l.* 10*s.*, to be refunded if recipient returns within 5 years.
88 I.	Irish Linen Lappers' Society	420	373 (Includes dispute).	—	—	0 17 9¾	—	10*s.* per week for from 4 to 8 weeks according to length of membership.
34 I.	Belfast and North of Ireland Power Loom Tenters' Trade and Benevolent Union.	160	161 (Includes sick).	—	—	1 0 1¼	—	10*s.* per week first 13 weeks, 7*s.* 6*d.* next 13, and 5*s.* during remainder of idleness.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Textile Trades—*cont.*							
37 I.	Belfast Power Loom Yarn Dressers' Trade Society.	100	70	—	18	0 14 0	3 17 9½	12*s.* per week first 16 weeks, 9*s.* second 16, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for remainder of idleness.
39 I.	Belfast Hackle and Gill Makers' Benevolent and Trade Union.	79	25	—	13	0 6 4	1 18 5½	11*s.* per week for first 13 weeks, 8*s.* 6*d.* per week for next 13 weeks, and 6*s* per week for remainder of idleness. 1*s.* per week deducted for contributions. Maximum possible in one year, 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
396	West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Weavers' Association.	4,500	185	—	—	0 0 9¾	—	*See* p. 72.
515	Halifax and District Association of Warp Dressers.	81	7	—	9	0 1 8¾	0 15 6¾	5*s.* per week for 6 weeks, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for a further 6 weeks.
430	Bradford Overlookers' Provident Society.	355	111	—	24	0 6 3	4 12 6	10*s.* 6*d.* per week for 12 weeks, and 6*s.* for a further 12 weeks.
118	Halifax Card-setting Machine Tenters' Society.	179	110	—	20	0 12 3½	5 10 0	12*s.* per week for 14 weeks, and 6*s.* for remainder of idleness.
136	Huddersfield and Dewsbury Power Loom Tuners' Mutual Improvement Association.	254	79	—	35	0 6 2¼	2 5 1¾	*See* p. 72.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
	Textile Trades—*cont.*		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
292	Bradford and District Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Crabbers, Singers, and Finishers.	1,801	425	—	106	0 4 8½	4 0 2¼	8*s.* per week for 13 weeks, and 5*s.* per week for next 13 weeks, after which the case is to be brought before the society.
243	Bradford Early Closing and Philanthrophic Association of Pressers.	148	14	—	10	0 1 10¾	1 8 0	7*s.* per week for 12 weeks, and 3*s.* 6*d.* per week for a further 12 weeks.
Unregd.	Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford Trade Union Society of Stuff Pressers.	563	207	—	—	0 7 4¾	—	11*s.* per week for 26 weeks, 6*s.* per week for the second 26 weeks, and if still unemployed the member may be allowed not exceeding 3*s.* 6*d.* per week at discretion of committee.
5	Bradford Provident Society of Stuff Makers-up.	159	98	—	25	0 12 4	3 18 4¾	10*s.* 6*d.* weekly up to a total of 25*l.*, afterwards 8*s.* until 15*l.* more is received, when it is reduced to 6*s.* per week.
471	Yeadon, Guiseley and District Trade Union.	500	1	—	—	0 0 0½	—	2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 6*s.*, or 8*s.* per week, according to scale of contributions for fires, failures, &c.
191	Huddersfield Provident Society of Warehousemen, Makers-up and Packers.	68	4	—	2	0 1 2	2 0 0	12*s.* per week for 3 months in any one year.
2	Warehousemen's Philanthropic Society.	107	95	—	—	0 17 9	—	8*s.* per week up to the amount of 12*l.*; a further sum of 6*s.* per week up to 6*l.*, then 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly until the member finds employment.
302	Amicable Society of Woolstaplers -	54	188	—	—	3 9 7½	—	If stock held by society is less than 500*l.*, 3*s.* per week; 500*l.* up to 1,000*l.*, 8*s.*; and over 1,000*l.*, 9*s.*; a member who emigrates is allowed half the amount of his share of the stock then held by the society.

List of Trade Unions which paid Out-of-Work Benefit, &c.—*cont.*

Registered Number.	Name of Society.	Number of Members at end of 1891.	Amount of Unemployed Benefit paid in 1891.		Number of Members receiving Unemployed Benefit in any form in 1891 (where stated).	Amount per Head.		Rate of Payment under Rules of Society for Unemployed, Travelling, or Emigration Benefit.
			Out of Work.	Travelling Assistance only.		Per Head of Membership of Union.	Per Head of Members receiving.	
			£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Transport (Land) :—							
8	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.	29,820	1,762	—	550	0 1 2½	3 4 0½	*Unemployed Benefit.* Scale A. Suspension, 18*s.* per week. Discharge, 12*s.* for first 10 weeks, 6*s.* for second 10 weeks. Scale B. Suspension, 12*s.* per week. Discharge, 10*s.* for first 10 weeks, 5*s.* for second 10 weeks. *Travelling Relief.* Scale A. First 10 weeks, 1*s.* 10*d.* per day for 5 days in week, 2*s.* 10*d.* for sixth day. Second 10 weeks, 10*d.* per day for 5 days, 1*s.* 10*d.* for sixth day. Scale B. First 10 weeks, 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for 5 days in week, 2*s.* 6*d.* for sixth day. Second 10 weeks, 8*d.* per day for 5 days, 1*s* 8*d.* for sixth day.
573	General Railway Workers' Union -	12,000	113	—	42	0 0 2½	2 13 9½	15*s.* per week first 10 weeks, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for a further 10 weeks in case of suspension or discharge for belonging to union.
348	Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.	6,200	122	—	34	0 0 4½	3 11 9½	12*s.* per week for 12 weeks, and 6*s.* for a further 14 weeks.
550	Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Tramcar and Hackney Carriage Employés.	2,424	—	5	18	0 0 0½	0 5 6½	Travelling allowance 1*s.* per night for a bed during a period of not more than 4 weeks.
46 S.	Edinburgh and Leith Association of Cab Drivers.	300	9	—	—	0 0 7½	—	Contributions of members out of employment are paid from an incidental fund. Not more than 13 weeks contributions to be paid in any one half-year.

APPENDIX II.

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(Compiled by Professor Mavor.)

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REPORT

ON

AGENCIES AND METHODS FOR DEALING

WITH THE

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